ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, September 10, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4; "The Times" Branch Office, 379, Strand, London, W.C.2; "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BENNETT.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Palmerston North, New Zealand, to NANCY CLOVES, wife of ROBERT LAWSON BENNETT—a son.

BIRNBERG.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at a nursing home in London, to NAOMI (*née* Bentwich), wife of J. BIRNBERG —a son.

BORDASS.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at 321, Upper Richmond-road, S.W., to MADELINE (*née* Hodgson), wife of VICTOR HARRISON BORDASS—a son.

BULL.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Chittagong, Banstead-road South, Sutton, to EVELYN (*née* Vidler), wife of FRANCIS BULL—a son.

BURTON.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at "Sheldon," Creighton-avenue, N., to MOLLIE (*née* Lovell) and ROBERT P. BURTON—a son.

DANBY.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at the Homestead, Woodbourne-road, Birmingham, to VICTORIA (*née* Arkell), wife of ALFRED DANBY, F.R.C.S.E.—a daughter.

EKINS.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 3, Hale-road, Catterick Camp, Yorks, to CATHERINE (*née* Henn), wife of CAPTAIN MAURICE EKINS, Royal Fusiliers—a daughter.

EVRE.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at 6, Pembroke-villas, London, W.8, to MARGARET, wife of RONALD LE GRICE EYRE—a daughter.

FALK.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at 51, Hamstead-way, N.W.11, to KATHLEEN (*née* Madden), wife of CAPTAIN GEOFFREY FALK—a son.

FELGATE.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at "Baroda," Rickmansworth, to ETHEL, wife of BERNARD CHARLES FELGATE—a daughter.

GARRETT.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at a nursing home, to IRIS, wife of ALFRED GARRETT, of Billocks, Enfield Highway—a son.

GUITON.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Chygwidden Cottage, Leland, Cornwall, to EDITH, wife of CAPTAIN R. LE H. GUITON, R.E.—a son.

HARVEY.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at "Opalwell," Emsworth, to JOYCE, wife of LIEUTENANT J. D. HARVEY, R.N.—a son.

HIRD.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Thornbury, Limpsfield, Surrey, to ROSALIE (*née* Boldero), wife of WILLIAM FENTON HIRD—a son.

LAVNG.—On Sept. 9, 1930, in Cambridge, to RUTH (*née* Colebrook) and PETER LAVNG, of Three Ways, Stapleford, Cambridge—a daughter (ELIZABETH).

MOORSOM.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Baytham House, near Ipswich, to NESTA, wife of EDGAR MOORSOM—a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Chefoo, N. China, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. PHILLIPS (formerly Nina Powell)—a daughter.

PROCTER.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at 113, Hornseylane, N., to JOHN and NELL PROCTER (*née* Sargant), 4a, Hillside-gardens, N.6—a daughter.

RADCLIFFE.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Moorland House, Fellfoot, to URSULA, wife of ROBERT RADCLIFFE—a daughter.

RAVEN.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Callaly, Sunningdale, to ESTHER (*née* Christmas) and ARTHUR GODDARD RAVEN, the gift of a son.

ROBERTSON.—On Sept. 1, 1930, at 39, Palmerstonplace, Edinburgh, to MOYA, wife of IAN G. ROBERTSON—a son.

SHAW.—On Sept. 7, 1930, to DULCIE (*née* Rudd), wife of CAPT. W. J. SHAW, 2/11th Sikh Regiment—a daughter. Stirling Castle, Jersey.

SMYTH.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at East Bay House, Colchester, to EILEEN, wife of F. B. O'NEILL SMYTH—a daughter.

STALEY SPARK.—On Sept. 6, 1930, in Leamington Spa, to MARGUERITE, wife of WILLIAM STALEY SPARK, of 6, Cowper-road, Berkhamsted—a daughter (JILL).

TOY.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Singapore, to HELEN (*née* Crawford), wife of K. J. TOY, late R.E.—a son.

O'WALLEY.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 3, Abbey-drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow, to CAPTAIN and Mrs. G. WALKER (MARJORIE, *née* Crush)—the gift of a daughter.

WITTING.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Hurley Cottage, Kingswood, Surrey, to KATHLEEN, wife of R. N. WITTING—a son.

MARRIAGES

CHUBB : DUMMETT.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Marylebone Town Hall, THOMAS ANTHONY CHUBB to JOAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. ERNEST DUMMETT.

DOWDALL : de BEAULIEU.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1930, at the Parish Church, Mortlake, CHARLES E. DE BEAULIEU, of 10, Daler-lane, Hurlingham, S.W.6.

FOSTER : BURNETT.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at St. James's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, D.D., the Rev. Canon Bartlet, and the Rev. F. T. Johnson, RICHARD DENYS FOSTER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. Foster, 19, Collingham-gardens, S.W., and Lulworth, North Foreland, Kent, to HELEN MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. BURNETT, of Forest Hill, Aberdeen.

GILL : BIGGINSON.—On Sept. 9, 1930, in London, CAPTAIN ROCKINGHAM CONYERS GILL, Royal Artillery, to JOAN LETITIA HIGGINSON.

LANDELLS : BURTT.—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Dar-es-Salaam, LEWIS LANDELLS, of Ngare-nanyi, Tanganyika, to BARBARA HOLLAND, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BURTT, of Harpenden.

LEE : WATERS.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at East-hill Congregational Church, by the Rev. W. L. Lee, Moderator of London (father of the bridegroom), assisted by Rev. F. C. Roper, RALPH LANGDON LEE, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Lee, of Wandsworth Common, to LEWIS-BROWNE : PEPPER.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Sandgate Parish Church, JOHN GEORGE, grandson of the late Rev. G. LEWIS-BROWNE, for some time Vicar of Sandgate, to CICELY MARGARET, only daughter of the late FREDERICK WILLIAM and MRS. PEPPER, of "Cranksfoot," near Ashford (Kent), and 5, Pelham-gardens, Folkestone.

MARTYN : DICKINSON.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Hampstead, London, PHILIP L. MARTYN, younger son of the late Rev. Martyn Martyn, of Melbourne, Australia, to AMY B. DICKINSON, only daughter of Mrs. Rivers Dickinson and the late Rivers William Dickinson, of Melbourne, Australia. (Australian papers, please copy.)

MYDDLETON : BRADLEY.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at St. Saviour's Church, Raynes Park (by special licence), CHERELEUS WILLIAM MYDDLETON to MARY ISABEL BRADLEY.

RATHBONE : MACKAY.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Buenos Aires, VICTOR RATHBONE, M.C., of Rio Seco, Magallanes, Chile, to ALICE WINIFRED MACKAY, of Amerley, London.

SMITH : PECKUP.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Emanuel Church, Northcote-road, Streatham, THOMAS LESLIE, son of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE A. SMITH, of 23, Brocklebank-road, Southport, to WINNIE ROBINSON, youngest daughter of the late WILLIAM ROSTRON PICKUP and Mrs. Pickup, of 21, Hesketh-road, Southport, formerly of Rivington and Horwich.

TETLEY : POTTS.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, London, W., ARTHUR CYRIL, elder son of the late ARTHUR TOYNBEE TETLEY, Esq., and Mrs. Tetley, of Epsom, to MAY MADELEINE, younger daughter of GEORGE E. POTTS, Esq., M.B.E., and Mrs. Potts, Calmore, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

WHITEHEAD : CROUCH.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at St. Mary's, Gulmarg, Kashmir, by the Rev. R. Noble, CAPTAIN WILFRID ARTHUR WHITEHEAD, 1st Punjab Regt., elder son of the Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Whitehead, of Kirkmichael Rectory, Dunmanway, to CONSTANCE DULCIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WARWICK CROUCH, of 160, Kensington Park-road, W.

DEATHS

ALLOTT.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Westwood, Normandy, near Guildford, ALICIA BRODRIGAA, widow of the Rev. R. H. ALLOTT, Rector of Rotherfield, aged 78th year.

ASHCROFT.—On Aug. 24, 1930, killed in action near Bannu, India, N.W.F.P., CAPTAIN FRANK ASHCROFT, 6th Royal Bn. Frontier Force Rifles. Deeply regretted by all ranks of the Regiment.

BAKER.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at 171, Barnsbroad, Gnoys Lane, Lewisham, ELLEN, widow of the late PHILIP BAKER, of Old Charlton, and Newquay, Cornwall, in her 80th year. R.I.P.

BUTCHER.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at St. Barnabas, Tenterden, Kent, JANE MARIA, daughter of the late Richard Butcher, of Norwich, aged 87. Funeral at All Saints' to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m. R.I.P. No flowers, by request.

CLARK.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Fletching Common, Sussex, Sussex, CATHERINE ELIZABETH CLARK, late of Reading and Hove, in her 72nd year.

COATHUPE.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at "The Hollies," Charlbury, SOPHIA ELIZABETH, widow of EDWIN WEBB COATHUPE, M.R.C.S., aged 86.

CRANE.—On Monday, Sept. 8, 1930, at 135, Edmundroad, Hastings, Mrs. EMMA SUSANNAH CRANE, aged 84.

CURTIS.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Frinton, AGNES S. CURTIS, widow of J. J. Curtis.

DOBB.—On Sept. 5, 1930, suddenly at a nursing home in Harrogate, SARAH ELIZABETH DOBB, of Brookfield, Lindhall-lane, Harrogate, widow of Thomas Dobb, of Brookfield Manor, Hathersage. Funeral service at Lawswood Crematorium, Leeds, to-day (Wednesday), at 4.30 p.m. (Friends please accept this, the only intimation.)

DUSTAN.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Marine House, Beach-road, Jersey, MARY ANN ELIZABETH HARTRELL, widow of JOHN DUSTAN, Brigade Surgeon, A.M.S., aged 98.

EDWARDS.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at a nursing home, London, GWENDOLINE FERGUSON EDWARDS, of New Zealand, the dearly loved husband of Beatrice Clara Edwards, aged 55 years. (Wellington, New Zealand, papers, please copy.)

FARMER.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Southampton, IDA MARY, wife of HAROLD LEOPOLD FARMER, Royal Horse Artillery, Kensington.

GARDNER.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Folkestone, ELIZABETH, widow of W. BUCCHOSE GARDNER, aged 91.

HAYWARD.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Bexley House, Cranford, HERBERT BLAKEMORE HAYWARD, Major-General, late 16th Bnll. Sherwood Foresters, aged 92. Funeral on Saturday (To-morrow), at 2.30. Train Cranford 1.59.—

HAYWARD.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Monkton Combe School, Bath, after long illness bravely borne, CONSTANCE ALETHE, the dearly beloved wife of the Rev. A. HAYWARD, Headmaster of Monkton Combe School. Funeral service in school chapel to-morrow (Thursday), 2.30.

HOPE.—On Sept. 8, 1930, after a short illness, MARGERY, daughter of WILLIAM and GEORGIANA CATHERINE HOPE, of Riversdale, West Kirby, Cheshire, in her 58th year. No flowers.

HORNE.—On Sept. 7, 1930, accidentally drowned near Antwerp, AURIOL, wife of SIR ALLAN HORNE, of 6, Upper Grosvenor-street, London, W.1.

HUXLEY.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at the Edith Cavell Clinique, Brussels, JOHN HUXLEY, Vicar of St. Mark's, Lakenham, and Hon. Canon of Norwich.

INGHAM.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1930, at 71, Ladbroke-grove, W.11, PERCY BROADBENT INGHAM, of 3, Oakhill-avenue, N.W.3, and of Lloyd's, Director of the London School of Dalcroze Eurhythmics, aged 60. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium at 2.30 to-morrow (Thursday). Mourning optional. Flowers to 71, Ladbroke-grove.

JAMES.—On Sept. 9, 1930, MATILDA JAMES, of 4, Eversfield-road, Richmond, Surrey, widow of the Rev. Thomas James, (Australian papers, please copy.)

KERRIDGE.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at The Mount, Totland Bay, I.W., EMMA KERRIDGE, for 74 years the dearly loved friend and nurse to the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hume, aged 90. Funeral 12 noon to-morrow (Thursday).

LEY.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Trehill, near Exeter, JOHN H. LEY, aged 83. Funeral at Kenn, to-day (Wednesday), 3 p.m.

NANSON.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Endcliffe, Eccles, WILLIAM EDWARD NANSON, in his 91st year. Service at Monton Church on Friday, Sept. 12, at 11.30 a.m., prior to cremation at Manchester Crematorium at 12.15. No flowers, by request.

NUGUS.—On Sept. 7, 1930, C. H. NUGUS, Secretary, 4th Hussars Regimental Association. Funeral Tottenham Cemetery, 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

PARGETER.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at his residence, 5, Clanwilliam-road, Deal, HENRY PARGETER, eldest son of the late Frederick Pargeter, of the Inland Revenue Department, aged 88.

PEARD.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at 9, Salutary-mount, Exeter, HESTER MARY PEARD.

POTTER.—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Melbourne, from heart failure, GERALD PERCY POTTER, of Tullochgorum, Conara, Tasmania, third son of Edmund P. Potter, Windermere, aged 48.

PROBYN.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at Malvern, the REV. WILFRID JULIAN NOEL PROBYN, Rector of Brampton Abbotts, Ross, Herefordshire. Funeral at Brampton Abbotts, to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

RENNIE.—On Thursday, Sept. 4, 1930, at Worthing, SUSSEX, CATHERINE (*née* Costesco), wife of JOHN CAMPBELL RENNIE.

RIDLEY.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Auesburg, Germany, ALFRED FORBES, beloved husband of HERMINE RIDLEY, of 6, Alde-gardens, Ilford, Essex.

ROOPER.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at 15, Leathwaite-road, ALICE ROOPER, daughter of the late George Rooper, of Noscott House, Watford. No flowers.

SKEEN.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Kilmore Quay, Wexford, suddenly, DR. GEORGE SKEEN, of Colne, Lancashire, aged 60. Funeral at Christ Church, Colne, at noon to-day (Wednesday). Will friends please accept this intimation.

SMITH.—On Sept. 7, 1930, the REV. WILLIAM MOWER SMITH, B.D., Vicar of Walkden, Manchester, in his 72nd year.

SMITH.—On Sept. 9, 1930, at Eastfield, Ironbridge, Shropshire, FRANCIS RAWDON SMITH, J.P., aged 79.

STORRS.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1930, MARY HAYNE STORRS, aged 81. Funeral service, St. Peter's, Eatonsquare, to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

TETLEY.—On Sept. 5, 1930, CALVERT GREENWOOD TETLEY, of Netherton, Colwyn Bay, and of Tetley and Whitley, Manchester; Interment at Undercliffe, Bradford, 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Flowers and fowers to Aldridge and Sons, 180, Lilycroft-road, Bradford.

TITCOMB.—On Sept. 7, 1930, at 20, Vyvyanterrace, Clifton, Bristol, WILLIAM HOLT YATES, R.W.A., elder son of the late Bramor Titcomb, aged 72. Interment, Brompton Cemetery, 2.30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday.)

TURNOR.—On Monday morning, Sept. 8, 1930, at The Birches, Penshurst, Kent, LADY MARY KATHERINE TURNOR, C.B.E., widow of Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, and Panton Hall, Lincolnshire, and eldest daughter of the 10th Marquess of Huntly, in her 86th year. Funeral at Stoke Rochford Church, 12.45 p.m. Friday, Sept. 12, and memorial service Penshurst Church at the same time. Motor-cars will meet train arriving Grantham 9.7 p.m., leaving King's Cross 10.15 a.m. and calling Peterborough 11.40 a.m.

WIMBUSH.—On Sept. 8, 1930, at Drewton, South Cave, East Yorkshire, BEATRICE, eldest daughter of the late JOSHUA and ANNIE WIMBUSH.

YOUNG.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Ivy Bank, Hazlehurst-road, Bingley-hill, Bradford, JAMES YOUNG, Surveyor and Valuer, in his 80th year.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

PETLEY.—In proud and loving memory of HORACE PETLEY, 1st Public Schools Bn. Rifle Brigade, killed in action, Loos Wood, Sept. 10, 1916.

ROWE-WILLIAMSON.—In ever-loving memory of EDGAR ROWE-WILLIAMSON, M.C., Lieut., L.N.R., attached T.M.B., killed at Leuze Wood, Sept. 10, 1916.

SCRUTTON.—In proud and loving memory of HUGH CHARLES SCRUTTON, M.C., Lieut., 5th Battn. Cumberland Fusiliers, three times mentioned in dispatches, youngest son of Lord Justice and Lady Scrutton, who was mortally wounded rallying his men on the Struma on Sept. 10, 1916, in the 22nd year of his age.

WHITE.—In fond and ever-living memory of my son, ALEXANDER PIGOTT WERNHER, 2nd Lieut., Welsh Guards, killed in action Ginchy, France, Sept. 10, 1916, aged 19.—MOTHER.

DAWSON.—In loving and ever-present memory of my darling sister ALEC, who passed over April 4, 1929.

HUNT.—In loving memory of our Mother, who died on Sept. 10, 1927.—Her SONS.

LEFTWICH.—On Sept. 10, 1924, my most dear and devoted husband, ROBERT, eldest son of the Higher Hale. Also, on Feb. 17, 1902, our dear son CECIL, aged 19 years.

MINCHIN.—In loving and tender memory of GRACE MINCHIN (*née* RONEY), who died Sept. 9, 1929.

SHERWELL.—To the unfading memory of my dearly loved husband, DAVID COX SHERWELL, who entered Paradise Sept. 9, 1924.

To meet again.
He unchanged . . . but glorified.
I . . . . more worthy.

SPIERS.—In loving memory of my dear ALEC, who died Sept. 10, 1928. R.I.P. Sadly missed.—"G."

WILDEN.—To the tender, heart-breaking, always-present memory of dear gallant VOLNEY SPENCER-BRANFORD WILDEN, most gracious, gentle, and generous of women, whose self-sacrifice is only too well realized and whose life was an epic of sheer nobility.

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And the sound of a voice that is still."
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PERSONAL

LONGING to see you; probably sailing December; much appreciate everything. Never forgotten.—Ve.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

ALLGROVE.—Mr. and Mrs. WALTER H. RICHARDS and family and Mr. JAMES R. ALLGROVE wish to convey their grateful THANKS for expressions of sympathy and floral tributes sent in their recent bereavement.—Middle Green, Slough.

BROMLEY BY-ELECTION.—MR. E. T. CAMPBELL wishes to THANK his numerous FRIENDS, in all parts of the Globe, for their very kind CONGRATULATIONS. There are too many to acknowledge personally, and in many cases the addresses of the senders are unknown, but Mr. Campbell wishes everyone to know how grateful he is to all concerned.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE.—Will all women sympathizers please communicate with Mrs. Stewart-Richardson, 20a, Aldford-street, London, W.1, with a view to convening a Women's National Conference immediately?

THE BOARD of MANAGEMENT of the BRITISH HOME and HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, Streatham, gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £80 from Four Sisters, Edinburgh.

WINSLOW, BUCKS.—For SALE with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, HUNTING BOX; seven bed, three sitting rooms, usual offices, bath room, and lavatories, hot and cold, three w.c.'s; excellent stabling for 10; good groom's cottage; heated garage; electric light, garden, and paddocks, about six acres in all.—Write Box H.774, The Times, E.C.4.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President: H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) endeavours to help in discovering the cause of Cancer and its Cure. You can help. Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1.

COTTAGE, Unfurnished, most charming; sea washed. Sussex estuary; four rooms; electric light; indoor sanitation; facing South; £40.—Write Box H.746, The Times, E.C.4.

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LIEUT., R.N.—For SALE at less than half cost to Naval Officer, DRESS COAT and TROUSERS; also sea new, Cocked HAT and CHAPEAU with sword belt in case. Seen London, S.W.1, by appointment.—Write Box H.766, The Times, E.C.4.

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SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa. London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

FRENCH RIVIERA.—FURNISHED VILLA to be LET from October; delightful situation; five bed, three reception, large hall, bath room, offices; water, gas, electricity; garage.—Write or call "Sous-Bois," Chemin des Chênes, Antibes.

WINTER TRAVEL.—Delightful tours to South Africa at specially reduced rates; inclusive costs £70 to £205. Write for "Blue and Gold Tours" full descriptive programme. Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £300 from the Executors of the late Henry Edwards, Esq., (legacy); and of £21 from West Ham United Football Club, and appeal to the charitable on behalf of many afflicted and crippled poor persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances. Subscriptions to be paid, received by the Vice-Chairman, at the offices of the Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers, Barclays Bank, Ltd., Lombard-street, E.C.3.

A Parent anxious to PLACE his DAUGHTER where she can OBTAIN SPECIAL TUITION for MATRICULATION would gratefully welcome any personal recommendations.—Write Box H.776, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSIE.—We want to get things done; your absence and refusal to write hinders; it will be for your welfare.—73 K.

REST and QUIET.—RESTORED TUDOR FARMHOUSE, 350 years old; 3 miles from beaten track and away from road traffic; rough shooting, tennis, garage; plain but plentiful produce; 3½gns. weekly.—Write Box F.1875, The Times, E.C.4.

COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOUSE to be LET Furnished for winter months; nominal rent; borders of Surrey and Sussex.—Write Box H.708, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIAN POLICE OFFICER'S WIDOW (forties), no pension, in debt through operation and illness, pressed by creditors, still carrying business; must sell furniture; beseeches someone free her from difficulties.—Write Box H.712, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIAN GENTLEMAN, touring England, returning India shortly, Committee member Chamber of Commerce, is prepared to receive gifts of British goods and advise generally on present trade conditions in India.—Write Box H.710, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST RECOMMENDS Lady (experienced) as MANAGERESS of Club or large establishment; highest references.—Write Box 6985, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DRIFFIELD.—TO LET, small FURNISHED HOUSE, Camperdown Hill; run by two excellent maids. Tele.: Park 3260.—Write Lushington, Pigeon Hoo, Tenterden, Kent.

GOOD PAWOMAN, happy disposition, wishes to be RECEIVED by such another in her well-appointed home as PAYING GUEST; near London; S.W. preferred.—Write Box F.1848, The Times, E.C.4.

FOAM SLIMMING TREATMENT.—Special opportunity to Ladies now in Town to book course in well-known establishment while quiet-season terms are still offered.—Tel.: Reg. 3117, 18, Dover-street, W.1.

DUTCH GENTLEMAN, 45, energetic, knows Burma and British India, thorough knowledge import, export, accountancy, languages, office organization, last 12 years managerial positions culminating general management of large business, desires APPOINTMENT of responsibility, London or elsewhere, preferably Holland; at present residing London.—Write Box A., W. H. Smith, 5, The Parade, Morden.

DARTMOOR FARM HOUSE as PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, run by Naval Officer and wife; LADIES in REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES. Under Royal Patronage.—Do please help us to give effectual help to over 200 poor ladies; any sum will be welcomed and thankfully received.—Please make cheques payable to Miss Smallwood's Society, Lancaster House, Malvern.

£58 PER ANNUM.—One Vacancy in PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—Write Box H.653, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. — Lady having spare time would advise, carry out artistic interior decorations, alterations, furnishing of flats or houses; purchases at wholesale prices; unique in town and country houses.—Write Box 0939, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CLUB SECRETARY WANTED for NEW OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE CLUB, 15, Stratton-street, Piccadilly; must be Oxford or Cambridge man.—Applications in writing, stating qualifications and salary required, should be sent not later than 30th September.

FRENCH.—To meet the demand of parents seeking a comfortable home in which their sons can study following upon their Public School education, receive the best tuition in the French language, Mr. WALTER WATNEY, an ex-Public School Man, born in France, founded in 1925 an establishment, 45 miles from Paris, on the best University lines. For this purpose the CHATEAU de BOULAINS, situated 12 miles from Fontainebleau, with 700 acres of wooded land, was acquired. Here, under conditions, students receive the best instruction in French from highly qualified resident French professors. Monthly examinations and progress reported. Only French spoken. Ages 16 to 20. Riding, tennis, golf, shooting, fishing, &c., &c. Open only to Ex-Public School Men. Students wishing to prepare for Responsions, Cambridge Previous, London Matric, College Entrance are coached by resident English graduates. The acceptance of a student is subject to a personal interview with him, and no application can be considered unless it is thoroughly supported by a candidate's former Headmaster. A list of references (names of parents of past pupils) and a prospectus will be forwarded on request. Apply to Walter J. Valentine-on-Rhe (Tel. 51 M.).

OLD STONE HOUSE, four miles Oxford, LET or SELL; eight bed; 14 acres.—Mill Farm, Kidlington.

WEEK-END COTTAGE on Werpleadon Golf links, furnished, for winter; hard court; garage.—Write Box H.734, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE GIRL (lady essential), 20-22, offered free training in P.N.E.U. methods and under matron's duties; small home school; possibility of salaried post later.—Write RM/LKDB, 31, C.2.

CITY MAN'S RETREAT, only 31 miles London.—Unique COUNTRY FARMHOUSE; heavily beamed, open fireplace; central heating, gas; five reception, eight bed; charming garden, orchards, paddocks, eight Acres; Essex Herts. borders; hunting. £5,000 immediate sale.—Write Box 08405, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN keenly interested in public affairs, both at home and abroad, will shortly be free; has held important Government posts in Colonial service; offers; six years' commercial experience; excellent linguist, French, German, Spanish; seeks POSITION of responsibility demanding hard work and INITIATIVE.—Write Box 06613, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE, aged 30, who wishes to go abroad together for one year, seeks POST as COMPANION to young man without salary in return for expenses. Strongly recommended by Honourable Arthur Villiers.—Apply Box 2, Leathwait and Simmons, 34, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

CURZON-STREET (off).—Well-furnished BED and BED-SITTING ROOMS from 2½gns.—Gros. 3077.

WELL-FURNISHED four-roomed FLAT, Kensington; 3gns.—Tele. Western 5790. No agents.

UNFURNISHED UPPER MAISONETTE to be LET; two reception, three bed, bath room, kitchen; no premium; rent £220.—Sir Edwin Savill, 22, Upper George-street, W.1.

LADY of SOCIAL POSITION COURT DRESS MAKER has a VACANCY for PREMIUM PUPIL; show room; excellent prospects; small premium and salary.—Box 963, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

FLAT (unfurnished) WANTED, one large reception, two light bed rooms; quiet position West End.—

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets Interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Morea	11,000	Holland	—	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
*Narkunda	11,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
*Rawalpindi	17,000	Fleming	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
*Narkunda	11,000	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin	11,500	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	—	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Nevasa	11,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Chitral	15,000	Rigers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Rangalore (cargo)	6,000		Sept. 12	—
‡Nankin	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Patroclus (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—
Padua (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea	11,000	Holland	—	Sept. 12
†Karmala	9,950	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Dickison	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
‡Lahore (cargo)	5,304		Sept. 20	—
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Kalyan	9,900	Cooper	Oct. 16	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR MEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI

Ship.	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*WARFIELD	6,080	—	—	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DYAL	9,941	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
*MATIMURA	6,868	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 15

* Cargo steamer, ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
MORVADA	8,251	—	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
MULBERA	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
MALWA	9,036	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 18
MASHOBRA	8,324	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 1

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATLANA	9,067	—	Sept. 17	Sept. 28	Oct. 4
MALDA	9,089	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
MODASA	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 28	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
West End Office, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. Cargo Manager, Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pane, P. & O. Agency), 4, av. de la Costa.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers :—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Schaitt, Rankin and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlestro to Bombay and Karachi, Goeman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and Queenstairs, Ltd., Potter and Hughes, 3, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 25
*ORTONA	12,500	Oct. 17
REMUERA	11,250	Oct. 23
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 29
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19

* Via Suva. † 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
Apply P. & O. N.Z. Shipping Co., Ltd., 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6734).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Oct. 1
MATATUA	Oct. 15	—
MAUNGANUI	—	Oct. 29
AORANGI	Nov. 12	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele. Regent 6734) or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BENDIGO	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	—	Sept. 11
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORVIETO	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd. Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 ; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 ; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL LINES

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
beCity of Marseilles	7,470	Sept. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of London	8,956	Sept. 26	Bombay and Karachi
abCity of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 4	Colombo and Calcutta
abCity of Simla	9,466	Oct. 11	Bombay and Karachi
beCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Calcutta
abCity of Paris	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) P. Sudan, (c) Madras.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 19	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Poona	7,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East London,
City of Cairo	7,882	Oct. 3	and Durban.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON : 104-5, Leadenhall-street, E.C. Tele. Avenue 3240
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-street .. Cent. 3240
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 2222

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
TERUKUNI MARU	11,800	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20
HAKONE MARU	11,800	Sept. 25	Oct. 2	Oct. 4
HARUNA MARU	10,800	Oct. 9	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele. : Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ATOS II. .. Sept. 23 and Oct. 9 .. D'ARTAGNAN
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Av. R. GARROS .. Sept. 20 .. PROVENCE and LESLIE
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. Sept. 23 and Oct. 7 .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
ANKARA .. Sept. 16 and Sept. 23 .. MARIETTE PACHA
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st. or 61, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
TO PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Calls Liverpool. Calls Marseilles

"AMARAPOORA"	12th Sept.	14th Sept.
"CHINDWIN"	26th Sept.	4th Oct.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3 ; Lampert and Holt, Ltd., 9, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; F. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

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Special pleasure cruises and
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Full particulars and advice free on application.
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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - SEPT. 13

*CARONIA	Sept. 13	AQUITANIA	Sept. 20

* Via Havre and Cobh not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†FRANCONIA - - SEPT. 13

*SCYTHIA	Sept. 20	†SAMARIA	Sept. 27

* Calls Boston. † Via Belfast—not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - SEPT. 13

*AUSONIA	Sept. 20	AURANIA	Sept. 27

* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - - SEPT. 12

†LETITIA	Sept. 20	ANDANIA	Sept. 26

† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.3; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg
Majestic .. Wed., Sept. 10 | Homeric .. Wed., Sept. 17

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric	Sat., Sept. 13	Britannic	Sat., Sept. 27

(1) (2) Adriatic Sat., Sept. 20 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., Oct. 4
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.
ADRIATIC Sat., Sept. 20 | BRITANNIC Sat., Sept. 27
Tourist accommodation still available for early acceptance.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric	Fri., Sept. 19	Doric	Fri., Oct. 17
Laurentic	Fri., Oct. 3	Laurentic	Fri., Oct. 31

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Tainui (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri. Sept. 12

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland			Sept. 13
(5) Lapland			Sept. 20

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland			Sat., Sept. 13
(4) Westernland			Sat., Sept. 27

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist, Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons			Sept. 13 Oct. 11
*Minnetonka, 21,908 tons			Sept. 27 Oct. 25

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 17,291 tons			Oct. 4 Nov. 1

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."

LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. (THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE.) EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c)	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
"FRANCE (c)	Sept. 17	Sept. 23
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Sept. 24	Sept. 30
PARIS (c)	Oct. 1	Oct. 7
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Oct. 13	Oct. 19

(c) Express Service First and Second Classes only.
(c) Fast, Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO

NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "FLANDRE"			Oct. 6
S.S. "CUBA"			Nov. 3

Also SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £42 5 0) Sept. 13
† NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 5 0) Sept. 20
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Sept. 27

CUBA AND MEXICO.

*MAASDAM	Sept. 20	*SAARNDAM	Oct. 11

* From Boulogne. † Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440).

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE

HAVANA	From Southampton
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO Sept. 18th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO Oct. 14th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

WINTER CRUISES to JAMAICA

The land of glorious sunshine. Return Fare from £60. Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool. Surgeon Stewardess.
Fine sailings and illustrated Booklet &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 12, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2004), or Local Passenger Agents.

THE SHORT ROUTE to SOUTH AMERICA.

Via Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), and Barcelona.
World-renowned liners—all over 18,000 tons.
Frequent sailings.
LONDON—RIO IN 12 DAYS.
BUENOS AIRES in 15 DAYS.
English-speaking officers, stewards, and stewardesses. English library (free); entertainments, sports, &c.
Fine Anglo-Continental cuisine. Through express train from Calais, Boulogne, and Paris to Genoa, Nice, &c.
LLOYD SABAUDO, 32, Haymarket, Piccadilly-circus, S.W.1.
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, Regent-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
IDARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,296	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Oct. 24	—

‡Omits Cherbourg. † Omits Portugal. ‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan. Calls St. Vincent, C.V.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE	Via	PERU
BERMUDA	France,	PANAMA
HAVANA	Spain.	CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,073	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,405	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Nov. 13

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

TO MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

TO WEST INDIES.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL, Cotton, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND		Sept. 10
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only)		Sept. 13
MONTCALM		Sept. 19
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only)		Sept. 20

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL		Sept. 13
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)		Sept. 19
DUCHESS OF YORK		Sept. 26
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)		Oct. 3

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

MELITA		Sept. 12
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD		Sept. 20

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)		Oct. 2
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Oct. 16
	Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Oct. 3

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA	Oct. 15	AORANGI Nov. 12

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Travellers' Cheques.
SIX WEEKS SUN-RAY CRUISE TO THE

ISLES OF THE BLEST

Africa—Palma—Monaco
by DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (20,000 tons, oil-burner)
From Liverpool 27th Jan., 1931 (from Bristol 28th Jan.).
First-class Fares from £95.
RESERVE NOW!
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 15
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26

Fares from £35 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand; W.C. ; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"

(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool. Surgeon Stewardess.
For sailings and illustrated Booklet &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 12, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2004), or Local Passenger Agents.

THE SHORT ROUTE to SOUTH AMERICA.

Via Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), and Barcelona.
World-renowned liners—all over 18,000 tons.
Frequent sailings.
LONDON—RIO IN 12 DAYS.
BUENOS AIRES in 15 DAYS.
English-speaking officers, stewards, and stewardesses. English library (free); entertainments, sports, &c.
Fine Anglo-Continental cuisine. Through express train from Calais, Boulogne, and Paris to Genoa, Nice, &c.
LLOYD SABAUDO, 32, Haymarket, Piccadilly-circus, S.W.1.
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, Regent-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO SANTOS	s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	Sept. 18	
MONTEVIDEO	s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	Oct. 9	
BUENOS AIRES	s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	Oct. 30	

Cie. de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs Réunis (U.K. Agents), Bunge and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.

TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with Stop-over privileges if desired.
£257 10s. First Class. £152 8s. Special Class.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.

26,000 Miles of Cruising—112 Golden Days of Travel. 19 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 12 different lands.
For Accommodation and full particulars apply to :—
T. H. Hoff and Co., General Agents, 32, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. Telephone, Monument 0221, or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "VENEZUELAER"		Sept. 20
7S. "VAN RENSSELAER"		Oct. 4
S.S. "COSTA RICA"		Oct. 18

DOVER—DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "COMMEWINE"		Sept. 13
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK"		Oct. 4
S.S. "ORANJE PASSAU"		Oct. 22

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to :—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Phone, Regent 4529.
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ("Phone, Monument 0021.)

Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE

(Cie. Touache)

To

ALGERIA

from Port-Vendres

To

ALGERIA—TUNISIA

from Marseilles.

CRUISES TO THE BALEARIC ISLES.

Full information from :—

DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,

General Agents for Great Britain and Ireland,
7, BLANDFORD-SQUARE, N.W.1.
and 50 Branches.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES

FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY
to ALGIERS and GENOA
by the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the

NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE

M.S. F. C. HOOFT .. 11th Sept.
S.S. KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN .. 25th Sept.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Gt. Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Tel. No. Ger. 4033-4-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY BLUE STAR LINE BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"AVILA STAR"	From London and Boulogne	12 SEPT.	
"ALMEDA STAR"		26 SEPT.	
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		17 OCT.	
"AVELONA STAR"		31 OCT.	

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

SUNSHINE CRUISES

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.

Of all the famous ships that cruise in the Waters of Romance, none can approach the "Arandora Star" for sheer charm and comfort. Her public rooms are palatial, yet planned with such taste that one feels at home in them all.

From Southampton Sept. 19th.
for 24 days to
SPAIN, PALERMO, KOTOR, RAGUSA, BRIONI, VENICE, CORFU, TRIPOLI, BALEARIC ISLANDS, CEUTA (FOR TETUAN).

From Southampton Oct. 14th
for 24 days to
TANGIER, PALERMO, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, MALTA, ALGIERS & MALAGA.

2ND ANNUAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE
From London Dec. 19th for 19 days to
CEUTA (FOR TETUAN), PALERMO NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE, MALAGA, LISBON.

Special 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE
JANUARY 24, 1931.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671) ; 40, St. Mary Axe ; 10, Water-street, Liverpool ; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

DUNDEE (the GATEWAY to the SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS).
Steamers from London Wednesday and Saturday. Special Tour, September 10th sailing, visiting Dundee, Glamis, Kirriemuir, Glen Clova, Forfar, &c. Five days, £7 7s. All found.
The DUNDEE, PERTH and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, London, E.C.3.

OCEAN PASSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD AT ANY SEASON for any PERIOD. PLEASURE CRUISES

Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis. Official Agents, ALL LINES. No Booking Fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,

11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 7807.
101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 0870.

TOURS

GEORGE LUNN'S OBERAMMERGAU.

NOT TOO LATE YET

but only 4 weeks left and then 10 years to wait for the next performance.
No time more delightful for visiting ITALY, the RIVIERA, DOLOMITES, TYROL, GERMANY, or SWITZERLAND than September and October.
10 Days' Lugano Tour £10 10s. Hotel Eden £12 19 6
Each room with balcony facing lake.

11 Days	Lucerne, Oberammergau Tour	£15 19 6
14 Days	Lugano, Venice, Oberammergau	£20 10 6
18 Days	Dolomites and Oberammergau	£33 10 6
*14 Days	Montreux, Nice Tour	£14 3 6
*14 Days	Zermatt, Nice Tour	£16 16 6
*17 Days	Lugano, Nice Tour	£16 16 6
*28 Days	Montreux, Grindelwald, Lugano, Venice, Genoa, Nice	£28 10 6

* Including Auto Tours from Nice to Mentone—Monte Carlo, Grasse, and Cannes.

17 Days	Lucerne, Lugano, Montreux	£14 14 0
14 Days	Lucerne, Lugano

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A VACANCY exists for an OFFICIAL to take CHARGE of EMPLOYMENT OFFICE in the SOUTH-EASTERN AREA (London). Applicants must have full knowledge of the unemployment question, and must be capable of interviewing employers of labour, &c. Salary £350 per annum. All applicants must have been members of the British Legion for 12 months prior to the date of this notice. Applications, giving full particulars of experience in this class of work, together with copies of recent testimonials and proof of Legion membership, should be forwarded to the General Secretary, British Legion, 26, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, not later than 30th September, 1930. Selection will be made towards the end of October.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—
M.2269. WATER and SANITARY ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TRINIDAD for the Public Works Department for three years' service. Salary £750 rising to £800 a year by annual increments of £25. Free passages. Candidates, aged 35-40 years of age, must be A.M.I.C.E. Must have had considerable experience in the preparation of schemes pertaining to water and sanitary works and their execution of such works.
Apply at once by letter, stating whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting M/2269.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.
MENTAL DEFICIENCY—LEYBOURNE GRANGE.
APPOINTMENT OF MATRON.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of MATRON of the Institution for Mental Defectives to be opened at Leybourne Grange, near Maidstone. The Institution will accommodate 94 female defectives of the higher grade and will form the nucleus of a Colony for mental defectives.
Candidates must not be over 45 years of age, and must have had good experience in administration, in nursing, and in the training and control of defectives.
A resident Medical Superintendent will not be appointed until the Colony is sufficiently developed.
The salary will be £250 per annum with furnished quarters, attendance, board, fuel, light, laundry and uniform valued for pension purposes at £130 per annum.
Applications must be made on the prescribed form which, together with further particulars of the proposed appointment and a List of Duties, may be obtained from the undersigned. Applications, accompanied by copies of not less than three testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than the 30th September, 1930.
W. L. PLATTS, Clerk of the Kent County Council.
Sessions House, Maidstone, 1st September, 1930.

MERSEY DOCKS and HARBOUR BOARD.
DOCK MASTER.
The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board invite APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of a DOCK MASTER.
Applicants, who must not exceed 40 years, must hold a Master's Certificate.
The commencing Salary will be £400 per annum, with an official residence, free of rates and taxes.
An official form of application may be obtained from the undersigned, which must be delivered at this Office before 12 o'clock noon on Friday, October 3rd, 1930.
T. ARNEIL GOVAN, General Manager and Secretary.
Dock Office, Liverpool, September 4th, 1930.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, WOOLWICH.
DIRECTORATE of BALLISTIC RESEARCH.
REQUIRED, JUNIOR ASSISTANT (Male).
Candidates must possess an Honours Degree in Physics and preferably post-graduate experience in research.
Salary, £160 per annum to £220 per annum, plus Civil Service Cost-of-Living Bonus, making present total commencing salary £259 19s. per annum.
Annual leave, 24 days.
Preference given to ex-Service men suitably qualified.
Application should be made by letter accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials and reference to any published work to the Chief Superintendent, Research Department, Woolwich, S.E.18, from whom conditions of employment may be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and if time lags for the return of originals much inconvenience will ensue.
APPLICATIONS require testimonials.—Well set-out Curriculum Vitæ (typed) is preferred. 15 Years, 30 2s. 6d.—Miss Hayman, 11, Carson-road, Muswell Hill, N.
A Capable aggressive Salesman, possessing correct appearance and personality, is required by important firm to operate in London; fullest particulars and reference for interview.—Write Box R.1138, The Times, E.C.4.
A Man, prepared to make 15 calls each day on Garages, Workshops, Factories, &c., &c., can ensure £7 per week net income. This is one of the most attractive propositions we have had for some time past, and can only be easily handled as a side-line by the right type of Salesman, whether or no he has connexions with the particular trades concerned. The possibilities are unlimited, but the work is certain. Six first-class men are wanted immediately. Send full particulars, territory that can be covered, and whether or no car available.—Write Box R.1139, The Times, E.C.4.
BUYER required by large firm of coachbuilders; must have good experience in motor trade.—Write Box 0084, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
CIVIL Engineer wanted for contract work in London; must be thoroughly experienced in tunnel and sewer work.—Apply Box A.2184, Harris Advertising Service, 72, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
DIRECTOR seeks a thoroughly competent Private Secretary with intimate knowledge of high-class retail furnishing trade and general property in unusual applicant.—Write Box 0080, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
DO you like this? One man earned £29 Friday, another earned £25 Thursday, and added £14 to the previous week's total. Another earned £45 during the week by six orders on the week, yet another earned £45 Saturday alone earned as little as £12 for the week. Some earned £4 10s. in a single day. Ambitious men not afraid of hard work can make this kind of income. Why not try something they have a sales record they are proud to show and a type of selling, if you want to talk it over phone L. C. Gibson, Elmdale Hotel, Clifton, Bristol. Answer a few questions; perhaps this is the job you have been looking for. If not in Bristol, write giving brief details of your sales experience.
ENGLISH Teacher wanted for lantern school in Germany; some German essential; salary £250.—Write Box 0087, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
ENGINEER wanted, young man with university preference outside public works contracts.—Write full particulars, salary required, &c., Box H.685, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED Traveller wanted for firm of paint manufacturers for London and Middlesex County; must have connexions and able to show immediate turnover; reply to Messrs. Richard Hall & J. L., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
INTERESTING and responsible position with a London firm of publishers for a gentleman of first-class education under 26, good education, total abstainer, practical office experience; whole time; salary commencing £250.—Write particulars of denomination, social and religious work, not a modernist.—Box W.1911, The Times, E.C.4.
IMPORTANT House, handling Commercial Vehicles in London, requires Six Junior Representatives of good address and appearance; must be in possession of knowledge of driving in London essential; good prospects for really energetic workers.—Write, giving full particulars, Box 0085, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
INDIA.—Important manufacturing firm require Junior Salesman; applicants must be single, age 24-27, and only those with a good Public School education will be considered.—Write fully, stating full particulars and qualifications, salary required, to Box Office 943, care of Sells, 167, Fleet-street, E.C.2.
LEATHER Trade well-educated youth wanted to learn; important merchants; good prospects.—Write Box A.1869, The Times, E.C.4.
MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in all branches to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.
TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Service.—Write for details of the New Salesmanship, the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
WIRELESS.—Every ambitious youth should know of the brilliant prospects offered to others when "trained by Raleigh."—Full details of the system, positions, and prospects from Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.
WIRELESS Service.—The Premier College in the British Isles (Established 24 years) gives a sound training to all candidates with diploma and certificate qualification. Fee payable by easy instalments if desired.—Apply for Prospectus, Secretary, Dept. A, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

SALESMEN.—An opening exists in an all-British organisation for several first-class speciality Salesmen who are not afraid of hard work; position offers high remuneration and possible advancement; those providing they can produce results; application should contain full details of past experience and present employment, which will be treated in confidence.—Write Box H.690, The Times, E.C.4.
SOLICITOR, experienced man, as Managing Clerk to take charge of Chancery Department of London office with large agency practice; possible partnership.—Write Box 825, Reynells', 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
WANTED, young gentleman about 19, experienced motor-car driver, also to learn machine tool merchant business, with prospect becoming partner later; good appearance and character.—Write Box F.1815, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, by well known manufacturers of white metal alloys, engineer with railway experience to travel abroad.—Write full particulars, in confidence, Box F.1622, The Times, E.C.4.
£400-£1,000.—Openings in London for a few successful Salesmen. Company: Over 100 years' manufacturing experience with world-wide reputation for quality products and square dealing. Product: The leader in its field. A growing necessity under modern business conditions. Remuneration: Allowance during training period. Drawing account against commission upon appointment to a guaranteed territory. Facilities: Scientific training course, national advertising, and fullest field assistance. Opportunity: The right men will earn from £400 to £1,000 per year. Our business is constantly growing, and good men will gain promotion to positions of greater responsibility and increased incomes. In replying please give details in full; age, previous experience and earnings, education, married or single, &c.—Write Box M.775, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

HEAD Artist required for the Far East; must be really first-class black and white artist-designer with good knowledge of colour and wash-work for reproduction; preference given to one able to write good copy, correct proofs, and tactfully control staff.—Write, giving full details, in confidence, to Box R.191, Willings, 85, Strand, W.C.2.
PRINTERS' Traveller.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., require experienced Traveller with jobbing connexion, for London.—Apply, letter only, Box R.1187, The Times, E.C.4.
TRAVELLER with London connexion wanted by provincial printers, speciality colour work.—Write full details, experience, &c., Box 0665, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, Bath, has vacancy for Pupil; personal training; moderate premium; unique opportunity.—Write Box Z.284, The Times, E.C.4.
AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical course, works experience with technical theory in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary Term commences Tuesday, October 7.—Syllabus from Principal.
ESTATE Agents have vacancy for smart Boy, just leaving school; no salary for first six months, but exceptional opportunity to gain insight into business.—Call to-day, Folkard and Hayward, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1.
LONDON Solicitor has vacancy for Articled Pupil; good general education; good prospects; preference for public school boy.—Write Box H.714, The Times, E.C.4.
PUBLICITY and Advertising Office in Fleet-street has vacancy for Premium Pupil; good prospects for gentleman's son.—Write Box R.1185, The Times, E.C.4.
WELL-KNOWN Financial Journalist offers personal instruction to suitable youth in journalism; reference and introductions when qualified.—Write Box 0072, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ENGLISH Lady Secretary required for Hamburg (business); English and German shorthand (speed 100) and experience essential; £4.—Call Postfinder (Bureau), 273, Regent-street.
LADY Clerks required, 18 to about 22 years of age; of initiative and smartness essential.—Write, stating age, details of experience, or apply personally between 10.30 a.m. and 12, to-morrow (Thursday), T. O. King and Sons, Biscuit Manufacturers, Manor-lane, Lee, S.E.12.
YOUNG Lady wanted in Beauty Parlour; must be tall and good looking; wages, while learning, 15s. per week, with lunch and tea.—Apply between 1.30 and 2 o'clock or at 5 o'clock, 164, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.
HOW and why my secretary earns £500 a year is made clear to you in the Private Secretary's Course. You can study in your spare time, and certificates are offered to the Institute are given to qualified students. Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, London, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER, 11 years' sales and managerial experience England and Empire, desires to link up with reputable firm as individual looking for permanency, representation; any capacity.—Write Box W.1907, The Times, E.C.4.
A Public School man (35), experienced salesman, desires post in London with prospects; fluent French, thorough knowledge textiles; with present firm 10 years; ex-officer; highest references.—Write Box F.1887, The Times, E.C.4.
ARTIST, Painter and Decorator, excellent experience with antique and decorating firm, desires similar post.—Box F.1806, The Times, E.C.4.
A Young Englishman, experienced import, export trade, following own correspondence in French, German, Spanish books, accounts, travelled extensively France, Spain, interpreter International Horse Show, 1930, holding important South American Government post in London, requires change; home or abroad; excellent references.—Write Dysart, Rothorwood, Sydenham-hill, S.E.26.
BARRISTER (28), single, wants post anywhere; Cambridge graduate; journalistic and accountancy experience; French, German, Spanish.—Write Box 0086, The High-road, Chiswick.
BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books men of fine physique, suitable for all semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men suitable for messengers, porters, &c., &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 0646.
BRITISH Legion Branch Secretary seeks responsible position; disabled officer; University education; capable organiser.—BM/BCXS, W.C.1.
B.Sc. (Lond., '19, requires post; chemistry or physics; laboratory preferred.—Write Box F.1902, The Times, E.C.4.
BUSINESS Man desires responsible Post with sound firm interested in foreign trade; 20 years' experience of Continental and British firms; first-class references; full command of French and German languages; knowledge of Swedish.—Write Box W.1400, The Times, E.C.4.
CAMBRIDGE Graduate, 32, engineer, ex-officer, six years in America, wants work in London, preferably literary; knows something of almost everything.—Write Box 779, The Times, E.C.4.
CHEMIST, M.P.S., 37, unmarried, five years' retail and hospital experience (home), 10 years' all-round factory experience with well-known manufacturing chemists in the East, works management and supervision, seeks position anywhere abroad in capacity in which experience is of value; highest references; service available immediately.—Write Box R.1172, The Times, E.C.4.
ENGINEER; Works Manager; modern methods, production, organisation, works and drawing office, costing and allocation costs.—Write Box H.707, The Times, E.C.4.
ENGINEER, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., trained N.E. Coast; successful career, Director Management Post in sound industrial concern; wide scientific and technical knowledge. Is not buying a job, and expects remuneration commensurate with valuable services.—Firms replying will please state full particulars; change Windsor Box F.1825, The Times, E.C.4.
EX-OFFICER, long experience supervision, discipline of men, management horses, seeks appointment; go anywhere; excellent references.—Write Box F.1803, The Times, E.C.4.
EXECUTIVES, Industrial or Financial.—Jentleman, technically trained, with 20 years' unusual business experience, England and U.S.A., seeks appointment of responsibility with enterprising firm, London or abroad, where his experience could be employed to mutual advantage; thorough knowledge sales management, organisation, advertising, industrial development, and finance; possesses personality, initiative; is energetic and versatile; personal interview invited.—Write Box 0088, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN, 24, Public School, desires progressive post with possibility of Continental travel; six years' sound business experience; fluent French; excellent Continental connexions; commercial training acquired abroad.—Write Box 0663, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
GENTLEMAN, extensive business experience, intimate knowledge Germany, desires responsible post with firm dealing with that country; fluent German, also French, Spanish.—Write Box 06621, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
GENTLEMAN (34), can drive car, do running repairs, seeks employment; any work undertaken.—Write Box F.1906, The Times, E.C.4.
HOUSEMASTER (32), Oxford science, foreign languages, &c., first-class testimonials, seeks post.—Write Box M.750, The Times, E.C.4.
MANAGERIAL appointment required; a man of integrity with energy and ambition; 27 years with chartered accountants and leading manufacturers; passed exam. Incorporated Sales Managers' Association; unimpeachable references; salary £500-£700; London.—Write Box M.783, The Times, E.C.4.
MANAGER, experienced administrator, possessing initiative, with thorough knowledge sales organisation, advertising and display, works management, purchasing, and possessing influential connexion in engineering world, desires appointment with scope and prospects; Public School education; age 34. Highest testimonials.—Write Box H.715, The Times, E.C.4.
RESPONSIBLE post desired, managerial or for special trade negotiations. Considerable experience home and abroad—general trading, machinery, aircraft, Government negotiations, banking, &c. Captain (pilot) R.A.F. during War. Remuneration required £1,000 per annum minimum.—Write Box H.227, The Times, E.C.4.
TRAVELLER seeks post; experienced fancy paper goods; corrugated papers, boxes, printing, and bookbinding, &c.; highest references; disengaged.—Write Box R.1187, The Times, E.C.4.
TYPEWRITING, English, French, German copied; financial statements, testimonials, &c.; all work confidential.—McGregor, 136, Richfield-road, S.W.2.
YOUNG Dutchman, speaking Dutch, French, and English, is willing to take on any kind of job, by preference Secretary.—Write Box H.736, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG man, 25, educated, personality, has natural flair, organizing and control, desires progressive position; practical printer; at present composing room.—Write Box M.760, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Man, expert shorthand, accountancy, commercial experience, charity organizer boys club, manager, keen, seeks suitable post.—Write Box M.790, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG man, 34, good education, knowledge stocks, banking, &c., desires post as Secretary-Companion or Valet; experienced traveller.—Write Box F.1792, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Married Man seeks Work, any kind, anywhere; good references; security; must by appointment personally.—Write Box H.762, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields' Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would telephone to J. F. Ivey, Temple Bar 6345, or write to 5, St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, where man can be seen by appointment.
ADVERTISING, Outdoor Publicity, Exhibitions, &c.—A Man, aged 40, good reference, from London firm which has employed him on more than one occasion and would do so again if possible.
ACCOUNTANT (aged 33), M.C. and D.C.M., speaks and writes French and can drive a car and do running repairs. Lost position owing to mental worry which is now over.
CARMAN, aged 51, with 23 years' reference. Out of work owing to introduction of motors in the Post Office service.
COMPANION-SECRETARY or administrative appointment seeded by retired Captain aged 42. Knows French, German, and Hindustani; used to horses and other animals. Excellent references.
EXPORT and Shipping Experience.—Man aged 56, personal reference.
HANDYMAN and General Labourer, aged 40. Well-spoken of at last job, which closed down.
JOURNALIST (aged 25), speaks three languages, seeks part-time employment; highest references from well-known members of the staff of leading London newspaper.
MESSENGER or Porter.—Ex-Service man, aged 50, well recommended.
PUBLICITY Man (aged 44), with excellent London reference.
SCHOOLMASTER (Mathematics and English), aged 45, has had secretarial experience. School and private references.
WATCHMAN, aged 50. Good reference from Borough Council.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.
A DVERTISER, thoroughly experienced in production of high-class gramophones, desires position or partner to launch a super instrument. 8791.
HOTEL Broker and Valuer, 38, considerable experience in stocktaking, inventories and valuations, requires appointment; excellent references. Dis. 339.
EX-RANKER Officer, smart appearance, very active, age 48, seeks employment as commissionaire, caretaker, messenger, timekeeper, watchman, or any post of trust; excellent references; last post 8½ years. 12275.
DISABLED Officer, middle-aged, desires post as Companion-Secretary; drives car, good horseman; various times edited and secretary of county, golf, cricket, tennis and football clubs. Dis. 63.
EX-CAPTAIN seeks post as Attendant-Companion to invalid gentleman; previous experience; excellent character; strongly recommended; any well-known references; would travel if required. 8922.
ACCOUNTANCY, banking, &c.; age 38; 12 years' service institutions home and abroad, three years' experience tutor financial subjects, excellent knowledge accountancy, banking, commercial law, French and Spanish; first-class certificates and testimonials. Dis. 71.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDUCATED young man, three years' experience newspaper advertisement department, seeks similar situation with prospects of becoming canvasser.—Write Box M.786, The Times, E.C.4.
SUCCESSFUL Author-journalist, Public School and Varsity, seeks literary or political work; wide knowledge fact and fiction; experienced leader-writer and book reviewer; good linguist.—Write Box H.752, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Young lady requires post in London; excellent knowledge English and German, shorthand and typing.—Write Box R.1170, The Times, E.C.4.
EDUCATED Lady requires Secretarial Post, whole or part time; shorthand, typing, French, some Italian.—Clarke, 20, Claverton-street, S.W.1.
EXCEPTIONALLY accurate Stenographer, speeds 130-80, seeks engagement; seven years' varied experience; excellent references.—Write Box 08402, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
LADY, foreign, 23, well educated, fluent French, German, Polish, requires post, knowledge English, desires post in England, any capacity.—Write Bachorek, Abergrasse 5, Danzig Free City.
ORGANIZING, all secretarial and social duties, accounts, housekeeping, correspondence, commissions; by capable lady; highly recommended.—Write Box 09, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
SECRETARY or Shorthand Typist.—Widow, 26, requires post; private house preferred.—Write Box F.1883, The Times, E.C.4.
SECRETARY-POST desires change; three years' experience professional man; office routine; diplomas shorthand typewriting, bookkeeping; London matric.; working knowledge French.—Write Box F.1649, The Times, E.C.4.
THOROUGHLY efficient Lady as Secretary; medical or literary preferred; eight years' reference.—Write Box 8416, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
YOUNG lady, 19, with knowledge of all commercial subjects, including French, seeks post as Secretary or Under-Secretary; London or S.W. district; good references and certificates.—Box 5, W. H. Smith and Son, George-street, Croydon.
YOUNG Woman (22), B.A. Hons. (Lond.), shorthand, typing, seeks post with literary or professional man or social worker; some experience.—Write Box 08405, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
EFFICIENT Secretaries, permanent or temporary, supplied by Miss Woolcombe, 21A, King's-road, Sloane-square. Telephone, Sloane 3775. Office hours 9.30-5.
LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DRESSMAKING.—Gentlewoman, with good clientèle, wishes to join with Woman Head Lady dressmaker, whose charges are moderate.—Write Box "W.," care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady recommend good French Governess, diplôme, to instruct music, girl Sept., for girl 12?—Mrs. Swan, Newbrough, Fourstones, Northumberland.
CAN a lady recommend English Finishing Governess? French, music.—Perse, Mrs. Riddell, Wyresdale Park, Garstang, near Garstang.
NURSERY Governess; no teaching; 25-35; good needlewoman; foreigner considered; girl 7 at school, boy 5, baby born 2 and 5, or write 56, Clarendon-road, Kensington, W.11.
NURSERY Governess wanted immediately, boy 6 years; sailing for Bombay October.—Apply Mrs. Cornforth, The Elms, Wigmore-street, W.1.
NURSERY Governess, experienced, for four girls aged 11, 9, 7, and 2½ years; three eldest at school; nursery maid kept.—Write, stating particulars, Chatsworth-road, Brondesbury, N.W. Willesden 3085.
AU Pair.—Anglo-French family requires educated English girl (over 19) as Companion three children (9, 7, 4); no housework; excellent home for right home life.—Démoré, Château de Conches, Lagny, S. et M.
CATHOLIC French family residing in Casablanca, Morocco, seeks suitable person Au Pair to look after two children, 7 and 4; to do needlework.—Write Comptant 247.323, 17 Rue Vivienne, Paris.
EDUCATED (Secretary-Companion between 30 and 40 for elderly lady, two children, boy and girl, residence London; two maids.—Write, stating age, experience, and qualifications, to H. B., Bois Cottage, Chesham Bois, Bucks.
LADY Companion for elderly couple residing in South Coast town; no housework.—Write, stating previous experience similar capacity, and salary required, Box H.1418, The Times, E.C.4.
USEFUL Companion; excellent needlewoman; train two servants; family one lady, one gentleman.—Mrs. Byrne, 3 Parkhouse, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
WANTED, useful Companion-Help; quiet country House in Kent; capable of superintendence; £52.—Write, stating references, &c., Box H.729, The Times, E.C.4.
A Matron is required for a large Hospital and Home for Incurables near London (250 beds). Commencing salary £300 a year, with board, apartments, and laundry. Candidates must have attained the age of 35, and not be more than 45 years of age. Ladies of education and thorough hospital training and with undoubted references only considered. Business ability and the power to control a large staff are essential. Personal canvassing is prohibited, and would disqualify any candidate. Applications will only be received upon the form which will be supplied upon written request to the A.B.C., at Horncastle's, 60, Chapside, E.C.2.
MATRON required immediately, girls' boarding school.—Apply Principal, St. Maur College, Chepstow, Mon.
ASSISTANT Nurse for large country nursing home (Surrey), to help with children; must be fond of children; experience and matron's reference essential; salary £50, rising to £60 per annum.—Write X. Y., care of Advert. Agency, 43, South Molton-street, W.1.
AGREEABLE Lady required for small modern cottage; family three; excellent post, very good wages; Continental cook preferred.—Write Box 08408, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.
IMMEDIATELY.—Temporary or permanent, competent, trustworthy Cook-General; must be R.C.; house parlourmaid kept; labour-saving flat; good reference and interview essential.—Write only, 20, Grove-court, Circus-road, N.W.8.
REQUIRED, experienced Maid for all duties modern flat; two in family; away week-ends; must be responsible person, with excellent personal reference; good cook; help available.—Write Box W.1389, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.
TWO Domestic Helps (not as family) wanted early October for plain cooking and all duties of modern house, Hampstead suburb; small family; separate bed rooms; outings together.—Write with all particulars to Box "R.E." care Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
WANTED, Oct. 4th, experienced Cook-General.—Apply 14, Ashley-gardens, London, S.W.1.
WANTED, Cook-General, housemaid kept; must be good cook; sleep in; two in family; non-basement; good wages and outings.—19, Stanford-avenue, Brighton.
COOK-GENERAL; flat; three in family; help given; £45.—Apply Mrs. Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington. Phone, Western 6636 (four lines). Buses stop at door.
COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; flat; one lady; separate bed rooms; quiet post; £52 each. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636 (four lines). Buses stop at door.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID wanted; two family; three maids kept; £55; good home.—Apply first to Suzanne's Agency, Church-road, Wimbledon.
EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid, single-handed; small family.—Call 9 to 11 or 6 to 8, 22, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1.
PARLOURMAID; non-basement house; three in family; three servants; separate bed room; £55. Also many others on fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636.
PARLOURMAID, end Sept.; family two; not Roman Catholic; two other maids and nurse kept; wages £60 to £70; excellent reference essential.—Write full particulars Box H.615, The Times, E.C.4.
PARLOURMAID wanted, well trained, required shortly; help given; own bed room; Swiss might suit; Protestant.—Apply M., 24, Frognal-lane, Hampstead, N.W.3.
PARLOURMAID wanted, thoroughly experienced, or young girl taking first place; good wages, comfortable post; two maids kept; own bed room; gardener, chauffeur, kitchen, &c.—Thorne Cottage, Chipstead Valley-road, Chipstead, Surrey.
AN experienced House-Parlourmaid, age 20 to 35, for comfortable home, modern house; cook and housemaid kept; wages up to 25s. a week; good references essential.—Mrs. B., 11, Greenaway-gardens, Hampstead. Phone, Hampstead 0829.
EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid or Under Parlourmaid; family two; staff kept, cook, nurse, two daily housemaids; must be needlewoman; wanted early October; salary £45.—Write Box 05988, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid, willing to do simple maiding for elderly lady, not strong; rooms turned out, in return; good wages for good personal character.—Box 5, Evelyn-gardens, London, S.W.7.
NICE girl wanted now as House-Parlourmaid for friendly family; wages £52.—Mrs. Rhodes, 47, Belsize-avenue, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.
WANTED immediately, House-Parlourmaid, temporary, and Housemaid, temporary; 22s. per week each; good reference essential.—State full particulars to Mrs. Scott, Brockhurst, Wood, Stoke Poges.
WANTED, experienced House-Parlourmaid, temporary or permanent; two in family; two maids; own bed room; good wages; every consideration; good references; interview essential.—Mrs. Jarzer, Merton Vicarage, Wimbledon.
HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; small family; two maids; regard to girl's age; only 1 large under-stairs kept; good salary; age 25-35; good needlewoman; present.—Illingworth, 24, Corlton-road, Ealing, W.5. Tele., Ealing 4113.
FRENCH or Swiss Governess; Paris; £70-£100; boy 5½; Protestant; first lessons; superior, adaptable.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.
INDIA, Rhodesia.—Kindergarten Nursery Governesses wanted; interviews.—Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Fees when suited.

HELPS AND NURSES

LADY as Mother's Help; Protestant; under 40; thoroughly domesticated; previous experience similar post essential; two children, 4, 6; children's washing, light housework, good needlewoman; maid kept; good wages; good references essential.—Mrs. Wheway, 64, Morthake-road, Kew, Surrey.
YOUNG lady wanted as Mother's Help; two children (3, 6 weeks and 4 years); comfortable home; domestic help.—Write particulars to Mrs. Bolitho, 60, Woodland-way, Winchmore Hill, N.21.
NURSE wanted for two boys, 5½ and 3½, baby 3 months; French nurse kept; must be fond of children from month and elder children; age between 25 and 35.—Write fully, stating wages and references, to Box H.750, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY can personally recommend a nice, trustworthy young Nurse to take charge of little boy under 2 and to act as Useful Maid to lady? Will be wanted early in December, on arrival from Africa.—Write soon to Mrs. G. Skipworth, Oakfield, Mortimer, Berks.
CAN any lady recommend experienced Nurserymaid for 2 Rome boys?—Write, stating particulars, Box 8433, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
LADY returning to Burma in October is willing to engage a well-recommended Karen Naanie to assist with 3 months' old baby.—Write Box E.723, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Nurse or experienced Under Nurse required for Dorset, October; strong and cheerful, used to boys; care of boys 8 and 5 (elder boarding school) and boy of 18 months March when new baby (own nurse) by. Full particulars, write Box F.1882, The Times, E.C.4.
£52.—Nurse; near Eaton-terrace; boy 8 months; one maid; good needlewoman.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

WANTED by elderly lady, Useful Maid; must be good needlewoman, as will have charge of house linen; age 40 to 45; personal reference necessary.—Write Box 7216, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
FRENCH or Swiss Maid-Companion; girl over 16; dressmaker; meals with family; £50; country.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.
USEFUL Maid wanted for London; must be willing to dust lady's room.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 15), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

GOOD permanent Cook-Housekeeper required for near Malmesbury; C. of E., age about 45; two and three children in family (two boys at school), governess, staff eight; good wages.—Reply Mrs. Wilder, Easton Grey, Malmesbury, Wilts.
KENT County Mental Hospital, Chartham, near Canterbury.—Working Housekeeper required for nurses' home.—Apply to the Matron.
SUPERIOR Cook-Housekeeper required for country situation, an hour from London; family six; staff nine; kitchen, scullery maids kept; must have good personal references and knowledge of French cooking; foreigner considered; R.C. preferred.—Write M. J., care of Advertising Agency, 43, South Molton-street, W.1.
WANTED, superior Working Housekeeper for small flat; one lady; all duties, cooking; £1 week.—Write B., 17, Bute-street, S.W.7.
WANTED, Housekeeper for Ascot; under 45 (private house); must be capable training young maids; five kept, including young cook and kitchenmaid; very good cook essential; highest references; salary £3 10s.; temporary start, permanent later.—Write Box 7237, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
WANTED at once, experienced Working Housekeeper for one lady; wages £36-£40; age 30-40.—Miss Haines, St. Andrew's, Shawford, near Winchester.
WANTED October, Mother and daughter (or friends) as Cook-Housekeeper and House-Parlourmaid for entire management of easily-run house for one lady; Leicester district; highest references required.—Write Box 06620, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
COOK or Cook-Housekeeper, for country, Suffolk-by-Essex border; one-maid staff; good cooking required; kitchenmaid kept. Also Schoolroom Maid. Mother and daughter might suit.—Write Mrs. Hollins, Dupplin Bank, Kinnoull, Perth, N.B.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

COOK (good) and Betweenmaid, September 20th, near Manchester; mother and daughter would suit; two other maids and two in nursery; own bed room; good wages and outings; interview London before September 15th.—Reply Mrs. "Z.," Ferndale, Holmwood, Surrey.
COOK (very experienced) wanted; age 35-40; wages £75, rising £3 yearly; family three, staff seven, including kitchenmaid and houseboy.—Call to-day or to-morrow after 5, or write fully Mrs. G., 34, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.8.
A Good Cook wanted, age 25 to 40, for modern house; house-parlourmaid and housemaid kept; wages up to £75; good references essential.—Mrs. B., 11, Greenaway-gardens, Hampstead. 'Phone, Hampstead 0829.
DOMESTIC Help for cooking; another kept; wages £40.—5, Aubert-park, Highbury, N.
EXPERIENCED Cook required; house-parlourmaid kept; no basement; own bed room; good salary, and every consideration (English family); personal reference essential.—Call 4.30 to 7, or write, 12, Ardwick-road, opposite Platts-lane, Hampstead.
EXPERIENCED Cook required for Winchfield; kitchenmaid kept; wages £80-£70.—Write Mrs. Cator, Marlborough Hotel, Southwold, Suffolk.
EXPERIENCED Cook required Wiltshire near Salisbury; kitchenmaid kept; gas and coal ranges; modern conveniences; one lady, six servants; good wages.—Box F., W. H. Smith and Son, High-street, Salisbury.
GOOD plain Cook required; country, sea, near Portsmouth; small family; every modern convenience; four maids.—Particulars to M., Seacourt, south Hayling, Hants.
GOOD Plain Cook, for September 30th, single-handed; one lady; three maids.—Mrs. Chasemore, Ashleigh, Horsham, Sussex.
SINGLE-HANDED Cook for small house, Eggnor Hill, Bucks; two other maids and nurse kept; wages £60 to £70; excellent reference essential.—Write full particulars Box H.614, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED immediately, single-handed Cook, temporary; Surbiton; good cooking and good references essential; 50s. per week.—State full particulars to Mrs. Scott, Brockhurst, Wood, Stoke Pogis.
WANTED, good plain cooking and good references essential; 25s. per week.—State full particulars to Mrs. Bryne, 3 Parkhouse, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
WANTED, useful Companion-Help; quiet country House in Kent; capable of superintendence; £52.—Write, stating references, &c., Box H.729

CHAUFFEURS
(Continued from Page Three)

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 34, married, one child, requires position; country preferred; all repairs; total, non-smoker; splendid long references.—" M.," Wykeurst's Garage, Keswick, Cumberland.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Rolls and all other cars, 6 years Handyman, Valet, 40; free now; Town or country; personal reference.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 4512.

DAIMLER CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, any type or other makes, weeks country or suburban post; very good knowledge London; 10 years' experience; superior references; clean licence; total abstainer; light and heating management; married; free for interview.—King, 24, Hemstridge place, N.W.8.

FIRST-CLASS Chauffeur-Mechanic, Rolls-Royce, Ltd. experience, desires situation; country preferred; age 34; married; total abstainer; excellent references.—Write Box O.1876, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN wishes to find permanent employment for his Chauffeur-Mechanic, 28 h.p. Daimler, whom he can highly recommend.—Fisk, "Broomhill," Bowlwood, Princes Risborough.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends his head Chauffeur-Mechanic to lady or gentleman requiring first-class man; 38; single; smart; life experience; will take any make; from country.—Taylor, 3, Wyndham-street, W.1.

HIGHLY recommended Chauffeur-Engineer; 32 years' experience; Rolls, any high-powered cars; married, no family; go anywhere.—Rhodes, 5, Chariton-street, Victoria.

MRS. Charles Green, of "Tarranaowe," Willesden-lane, Hendon, N.W.6, who is dispensing with her car, highly recommends her Chauffeur; country preferred.

LAUNDRIES
3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Pier House Laundry, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick 0378 and 1075. On parks tramcars.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

ASHLEY COURT HOTEL,
199, 200, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

The NEW HOTEL de Luxe of Kensington Gardens, facing Park gates and adjoining Albert Hall. Newly furnished and decorated throughout. The moderate inclusive terms are from 12s. daily or from 4 guineas weekly; also private suites.

All rooms fitted hot and cold water, telephone, gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges and electric passenger lift to all floors.

First-class service and cuisine. Large garage next to premises. Night porters. Telephone, Kensington 6815 (5 lines).

ASHBURN HOTEL,
111, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.

EXCELLENT CATERING with every modern convenience. Hot and cold water and gas fires in all bedrooms; central heating; lift; 3½gns. single, 7gns. double. Frobisher 4704.

HOTEL BELGRAVIA,
GROSVENOR-GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

Recommended for its homely atmosphere. 250 Rooms and Suites with all modern comforts. Hot and cold running water, telephone, &c.

SPECIAL INCLUSIVE TERMS.
F. W. KINGSLEY, Managing Director.
Telephone: Victoria 9640.

BERKELEY HOTEL,
68-69, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.

Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.

HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.

GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attentive service. Terms from 3½gns. per week, including four meals, bath, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS.

BROADWALK HOTEL,
DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

Between Kensington Palace and Albert Hall.
Telephone: Kensington 0858.

The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Within a few yards from Hyde Park, with rooms, cuisine, and service of supreme excellence. Famous among discriminating people for more than 40 years.

The management beg to inform patrons that the redecorations are now completed. Each bed room is fitted with hot and cold running water and electric radiator; the lounges with a large number of bath rooms, central heating, telephone, and lift. Inclusive terms arranged from 4½gns.

Weekly or by the day.
Tariff on application.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
in a fine situation facing due South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.

Not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement. Hot and cold running water in 140 bed rooms; private bath rooms. Night porters, fire escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service, and attention. Luxuriously appointed self-contained Private Suites, Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 8s. a day.

Weekly terms from five guineas.
Telephone, Park 2402 (five lines).
Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

Central heating, hot and cold running water, and gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.

DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,
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A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hô

Sporting News

RACING

THE LAST OF THE CLASSICS

ST. LEGER PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Doncaster St. Leger Meeting was begun yesterday in bad light and unpleasant weather, but there was a large attendance of visitors. Before dealing with the afternoon's racing I must consider, for the last time, the prospects of the various starters for this afternoon's great race, the St. Leger.

I still think that the winner will be Singapore, and that the most serious danger to him is Parenthesis. I propose to use, so far as I can for this consideration, the weights for the Cesarewitch, which have been allotted by our best handicapper, Mr. Dawkins. In that handicap he has given British Sailor 6st. 12lb. At York British Sailor and Parenthesis ran a dead-heat, the latter giving British Sailor 2lb. I am entitled therefore to put Parenthesis in the Cesarewitch with 8st. 8lb. I find that Ut Majeur is already in that race with 7st. 12lb., so that it seems to me on this argument that wherever they may finish Parenthesis should beat Ut Majeur this afternoon. When Parenthesis and Ut Majeur met at Ascot Ut Majeur gave Parenthesis 7lb., but was beaten by him in a canter. If this argument of mine today is correct, then Parenthesis gave Ut Majeur at Ascot a 17lb. beating, and those of us who saw that race would not consider that far wrong. It certainly is not 10lb. wrong, and so I shall dismiss Ut Majeur for this afternoon's race.

The next horse that I should like to get into the Cesarewitch weights is certainly Rameses the Second, and I do not quite know how, on actual form, I am going to do that. I am going to put Rameses the Second in the Newmarket race with 8st. 6lb., and I am allotting that weight on what I believe is reasonably right with another horse in the same ownership and same stable who is in the Cesarewitch. Rameses the Second, with 8st. 4lb., gives me on Goodwood form Singapore with 8st. 12lb. I am allowing 2lb. for Singapore's defeat. Now that is probably a correct weight, for Captain Hogg, who trains Singapore, one would judge from the betting on the race, expects his colt to beat Parenthesis, and he surely would have formed those expectations through British Sailor, who is also in his stable.

Fairy Prince, in the stable of Diolite, goes out at once on the Cesarewitch weights through Brown Jack. I can get Prince Paradise roughly in the Cesarewitch through using the Cambridgeshire weights and the weight allotted to Palais Royal II. in the two Newmarket races, and then I can check that weight through Old Friend and Parenthesis, and I do not see how I can give Prince Paradise any chance this afternoon. I can get Algonquin into the race through Prince Paradise, and on that form he should not win. At the same time there is the Liverpool race with Rameses the Second, which must put him well in the race. I am afraid that he is a colt with a temperament, and so I shall leave him out, although I cannot help realizing that if on this soft going he reproduces his Liverpool form he may run away with the race.

It would appear that Rustom Pasha and Ut Majeur are much the same and as I have already, on this argument, discarded Ut Majeur, I must also discard Rustom Pasha. Iliad and Seer—of the two I must prefer the former—do not seem good enough on the York running with Fly-leaf and Meredith. Christopher Robin, if he can stay, has, on their Ascot form, the beating of Rustom Pasha, Singapore, and Rameses the Second. The last two, however, at that time, were only half the horses they are believed to be now. I would rather take his running there with Rustom Pasha, and as I have discarded Rustom Pasha, I must discard Christopher Robin, for there was but little between them that day. I cannot make Redeswood good enough on any form, but I do not know where to put Diolite. His stable companion, Coaster, is in the Cesarewitch with 7st. 13lb., a pound more than Ut Majeur. How Diolite compares with Coaster I do not know, but I have reason to believe that the gallop between them at Bath was not altogether to the satisfaction of Diolite's most optimistic friends. To win this race, on these present arguments, he would have to be a stone, or even more, in front of Coaster to have a chance of beating Singapore. If he is that, and I do not know whether or not he is, then he can win. Personally I do not think that in any case he will stay the distance of this race and, accordingly, I shall leave him out, fully realizing that he, like Algonquin, may upset all my calculations. On my handicapping, in which I have used, so far as I can, weights used by Mr. Dawkins, I have come to the same conclusion as I had come before, that the winner should be SINGAPORE, that the second should be Parenthesis, and the third Rameses the Second, and yet, when it is all over, something to which I have given no chance at all may have come and beaten the lot. But then, after all, that is only racing, and one of its chief charms.

PORTLAW'S SUCCESS

The weather improved as the afternoon wore on, and before the programme was concluded the visibility was quite good. It is to be hoped that it will be as good to-day for the great race.

Yesterday's racing was very good from beginning to end, with the most important of the events decided the Champagne Stakes, which, for many years has been regarded as one of the leading events of the two-year-old season. It was won by Portlaw, who represented Persse's stable in place of Thyestes. When Portlaw won at York I called attention to the style in which he went. He won then like a very good two-year-old, and so, when Thyestes did not run yesterday, he became my selection for the race. I was pleased to see him win, for his owner for many years has been a great supporter of racing in this country and in South Africa. Portlaw was well away from the gate, and for the greater part of the six furlongs over which this race was run, he was going easily, and apparently winning rather comfortably. His nearest rivals all the way were Lemnarchus, who started joint favourite, and Turtle Soup. A furlong from the finish I thought that Portlaw would win easily, but in the end he had to be ridden quite hard to hold off Turtle Soup and Lemnarchus. He won by a neck from Turtle Soup, with Lemnarchus a short head away third. I cannot help thinking that all three were stopping at the end of this six furlongs, which, incidentally, was what was to be expected from their breeding, for Portlaw is by Beresford, Turtle Soup by Tetratema, and Lemnarchus by Friar Marcus. Still, it was a great race to watch, and over their own distance I have no doubt at all that the three placed horses are very good. I am also convinced that none of the three will ever develop into a stayer, and it is stayers that win our Classic races. I am forced to the conclusion, after watching this race, that the best two-year-old that I have seen, from a three-years point of view, is Jacopo, who, being by Sansovino, who was by Swynford, should most certainly stay.

The meeting was begun with a very good selling stakes, good because many of the runners were generally considered well above selling-plate form. It was won after a most exciting contest by Fuzzy Wuzzy, who got up close home to win by a short head from Fingle Bridge, with Ann Bridget a neck away third. Carslake was seen at his best as a rider in this race, and it is, I think, quite safe to say that no one else riding to-day, except possibly Childs, would have won on the winner. I regret to learn that Mr. J. B. Joel has coughing in his stable among his older horses, but at the moment Tag End is not among the victims. I hope that he will not be, for I believe that this horse will win the Portland Handicap for the third time in succession this week. Mr. Joel, regarding selling plates as an owner of his class would do, did not buy in Fuzzy Wuzzy, who has gone into a northern stable, and will be trained in future by Armstrong. He will win again in his own class.

I have referred to the riding of Carslake and Childs, two of our strongest and most able riders. Childs's turn came in the second race on the programme, when he rode Alcester in the Doncaster High-Weight Handicap. I recall that in the City and Suburban this year Alcester was one of the bottom weights Alcester could not get a place. He was ridden then by a light-weight boy, and it must have been that he would not go for a midget jockey, for, as soon as he could be ridden by a heavier and more powerful rider he began to win. Even then I must confess that I thought he had too much weight yesterday in the Doncaster Handicap, in which he had to carry 9st. 7lb. Ridden by Childs, Alcester was always going well, and finally won by three-quarters of a length from Great Scot, who did not keep a straight course, with Ennis Bridge, a length away, third. The well-backed Argonaute II. had every chance, but was not good enough. Lord Harewood, the owner of Alcester, had stated at a public function at which he was present recently that Alcester might win, and not a few of his county folk profited by his statement. It was, incidentally, Lord Harewood's birthday yesterday.

The Champagne Stakes, to which I have referred already, was followed by the Stand High-Weight Selling Handicap, which calls for little description, for it was won in a canter by Thorburn, who was ridden by Fox. The winner is by Gainsborough, who, after this afternoon, may well be the sire of the moment. He had once been almost neglected, but is now coming into his own again. Thorburn was thought much of in his early days, but has never done so well as was hoped. He is now fairly useful in his company. General O'Malley, who was an expensive failure at York, was second, and Rathnally third. The well-backed Touchaud ran fairly well, but did not get a clear run in the Straight. He had been dropped in the handicap on previous races, but apparently is not so good as I had thought, and can be dropped still further in the weights without causing handicappers any sleepless nights.

There was another magnificent finish to the Great Yorkshire Handicap, a race run over the St. Leger course. I had thought, —and I was not alone in this view—that the handicapper had treated Walter Gay much too kindly in this race. After all, he had been second in the Derby in his year, and had since won a race at Liverpool, in which he had been ridden by Childs. The same jockey had the mount on him yesterday, and the market on the race certainly indicated that he was expected to win; yet he failed to gain a place. Even then I still think that he was well handicapped. He came into the Straight some lengths behind the leaders, Steerforth and Calvados. When Childs tried to find an opening for him he was continually balked. When, in the end, an opening was found, the highly-bred colt would not go through it. I would not blame him for this, for other good horses have behaved in the same way. All this time Steerforth was plugging along in front. He held off challenge after challenge, and in the end won by a head from Pard, with Baytown a short head away third. The amount of ground that Baytown made up in the last two furlongs was amazing, and if he had not, so I thought, tried to savage Steerforth in the closing stages of the race, he might have won. Carslake rode another fine race on him, although he was beaten.

Not only did the favourite, Farimage, win the Glasgow Nursery, but that favourite also belonged to Lord Lonsdale, with the result that many people watching the race from the Lawn, felt tempted, and not unnaturally, to turn round and cheer the owner as he stood in the Stewards' box. Farimage, whom Lord Lonsdale had bought after he had won a selling race at Newmarket on the July Course, had run well last week in good company at Manchester, so that, with only 7st. 7lb. to carry, he had to be considered well in the race yesterday. Ridden by Fox he was always very prominent on the Stands side of the course, and in the end won all out by a short head from Douceuse, with the top weight, Seaton Ross, third. The well-backed Duffield ran well and with stronger handling might indeed have won.

Those people who might have lost money on the day—and, as a rule, they are many—considered that Grey Bachelor was certain to get their money back for them in the Clumber Maiden Plate. He started, as he was entitled to do on his past running, at very short odds, but he did not win, and did not even gain a place behind Gay Friar, a colt by Friar Marcus, who, in the past, had not run nearly as well as he had sometimes apparently been expected to do.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.0.—CLEVELAND HANDICAP (1m.).—Roral ran well last week, but on form, at the weights, has no better chance than Rapahannock. Nick of Time has failed badly since winning at Ascot and on his last form will not, even at the altered weights, beat Gashmu. Mileaway also meets Gashmu at very different weights compared with Hurst Park, but Gashmu won so easily then that I like his chance the better of the two. I cannot see that Ferrule is any better handicapped than Mileaway. Prince of Song has not won since winning at Lingfield Park a long time ago. He won easily then, and must have a chance this afternoon. Woodchuck, who appeared well handicapped, apparently is not to be started. Weary Willy and Stroll are other runners. I like best the chance of GASHMU, and take him to win from Prince of Song.

3.15.—The ST. LEGER STAKES (1m. 6f. 132 yards.).—I have already dealt with this race fully earlier in my Notes, and have come to the conclusion that the winner should be SINGAPORE, with Parenthesis second and Rameses the Second third. I have dealt with the race as a handicap, in the making of which I have used, so far as possible, Mr. Dawkins' weights for the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, and I have long since been convinced that I could not use any better handicapper's weights.

3.50.—BRADGATE PARK NURSERY (6f.).—Banned won so easily last week that, even with a penalty, he must have a good chance here. Saskatoon and Alexis also seem well handicapped, but for the winner I shall take VENTURER, who won at York, and who is certain to stay the distance of this race.

4.20.—TATTERSALL SALE STAKES (7f.).—Estate Duty is not without a chance, while Debonair and Gallini should run well, but for the winner I shall take BERRYDALE, who was just beaten by Venturer at York, and who, in my opinion, will win the race.

4.50.—RUFFORD ABBEY HANDICAP (2½m.).—The Bastard ran much worse than was expected at York in the Ebor Handicap. On that actual running he has no better chance than Brumeux, but I do not think that the best was seen of The Bastard that day, so I shall expect Lord Rosebery's horse to beat the other this afternoon. Grease Paint does not run, but Libertine II. is a starter, and is, I believe, fancied. She is quite fairly handicapped, but I have never been quite certain that she is as game as I would like her to be. Maugre may be the best of the bottom weights. THE BASTARD seems to me to be worthy of another chance and accordingly is my selection.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Newmarket will supply a good number of runners in most of the six events at Doncaster to-day.

Fair Game, Woodchuck, Prince of Song, Templario, Beau Pere, Hush Hush, Versailles, Eppie Adair, Ferrule, and Stroll will be among the field for the Cleveland Handicap, and the majority of them are fancied. WOODCHUCK has shown good form in his last three races, and he strikes me as the probable winner of this race.

Although we have nothing that stands out for the St. Leger Stakes, our four runners are very well fancied. Algonquin is a most improved three-year-old. No horse could have gone better than he has done in his last two or three gallops. Christopher Robin is one of the best animals in the Clarehaven Lodge team, and his connexions are not without hope of winning the race. Seer will run well, but I feel confident that SINGAPORE will prove the best from Headquarters. He has given satisfaction in all his gallops, and there is no doubt he is a greatly improved colt.

The majority of the entry in the Bradgate Park Nursery will face the starter. Craig Bhan, although carrying top weight, is greatly fancied. He is one of the best two-year-olds in the Green Lodge team. Banned showed winning form recently. He is a favourite animal of mine and one that I do not like to leave out, but I doubt if he can give 12lb. to ALEXIS, who went well in a recent gallop, and is fully expected to win.

Estate Duty, Cool Caress colt, Red Letter Day, and Tilt are the most fancied of ours in the Tattersall Sale Stakes. ESTATE DUTY was galloped on Saturday with Oban. He could not have gone in better style, and I must make him my selection.

THE BASTARD has a big weight to carry in the Rufford Abbey Handicap, but I doubt if we have one to beat him. Libertine II., who stays well, may give him the most trouble.

LONDON BETTING
THE ST. LEGER

(To be run at Doncaster to-day)

9 to 2 agst PARENTHESIS (o., 5 to 1 t.) (F. Darling)
5 — 1 —— SINGAPORE (o., 11 to 2 t.) (Hogg)
11 — 2 —— DIOLITE (o.) (Templeman)
13 — 2 —— RAMESES THE SECOND (t. & o.) (Lawson)
10 — 1 —— UT MAJEUR (o., 100 to 9 t.) (R. C. Dawson)
100 — 8 —— SEER (t. & o.) (J. H. Cannon)
100 — 30 —— ROYAL CHARGER (o.) (R. C. Dawson)
100 — 7 —— ALGONQUIN (o.) (Watts)
25 — 1 —— PRINCE PARADISE (t. & o.) (Pratt)
25 — 1 —— ILIAD (t. & o.) (Lawson)
25 — 1 —— CHRISTOPHER ROBIN (o.) (Gilpin)
40 — 1 —— FAIRY PRINCE (o.) (Templeman)
66 — 1 —— REDESWOOD (o.) (Peacock)

DONCASTER COURSE BETTING
THE ST. LEGER

2,200 to 400 agst SINGAPORE (t.).
1,600 — 100 —— UT MAJEUR (t. after 1,000 to 90 laid).
1,600 — 70 —— ALGONQUIN (t.).
1,600 — 70 —— RUSTOM PASHA (t.). LATER

900 to 200 agst PARENTHESIS (t.).

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES
DONCASTER

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

2.0.—FUZZY WUZZY, WIN 14s., PLACE 4s. 2d.; Fingle Bridge, PLACE 7s. 3d.; Ann Bridget, PLACE 6s. 9d.
2.30.—Alcester, WIN 12s., PLACE 6s. 3d.; Great Scot, PLACE 17s. 9d.; Ennis Bridge, PLACE 6s. 3d.
3.0.—Portlaw, WIN 7s. 3d., PLACE 2s.; Turtle Soup, PLACE 5s.; Lemnarchus, PLACE 12s.
3.30.—Thorburn, WIN 8s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 6d.; General O'Malley, PLACE 7s. 9d.; Rathnally, PLACE 10s. 9d.
4.5.—Steerforth, WIN 32s. 3d., PLACE 6s. 6d.; Pard, PLACE 8s. 9d.; Baytown, PLACE 10s. 6d.
4.40.—Farimage, WIN 11s., PLACE 4s. 6d.; Douceuse, PLACE 15s. 9d.; Seaton Ross, PLACE 5s. 9d.
5.10.—Gay Friar, WIN 22s. 6d., PLACE 5s. 6d.; Sister Norah, PLACE 8s. 6d.; Meredith, PLACE 3s. 9d.
African Double.—2.30 and 4.40, Alcester and Farimage, WIN 61s. to 2s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—Prince Noir (at 2.33 p.m., Monday).
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Palais Royal II. and King's Parade II. (at 2.33 p.m., Monday).

DONCASTER MEETING

STAND SELLING HANDICAP.—Martian.
DONCASTER STAKES.—Pomatrel.
TOWN MOOR HANDICAP.—Good Hearted.
ALEXANDRA HANDICAP.—Good Mint.

NEWMARKET MEETING

GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP.—Fanatist and Polverala.
OCTOBER HANDICAP.—Mirador.
SNAILWELL STAKES.—Amuse.

AYR MEETING

CRAIGENGILLAN PLATE.—White Kate.
COUNTY CUP.—Tantrum.
AYR HANDICAPS.—Clear Cash.
CUNINGHAME SELLING WELTER.—Bantling.
BUCHANAN SELLING PLATE AND CRAIGIE WELTER PLATE.—Hafiz.

EDINBURGH MEETING

BARNSDOUDLE NURSERY.—Dola colt.
LEVENHALL HANDICAP.—Pomatrel.

MISCELLANEOUS

WAKEMAN NURSERY, RIPON.—Pomme d'Argent.
HARROGATE SELLING HANDICAP, RIPON.—Gaillonelle.
RIPLEY PLATE, RIPON.—Dorcas.
FINSBURY HANDICAP, ALEXANDRA PARK.—Ikhnaston.
CURFEW PLATE, RIPON.—Golden Dawn.
ORMONDE PLATE, NEWBURY.—Alpheus.
CASTLE SELLING HANDICAP, NEWCASTLE.—Sir Arthur.
LEICESTERSHIRE HANDICAP.—Knight of the Vale.
IVOR NURSERY, WINDSOR.—Lutetia.
AMBERLEY HURDLE, PONTWELL PARK.—Baco.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. J. A. DUNN'S NAME.—Peter Wheat, Wing Shot, and Star Pippin.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. S. B. JOEL'S NAME.—Mary Waters and Rotherby.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN LORD ELLESMERE'S NAME.—Seaboard.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. J. B. JOEL'S NAME.—Lady of Rank.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MRS. SHAPTO'S NAME.—Mr. Bertram.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. D. CROSSMAN'S NAME EXCEPT FIRST OCTOBER NURSERY HANDICAP, NEWMARKET, AND TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE, ALEXANDRA PARK.—Scotch Plume.
FONTWELL PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Dandy Dennis and Dovedale.
EDINBURGH ENGAGEMENTS.—Rome, Soundless, Culrean, Clara Vere de Vere, and Wenchal colt (2 yrs).
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN SIR WILLIAM COOKE'S NAME.—Irish Mint colt (2 yrs).
ALL ENGAGEMENTS THIS YEAR IN SIR DELVES BROUGHTON'S NAME.—Prince Evan.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Machi Mia, Velours, Imprime, Diwch, Clusine, Firoupan, Silver Doctor, Brilliant Boy (dead), and Gay Nun (dead).

DONCASTER RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—THE FITZWILLIAM SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. Six furlongs (straight).

FUZZY WUZZY, br g. by Black Jester—Sweet Bird (Mr. J. B. Joel), 4 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... B. Carslake 1
FINGLE BRIDGE, ch h. by Argosy—Mountain Queen (Mr. F. T. Halse), 5 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... R. Dick 2
ANN BRIDGET, ch f. by Bridge of Earn—Anitra's Dance (Mr. E. A. Wigan), 2 yrs, 8st. ..... G. Richards 3
Brer Fox (Mr. P. W. Carr), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. .. J. Leach 0
Portraitist (Mr. R. C. Dawson), 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Arran Beg (Mr. F. Deuchar), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Umslopogaas (Mr. H. Stobart), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... D. Morris 0
Welsh Dame (Mr. A. Williams), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Gold Seal (Sir W. Cooke), 3 yrs, 8st. (car. 8st. 2lb.) ..... C. Ray 0
Damory Court (Major McCalmont), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... E. Marshall 0

(Winner trained by C. Peck, at Foxhill)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Fuzzy Wuzzy, 4 to 1 Fingle Bridge, 5 to 1 Welsh Dame, 100 to 9 each Gold Seal and Umslopogaas, 100 to 8 Ann Bridget, 100 to 7 Arran Beg, 100 to 6 Portraitist, 50 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by a short head; a neck separated second and third. Gold Seal was fourth and Damory Court last.
The winner was sold to Mr. F. Armstrong for 1,000 guineas.

2.30 (2.37).—THE DONCASTER HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 400 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. One mile (straight).

ALCESTER, br c. by Rochester—Advantage (Lord Harewood), 4 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... J. Childs 1
GREAT SCOT, ch c. by Grand Parade—Dalkeith (Mrs. Chester Beatty), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... S. Wragg 2
ENNIS BRIDGE, ch c, by Soldennis—Elba (Major A. Boncor), 4 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Wragg 3
Mignapouf (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 5 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Ghost Train (Lord Woolavington), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... G. Ray 0
Argonaute II. (Mr. M. L. Schiff), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Elton (Mrs. R. W. Foster), 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. .. H. Jelliss 0
Arrowsmith (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... R. Dick 0
N.P.B. (Sir F. Eley), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... F. Fox 0
O'Curry (Mr. D. Sullivan), 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb. .. F. Lane 0
Lansdowne (Lord Glanely), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Ellenborough (Mr. E. Esmond), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Hightide IV. (Sir A. Bailey), 4 yrs, 7st. 8lb. J. Dines 0
Fraudulent (Lord Derby), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. .. T. Weston 0
Ravenscar (Mr. E. Martin Smith), 4 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... A. Stephenson 0
Cloud Nymph (Mr. N. Field), 6 yrs, 7st. ..... A. Richardson 0

(Winner trained by W. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—9 to 2 agst Argonaute II., 7 to 1 each Ennis Bridge and Ellenborough, 9 to 1 each Lansdowne and Great Scot, 10 to 1 each Ghost Train, N.P.B., and Fraudulent, 100 to 8 Alcester, 100 to 7 Hightide IV., 20 to 1 Aristotle, 33 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by three-quarters of a length; one length separated second and third. Ellenborough was fourth and Hightide IV. last.

3.0 (3.2).—The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 30 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; the owner of the second to receive 200 sovs. and of the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Six furlongs (straight).

PORTLAW, gr or br c. by Beresford—Portree (Sir A. Bailey), 9st. ..... H. Beasley 1
TURTLE SOUP, gr f. by Tetratema—Eagle Snipe (The Aga Khan), 8st. 11lb. ..... M. Beary 2
LEMNARCHUS, b c. by Friar Marcus—Lemnos (Lord Ellesmere), 9st. ..... F. Fox 3
Coldstream (Lord Glanely), 9st. ..... G. Richards 0
Saint Honore (Mr. H. E. Morriss), 9st. C. Richards 0
St. George (Sir L. Philipps), 9st. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Orpen (Sir J. Rutherford), 9st. ..... R. Perryman 0
Clarice c. by Milesius (Mr. J. E. Widener), 9st. ..... J. Childs 0

(Winner trained by Persse, at Stockbridge)

BETTING.—5 to 4 each agst Portlaw and Lemnarchus, 100 to 8 Coldstream, 100 to 7 Turtle Soup, 33 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by a neck; a short head separated second and third. St. George was fourth and Clarice colt last.

3.30 (3.33).—The STAND SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

THORBURN, b c. by Gainsborough—Needle Eye (Major J. S. Courtauld), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. F. Fox 1
GENERAL O'MALLEY, ch c. by Allenby—Ethne O'Malley (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Lake), 4 yrs, 7st. ..... A. Richardson 2
RATHNALLY, b g. by Achtoi—May (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Talpa (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Stubbs 0
Whitsbury (Sir C. Hyde), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. (car. 8st. 6lb.) ..... B. Carslake 0
Abelard (Mr. A. B. Briscoe), 3 yrs, 8st. ..... F. Lane 0
Jaalam (Mr. P. Franks), 4 yrs, 8st. ..... G. Raines 0
Adel (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 8st. 9lb. R. Smyth 0
Pilgrim's Belle (Mr. G. Crabtree), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Lucky Charm (Mrs. F. Gilbert), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... T. Barber 0
Eagle's Claw (Mrs. S. Hanley), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... W. Alford 0
Talpra (Mr. J. Metcalf), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. .. H. Southey 0
Lost Dynasty (Mrs. M. Lambert), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... W. Rook 0
Touchaud (Mr. J. Shepherd), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... T. Weston 0
Walloon (Mr. H. Collins), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. C. Lowrey 0
Potomac (Sir B. Sheffield), 4 yrs, 7st. ..... W. Alford 0
Fortune's Smile (Mr. M. Good), aged, 7st. ..... C. Adley 0
Santa Giustina (Lord W. de Broke), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 1lb.) ..... R. Pawdon 0

(Winner trained by B. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—7 to 2 agst Touchaud, 9 to 2 Pilgrim's Belle, 6 to 1 Thorburn, 8 to 1 each Abelard and General O'Malley, 10 to 1 Rathnally, 100 to 8 each Walloon and Santa Giustina, 100 to 7 each Whitsbury and Lucky Charm, 20 to 1 Adel, 33 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by a neck and a half length; three lengths separated second and third. Whitsbury was fourth and Santa Giustina last.
The winner was bought in for 450 guineas.

4.5 (4.6).—The GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP, a plate of 1,300 sovs.; second to receive 200 sovs. and third 100 sovs. St. Leger Course (about one mile six furlongs and 132 yards).

STEERFORTH, ch c. by Stedfast—Crosadale (Sir W. Cooke), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... T. Barber 1
PARD, gr c. by Farnan—Graphite (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), aged, 7st. 11lb. ..... T. Lowrey 2
BAYTOWN, gr h. by Achtoi—Princess Herodias (Sir C. Hyde), 5 yrs, 9st. ..... B. Carslake 3
Buoyant Bachelor (Mr. C. W. Gordon), 5 yrs, 9st. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Walter Gay (Lord Woolavington), 4 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Paul Caret (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Ray 0
Coligny II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 5 yrs, 8st. ..... G. Richards 0
Ganga Singh (The Aga Khan), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... T. Bartlam 0
Apache (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 6st. 12lb. C. Adley 0
Calvados (Sir A. Bailey), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... W. Alford 0
Galette (Mr. E. H. Jenks), 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... F. Rickaby 0
Heraclida (Major McCalmont), 3 yrs, 6st. 4lb. ..... P. Gombez 0

(Winner trained by Read, at Chilton)

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Walter Gay, 4 to 1 Buoyant Bachelor, 11 to 2 Baytown, 10 to 1 Paul Caret, 100 to 8 each Pard and Coligny II., 100 to 6 Steerforth, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by a head; a short head separated second and third. Galette was fourth and Apache last.

4.40 (4.43).—The GLASGOW NURSERY HANDICAP, a plate of 250 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

FARIMAGE, b g. by Silver Image—Far West (Lord Lonsdale), 7st. 7lb. ..... F. Fox 1
DOUCEUSE, ch f. by Arch-Gift—Himera (Captain R. B. Brassey), 7st. 10lb. ..... J. Dines 2
SEATON ROSS, ch g. by Winalot—Sunshine Rose (Captain H. Whitworth), 9st. ..... H. Wragg 3
Flower Show c. by Polyphontes (Mr. J. St. Y. Fox), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Llanrwst (The Aga Khan), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Tourmaline (Miss J. E. Courtauld), 8st. 5lb. C. Elliott 0
Khartoum (Lord Glanely), 8st. 1lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Marigot (Mr. W. J. Alcock), 8st. ..... T. Weston 0
Rosamond's Choice (Mr. D. Macnee), 7st. 13lb. ..... C. Sones 0
Backward Glance (Mr. M. Markham), 7st. 13lb. ..... R. James 0
John Pritchard (Lord Penrhyn), 7st. 13lb. .. C. Adley 0
Wild Son (Mr. T. Davidson), 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Evans 0
Misty Cloud (Mr. W. Murray), 7st. 10lb. .. C. Richards 0
Chinese Measure (Major L. B. Holliday), 7st. 8lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Philippos (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 7st. 6lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.) ..... Nevett 0
Bundaberg (Lady Gold), 7st. 3lb. ..... T. Barber 0
Duffield (Mr. G. G. H. Peek), 7st. 2lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Charming Tune (Mr. A. W. Gordon), 7st. .. T. Lowrey 0
Heaven Sent (Mrs. Chester Beatty), 6st. 12lb. ..... W. Alford 0
Wedding Gift (Mr. J. H. Ulyatt), 6st. 11lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) ..... A. Richardson 0
Princess Ena f. by Santorb (Captain E. F. Angier), 6st. 11lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) ..... A. Harris 0
Wicket (Mr. W. Yapp), 6st. 11lb. .. T. McCaffery 0
Ulta Flying (Mr. H. Lawson), 6st. 11lb. .. P. Evans 0
Slip f. by The Vizier (Sir A. Bailey), 6st. 10lb. ..... G. Archibald 0

(Winner trained by Templeman, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Farimage, 4 to 1 Duffield, 10 to 1 each Seaton Ross and Tourmaline, 100 to 8 Llanwrst, 100 to 7 Marigot, 100 to 6 Chinese Measure, 20 to 1 each Wild Son, Khartoum, Backward Glance, John Pritchard, Douceuse, and Ulta Flying, 33 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by a short head; two lengths separated second and third. Misty Cloud was fourth and Wedding Gift last.

5.10 (5.12).—The CLUMBER MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile (straight).

GAY FRIAR, b c. by Friar Marcus—Mademoiselle Pictet (Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Guinness), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Elliott 1
SISTER NORAH, b f. by Manna—Spean Bridge (Lord Woolavington), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. .. F. Fox 2
MEREDITH, ch c. by Buchan—Coruscate (Lieut.-Col. Tattersall), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 3
Grey Bachelor (Mr. A. Lowry), 3 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Lycidas (Lord Rosebery), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. .. H. Wragg 0
Craig Park (Lord Harewood), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Valiant (Major F. W. Duff), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... A. Wragg 0
Black Swan (Mr. W. Seaward), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Linton Springs (Captain H. Whitworth), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... W. Nevett 0

(Winner trained by B. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—11 to 10 agst Grey Bachelor, 9 to 2 Meredith, 6 to 1 Gay Friar, 8 to 1 Lycidas, 10 to 1 Sister Norah, 20 to 1 Linton Springs, 33 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by half a length; three quarters of a length separated second and third. Lycidas was fourth and Linton Springs last.

MOTOR-CYCLING

THE JUNIOR GRAND PRIX

The Junior Grand Prix, organized by the Manx Motor-Cycle Club, was held in the Isle of Man yesterday, and was won by D. J. Pirie. His time for the 226 miles was 3 hours 40min. 26sec., an average speed of 61.6 m.p.h.

The order of the finish was:—

	H. M. S.	M.P.H.
D. J. Pirie (Southgate, London), 348 c.c. Velocette	3 40 26	61.6
W. Harding (Douglas, I. of M.), 348 c.c. Velocette	3 40 54	61.5
F. L. Frith (Grimsby M.C.), 348 c.c. Velocette	3 45 10	60.3
H. Levings (Southport), 348 c.c. Velocette	—	—
J. W. Forbes (Cambridge University), 348 c.c. Velocette	—	—

DONCASTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

2.0.—The CLEVELAND HANDICAP, a plate of 600 sovs.; for three-year-olds only; second to receive 50 sovs. One mile (straight).

	St	lb
aRORAL (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill	9	0
aRAPAHANNOCK (Sir R. Sheffield) ..... Higgs	9	0
aFAIR GAME (Mr. W. Woodward) .. Boyd-Rochfort	8	10
aNICK OF TIME (Captain L. Mountagu) F. Hartigan	8	9
aWOODCHUCK (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis	8	9
aGASHMU (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8	6
aPRINCE OF SONG (Mr. M. Markham) .. Barling	8	4
FLY-LEAF (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	8	3
aPENTILLA (Mr. R. C. Dawson) ..... R. Dawson	8	1
TEMPLARIO (Mr. J. P. Hornung) ..... B. Jarvis	8	1
STAR OF EGYPT (Mr. G. Allen) ..... In Ireland	7	12
aBEAU PERE (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	7	12
aHUSH HUSH (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... R. T. Waugh	7	10
aVERSAILLES (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Watts	7	9
aEPPIE ADAIR (Major T. G. N. Bardwell) C. Leader	7	3
aFERRULE (

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

GOLF

THE IRISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, SEPT. 9

Much have I travelled in the realms of rain, but seldom, or never, have I seen a more violent and persistent storm than that which burst over Portmarnock to-day at about 2 o'clock and went on without the least pity for an hour and a half. People who stood dormy three when the rain began, instead of being grateful, cursed the folly which had made them miss a putt half a dozen holes before and so had prevented them from winning with dry skins. It did stop in time, but it was desperate while it lasted.

Ireland indisputably occupied the centre of the stage, for there were two matches, Major Hezlet versus McCormack, and Wilson Smyth versus Soulby, which drew all the crowd. However, there were some other matches not without interest, and, in particular, that in which G. Malcolm, of the Portmarnock club, met W. Tulloch. Tulloch is a justly well-known golfer. He has reached the final of the Amateur Championship, and plays high on the list for Scotland. Malcolm had a handicap of three, and it is only quite lately that it has been reduced, so, on paper, there could only be one in it. In fact, there was only one in it, and that was Malcolm. He only won by two up and one to play, but it is hardly too much to say that he was the aggressor from start to finish. It so happened that I was interested in a match immediately in front of these two, and whenever I saw the two balls come up on to the green it was humble David's ball that was pretty close to the pin, and Goliath's that was on the outskirts. Tulloch fought very hard, and never gave in, but Malcolm never acknowledged himself to be frightened of his own audacity, clung to to his lead as if it were the simplest thing in the world, and finished drenched to the skin on the 17th green.

That was a good win for Ireland against the invader, and so was that of Walter Carroll over Tipping. Carroll, like his younger brother, has a beautifully easy and almost casual swing, and is a thoroughly good player, but he seemed to have thrown away a glorious chance when he took 4 to hole out from the edge of the 16th green, and so, instead of being dormy two, was but one up with two to play. It was a bad mistake, which Tipping made look even worse by winning the 17th in a 4. However, Carroll pulled himself together, and played the Home hole in a great 3. Having thrown the match away, he retrieved it with a vengeance.

Two more victories of England were those of Hannay against Frank McCormack, and Sutton against Ewing. Hannay played extremely well, and seemed to be in a fine position when he was three up with three to play, for both the 16th and 17th are hard 4's, especially in sheets of rain, and comparatively easy 5's. Rain or no rain McCormack won them both in 4 apiece. As he could not manage a third 4 at the last hole, Hannay, unruffled as ever, got through.

Ewing, who comes from the West, is one of the longest drivers I have ever seen. He is big, strong, young, and athletic, and has a fine free swing. When he really hits the ball it sails with supreme dominion for a quite prodigious distance, but it does not always sail to the best strategic position from which to approach the hole. I saw him delving in one or two places where the ordinary golfer can hardly ever have set foot, and Sutton was one down to begin with, and must have had some uncomfortable moments as he wondered how far the young steam engine could drive, but he is not easily disturbed, and, pegging away down the middle, he won easily enough in the end.

Now to come to the Irish matches, and it says much for the spectators' enthusiasm that they went out to watch Hezlet and McCormack at the very height of the storm. This match had an element of drama. In the first place Hezlet was the holder of the Championship; in the second it was a trial between North and South; and in the third McCormack, though he weighs but little over 10st., is one of the most glorious smiters of a golf ball that has ever been seen. Hezlet is never thoroughly convincing, and, for the moment, he strikes me as having lost something of his old zeal for the game, and with it something indefinite, and yet quite obvious, of his old deadliness. He never "really got going" on the way out, but he had the turn of the luck, and his enemy was letting the doubtful putt slip.

The result was that Hezlet was three up going to the ninth, and likely to win comfortably enough. At the ninth the tide palpably turned. McCormack laid a great approach shot dead, got his 3, and was ever afterwards attacking with increasing confidence. He won the 11th, but made a mess of the short 12th, and now was Hezlet's chance to attack. Hezlet, however, then made a bad mistake. The 13th is the only comparatively dull hole on the course; it is long, but not difficult, and ought to be done in 5. Hezlet played it ill, and gave McCormack another chance, which he took with no hesitation, scarcely putting a foot wrong for the rest of the day.

To the 15th hole, as trying a short hole as there is anywhere, he got his blow in first with a lovely tee shot to within a few feet of the pin, and Hezlet could not follow it. McCormack just failed to win the 16th, but he played the last two holes like a man pitching over flower beds in his back garden, while Hezlet was labouring and struggling at them. He won them in the easiest of 4's, and the match by two holes. Hezlet was certainly not his true self, but he always wants a lot of beating, and McCormack, after the first eight holes, dominated the situation.

The other Irish match was thrilling, for Wilson Smyth went ahead with a 3 at the second, and never looked in the least likely to lose his lead. This was not the only pyrotechnic hole, for he rubbed it in just after the turn with a 2 at the 12th. Moreover, he had the length of his enemy from the tee, and, good golfer as Soulby is, he was the under-dog all the time. Wilson Smyth is one of those golfers whose full merit you only discover when you play against him. He is by no means young, but he is as strong as a bull, with a courageous temperament and a style of extreme simplicity and soundness. He hits nearly every shot in the same way, and it is a very good way. That is the way to win, and he will take some stopping.

The results were :—

SECOND ROUND (CONCLUDED)

R. Neill (East Renfrewshire) beat P. F. Purcell (Portmarnock) by 5 and 4.
C. S. P. Hezlet (Sunningdale) beat C. Bailey (Royal Dublin) by 7 and 5.
F. P. Fitzpatrick (Milltown) beat W. R. Draw (Royal Dublin) by 6 and 4.
F. A. Dwyer (Hermitage) beat R. M. Saunders (Kibitzers) at the 19th hole.
J. Burke (Lahinch) beat C. W. Robertson (Portmarnock) by 3 and 2.
F. P. Coote (Cork) beat N. Cuddy (Sutton) by 3 and 2.
A. W. Briscoe (Castlerea) beat D. J. Collins (Royal Dublin) by 3 and 2.
J. W. McConkey (Royal Dublin) beat S. W. Cole (Gog Magog) by one hole.
H. R. Mayfield (Glenmalure) w.o. ; the Hon. M. Aitken (Walton Heath) scratched.
A. S. Anderson (Hindhead) beat F. Ashill (Sunningdale) by 4 and 3.

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE CALCUTTA CUP

SOME CLOSE GAMES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ST. ANDREWS, SEPT. 9

The first two rounds in the Calcutta Cup tournament were decided here to-day over the New Course, and as a result five couples will play to-morrow morning, the remaining pair, Major-General Sir Colin Mackenzie and H. L. Boyd (6), having a bye into the fourth round in the afternoon.

The weather was beautifully warm and sunny, with a fresh breeze that alternated between north-east and east, and the course was in fine order, the greens having been cut as close as sea greens should be. There were no real surprises in the morning, and only one halved match, that between Colonel H. H. M. Harris and Lieutenant-Colonel A. O. Boyd (5) and J. T. Murray and M. Leitch (13), but the back markers, H. E. Taylor and Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. M. Skene (scratch), had a rare fright against A. E. Boyd and Captain J. Stott (10). The latter pair did the first six holes in an average of 4's, and were then four up, but after that the experts gradually wore their opponents down, and won on the home green. Dr. R. V. C. Ash and W. S. Wynne (9) had a very close match with G. L. McEwen and W. Hutton, with whom they played on level terms, and in the end just won by a hole. Captain G. A. Rusk and W. A. Sievwright, who are very well in at two, just got the better of E. Prain and J. M. Prain, and Major G. C. Campbell and Major C. S. Lambert (1) had an equally close encounter with another family combination, R. A. Oldham and E. A. S. Oldham, whom they beat by two holes.

In the afternoon Taylor and Colonel Skene had to go to the seventeenth hole before disposing of I. A. Lyle, who, with H. M. Bray, won the tournament last year, and N. Craufurd-Benson, and then, after three more or less comfortably won matches, P. A. Young and R. E. Waterston (1), giving eight strokes to F. W. H. Roulston and B. Stewart-Sandeman, just won on the home green. Captain Rusk and Sievwright and Major Campbell and Major Lambert were again successful, and so were P. W. Sandeman and Sir Nairne Stewart Sandeman, who are both exceptionally good putters, and, with six strokes, may easily go a long way.

The surprise came with the last match, in which Sir Colin Mackenzie and H. L. Boyd beat Walter Blackwell and Lord Ilkeston on the 17th green, for many considered the latter couple as a really formidable combination. To-morrow morning there should be a really good match when Young and Waterston meet Rusk and Sievwright, and if all pay to their handicap the meeting between the Sandemans and Major Campbell and Major Lambert may well be decided on a putt.

The results were :—

FIRST ROUND

I. A. Lyle and H. Craufurd-Benson (5) beat W. Romanes Lawson and Captain T. A. Herd (6) by 5 and 4.
H. M. Taylor and Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. M. Skene (scratch) beat A. E. Boyd and Captain J. Stott (10) by 2 holes.
The Rev. G. Nowell Price and H. N. Price (10) beat J. H. F. Nott and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Wemyss Brown (5) by 2 and 1.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh and D. Irving Robertson (4) beat C. A. Cuthbert and Squadron-Leader G. F. Bressy (5) by 6 and 5.
Dr. R. V. C. Ash and W. S. Wynne (9) beat G. L. MacEwen and W. Hutton (9) by 2 holes.
Dr. A. Neilan and D. J. Fulton (3) beat Major C. C. Lamb and A. F. M. Guild (3) by 4 and 3.
Colonel H. H. M. Harris and Lieutenant-Colonel A. O. Boyd (5) halved with J. T. Murray and T. M. Leitch (13).
F. A. Young and R. E. Waterston (1) beat Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Hunter and Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Stewart-Mathieson (11) by 2 holes.
F. W. H. Roulston and B. Stewart-Sandeman (9) beat G. Harvey and Dr. S. Forgie (6) by 5 and 4.
W. T. J. S. Fothringham and T. S. Fothringham (7) beat C. J. W. Mayne and Major W. A. Hutchinson (10) by 2 and 1.
Captain G. A. Rusk and W. A. Sievwright (2) beat J. M. Prain and E. M. Prain (4) by 2 and 1.
Major G. C. Campbell and Major C. S. Lambert (1) beat R. A. Oldham and E. A. S. Oldham (6) by 2 holes.
H. C. Stuart and Captain I. C. Wilson (6) w.o. Major E. Cecyke and Lieutenant-Colonel John Inglis (6) scratched.
J. T. Ingis and H. D. Middleton (14) w.o., E. W. Howe and Lieutenant-Colonel Paton (6) scratched.
P. W. Sandeman and Sir Nairne Stewart Sandeman (6) beat Captain W. E. E. Baxter and Spencer H. Gollan (6) by 2 holes.
Sir Frederick Johnston and Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. MacAllan (7) beat E. R. Hay-Neave and J. W. McCulloch (11) by 7 and 6.
Dr. G. Alexander and R. Park (7) beat W. Lindsay Carlow and G. A. Leitch (3) by 5 and 3.
A. Hutchison and A. Gallie (4) beat Major E. A. Strachan and C. D. Anderson (4) by 4 and 3.
Dr. W. C. Johnson and J. G. Mellersh (12) beat D. G. Hoare and Colonel T. C. Sinclair (5) by 6 and 5.
Major-General Sir C. J. Mackenzie and H. L. Boyd (6) beat Lieutenant-Colonel N. Stewart-Richardson and R. W. D. Skene (6) by 7 and 6.
W. C. Blackwell and Lord Ilkeston (8) beat A. J. Stewart and F. M. Richardson (3) by 5 and 4.

SECOND ROUND

Taylor and Skene beat Lyle and Craufurd-Benson by 2 and 1.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Robertson beat H. N. Price and G. N. Price by 3 and 2.
Neilan and Fulton beat Ash and Wynne by 3 and 2.
Harris and Boyd beat Murray and Leitch by 5 and 4.
Young and Waterston beat Roulston and Stewart Sandeman by 1 hole.
Rusk and Sievwright beat W. Fothringham and T. S. Fothringham by 3 and 1.
Campbell and Lambert beat Stuart and Wilson by 2 and 1.
P. W. Sandeman and Sir Nairne Stewart Sandeman beat Inglis and Middleton by 4 and 2.
Alexander and Park beat Johnston and MacAllan by 2 holes.
Johnson and Mellersh beat Hutchison and Gallie by 4 and 3.
Mackenzie and Boyd beat Blackwell and Lord Ilkeston by 2 and 1.

THE WELSH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

C. E. L. Fairchild (Bangor), winner of the title in 1921 and 1925 and runner up in 1923, was surprisingly beaten in the third round of the Welsh Close Amateur Championship at Tenby yesterday. H. R. Howell, holder and five times winner of the title, overwhelmed H. G. B. Griffith by 8 and 7, while R. Chapman, last year's runner up, beat F. C. Meggitt by 3 and 2.

The results were :—

THIRD ROUND

R. M. de Lloyd (Aberystwyth) beat C. F. Rowlands (Royal Porthcawl) by 3 and 1.
Gwyn Rees (Southerndown) beat R. A. Jones (Clyne) by 2 and 1.
T. P. Rogers (Newport) beat J. H. F. Burke (Tenby) by 3 and 2.
F. Vivian Jones (Cardiff) beat J. S. Powell (Swansea Bay) by 6 and 4.
G. S. Emery (Glamorganshire) beat W. J. Rowe (Tenby) by 6 and 4.
R. Roberts (Prestatyn) beat R. Glossop (Cardiff) by 4 and 2.
D. Evans (Brecon) beat D. J. Davies (Brecon) by 3 and 1.
H. R. Howell (Glamorganshire) (holder) beat H. G. B. Griffith (Pennard) by 8 and 7.
R. Trevor Jones (Royal Porthcawl) beat D. V. Moore (Glamorganshire) by 5 and 3.
J. E. Newman (Wrexham) beat A. C. Cox (Dinas Powis) by 5 and 2.
R. Chapman (Newport) beat F. C. Meggitt (Radyr) by 3 and 2.
G. Llewellin (Pontypridd) beat E. Powell (Swansea Bay) by 4 and 3.
D. R. Lewis (Ashburnham) beat H. M. Hatton Evans (Tredegar Park) by 6 and 5.
D. Hall (Bangor) beat C. E. L. Fairchild (Bangor) by 1 hole.
G. A. Moxon (Royal Porthcawl) beat W. H. Ricardo (Southerndown) at the 19th hole.
G. L. Evans (Brecon) beat C. W. F. Woolley (Tenby) by 5 and 4.

FOURTH ROUND

Lloyd beat Rees by 2 holes.
F. V. Jones beat Rogers by 3 and 2.
Roberts beat Emery by 1 hole.
Howell beat A. D. Evans by 2 and 1.
R. T. Jones beat Newman by 2 and 1.
Chapman beat Llewellin by 1 hole.
Lewis beat Hall by 1 hole.
Moxon beat G. L. Evans by 3 and 1.

C. J. Lee (Howth) w.o. ; K. Greig (St. Andrews) scratched.
F. F. French (Roselare) beat J. Fielding (Royal Dublin) by 3 and 2.
P. W. Magnire (Portmarnock) w.o. ; F. Waters (Sandy Lodge) scratched.
W. J. Gill (Sutton) beat F. E. Davies (Portmarnock) by 4 and 3.
J. Gorry (Co. Kildare) beat S. W. Martyn (Limerick) by 2 and 1.

THIRD ROUND

M. Hennigan (Portmarnock) beat J. St. J. Pike (Portmarnock) by 5 and 4.
J. A. Regan (Portmarnock) beat T. G. Wallis (Royal Dublin) by 3 and 2.
H. G. Bentley (Hesketh) beat J. C. Brown (Waterford) by two holes.
William Sutton (Timperley) beat C. Ewing (Sligo) by 4 and 2.
S. C. Ferguson (Royal County Down) beat H. M. Crean (Portmarnock) by 4 and 3.
G. D. Hannay (Berkshire) beat F. P. McConnell (Royal Portrush) by one hole.
M. Crowley (Portmarnock) beat H. E. Bell (Portmarnock) by 3 and 2.
J. Cochran (Glasgow University) beat J. L. Crabbe (Royal Dublin) by 2 holes.
Bernard Darwin (Rye) beat D. T. Figgis (Portmarnock) by 4 and 2.
G. R. Malcolm (Portmarnock) beat W. Tulloch (Cathkin Braes) by 1 and 1.
G. F. Jackson (Chislehurst) beat J. O'Mear (Portmarnock) by 1 hole.
G. Fogg (Royal Liverpool) beat R. B. Denholm (Longniddry) by 2 and 1.
W. J. Carroll (Portmarnock) beat E. B. Tipping (Woodcote Park) by 1 hole.
Dr. J. D. MacCormack (Hermitage) beat Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) (holder) by 2 holes.
A. R. McCallum (Castle Bromwich) beat J. D. Woods (Hermitage) by 3 and 2.
G. F. Moore (Beau Desert) beat T. Shaw (Houldsworth) at the 19th hole.
D. W. Smyth (Royal County Down) beat D. E. B. Soulby (Portwilliam) by 3 and 2.
D. A. Fiddian (Stourbridge) beat R. J. Titterington (Malone) by 1 hole.
R. G. Chittenden (Royal St. George's) beat N. C. Selway (Hunstanton) by 2 holes.
A. M. Stuart (Royal Portrush) beat T. G. Grimwood (Woodbridge) by 2 and 1.
Dr. Bare (Royal County Down) beat G. L. Thomson (Pollok) at the 19th hole.
S. Gill (Tandridge) beat R. M. McConnell (Royal Portrush) by 3 and 2.
F. W. Fiddian (Stourbridge) beat A. C. Budd (Caven) by 3 and 2.
M. F. Dickson (Glasgow) beat P. A. Bell (Portmarnock) by 3 and 2.
Neill beat T. G. Lang (Co. Kildare) by 4 and 3.
Morrison beat Fitzpatrick by 5 and 4.
Burke beat Dwyer by 2 holes.
Briscoe beat Coote by 7 and 5.
McCulloch beat McConkey by 2 holes.
Cuddihy beat Lee by 6 and 5.
French beat Maguire by 4 and 3.
W. J. Gill beat Gorry by 6 and 5.

LAWN TENNIS

SOUTH OF ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

R. Miki, N. Sharpe, M. D. Horn, and C. H. Kingsley were the first to reach the last eight in the Singles in the South of England championships at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, yesterday.

A splendid victory was gained by H. L. Soni, the Indian Davis Cup player, who defeated E. C. Peters by 3—6, 9—7, 6—1 after Peters had won the first set and led by 4—3, 5—4, 6—5, and 7—6 in the second set. The winner owed his success to his greater enterprise. H. W. Austin beat H. R. Beamish by 6—3, 7—5. In the Women's Singles Miss J. Sandison, Miss F. James, Miss Mary Heeley, Mrs. A. B. Pittman, Miss I. M. Boothroyd, Miss J. C. Ridley, and Miss P. E. Mudford joined Miss C. Tyrrell in the last eight. Miss Sandison beat Miss F. K. Scott in two close sets of 10 games each in which the loser played very well. Late in the afternoon a splendid victory was gained by C. P. Dixon and C. O. Tuckey against J. F. G. Lysaght and J. C. Masterman by the odd set.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—H. W. Austin beat H. R. Beamish (6—3, 6—4); K. C. Gandz (Dover) beat G. E. Maltroy (8—6, 6—2); H. K. Lester beat C. O. Tuckey (6—3, 6—4); J. C. Masterman beat R. J. Ritchie (6—4, 6—3); H. L. Soni beat E. C. Peters (3—6, 9—7, 6—1); J. F. G. Lysaght beat T. A. Maclagan (6—1, 6—4). THIRD ROUND.—R. Miki beat I. C. Maddock (6—2, 6—3); N. Sharpe beat M. Temple (6—2, 6—4); M. D. Horn beat F. Witkowski (6—2, 6—2); C. H. Kingsley beat P. H. Sidney (6—1, 6—0).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Miss L. E. Bolton w.o. Miss B. H. Harvey, scratched. SECOND ROUND.—Miss J. Sandison beat Miss F. K. Scott (6—4, 6—4); Miss F. James beat Miss A. Lacy (8—6, 6—1); Miss M. Heeley beat Mrs. Beamish (6—4, 6—4); Mrs. J. B. Pittman (holder) beat Miss P. I. Burt (6—0, 7—5); Miss I. M. Boothroyd beat Miss Bull (6—3, 6—2); Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss G. K. Osborne (6—4, 6—2); Miss P. E. Mudford beat Miss N. B. Milner (6—0, 6—1).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—C. P. Dixon and C. O. Tuckey beat J. F. G. Lysaght and J. C. Masterman (3—6, 6—4, 6—3); H. W. Austin and J. J. Lezard beat G. E. Bean and T. A. Maclagan (4—6, 6—3). SECOND ROUND.—N. Sharpe and C. E. Maltroy beat G. M. Boustead and H. Aldred (6—4, 6—2); W. Radcliffe and W. A. Ingram beat Major C. F. Scrocpe and R. G. MacInnes (7—5, 6—3); E. C. Peters and H. K. Lester beat J. W. Godfrey and P. L. Brigden (6—4, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Miss C. Tyrrell and Miss O. B. Manser beat Mrs. H. Edgington and Miss C. M. Blott (6—3, 6—1). SECOND ROUND.—Miss E. H. Harvey and Miss P. E. Mudford beat Mrs. C. O. Tuckey and Miss G. K. Osborne (6—1, 6—3).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—C. O. Tuckey and Mrs. Tuckey beat I. C. Maddock and Mrs. H. Edgington (3—6, 6—3, 6—2).

THE AMERICAN SINGLES

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 8.—The American Singles Championship was continued here to-day, when the results were :—

W. T. Tilden beat A. J. Armstrong (St. Paul) (6—1, 6—1, 6—0); E. R. Avory (England) beat E. E. McAuliff (Yonkers) (6—1, 6—1, 6—1); H. Ollif (England) w.o. J. Langlie (Seattle), scratched; G. Gledhill (U.S.A.) beat J. Kynaston (U.S.A.) (6—3, 6—4, 8—10, 6—3); K. Vines (California) beat P. Barnes (U.S.A.) (12—10, 7—5, 7—5); R. Bell (U.S.A.) beat Fritz Mercur (U.S.A.) (6—1, 6—4, 6—4); E. H. N. Williams (U.S.A.) beat G. M. Lott (U.S.A.) (7—5, 7—5, 6—1); W. Allison (U.S.A.) beat R. Bryan (U.S.A.) (6—3, 6—3, 6—3); F. Shields (U.S.A.) beat E. Tarangioli (U.S.A.) (6—1, 6—0, 6—3); E. Griffin (U.S.A.) beat M. Rainville (Canada) (6—4, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4); G. Lott (U.S.A.) beat J. Hammel (U.S.A.) (6—4, 6—2, 6—2); H. L. Bowman (U.S.A.) beat K. M. Reid (U.S.A.) (6—1, 6—1, 6—2); C. Sutter (U.S.A.) beat J. Van Ryn (U.S.A.) (6—4, 6—4, 6—4); J. C. Gregory (England) beat C. A. Smith (U.S.A.) (6—0, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3); G. Lyttleton Rogers (Ireland) beat E. W. Burns (7—9, 2—6, 7—5, 11—9, 6—2); F. Perry (England) beat Takakaru (Japan) (6—4, 6—3, 6—2); H. Cochet (6—4); Lieutenant R. M. Watt, jun., beat J. Nuthall (13—11, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4); Wilbur Coen, jun., beat G. Hall (6—2, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1).—*Reuter.*

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 9.—To-day's results were :—

THIRD ROUND

F. X. Shields (U.S.A.) beat E. Griffin (U.S.A.) (6—4, 6—7, 7—5); R. N. Williams (U.S.A.) beat H. Blauer (U.S.A.) (6—0, 6—1, 6—4); J. C. Gregory (England) beat E. Jacobs (Baltimore) (6—2, 6—3, 6—3); S. S. Wood (U.S.A.) beat W. F. Coen (U.S.A.) (6—2, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1); C. Sutter (U.S.A.) beat H. L. Bowman (U.S.A.) (6—1, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3).—*Reuter.*

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

There were two surprises in the Junior Championships of Great Britain at Wimbledon yesterday. In the third round of the Boys' Singles B. K. Burnett, the Surrey junior championship, was beaten by 6—0, 6—0 by D. C. J. Duncan, the holder of the Norfolk junior title. The Surrey girl champion, Miss M. Whitmarsh, was beaten in the second round by Miss J. R. Harman, who is girl champion of All-Ireland. She hit the harder of the two, but Miss Harman was the more accurate and her placing was very exact. Miss Harman won by 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The results were :—

BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—SECOND ROUND.—J. S. Nuthall beat J. D. Bloh (1—6, 6—3, 6—2); Keeble beat Gardner (6—2, 6—0); M. K. J. Dewar beat F. A. Jarvis (2—6, 6—4, 6—2); C. B. de Launay beat P. G. Page (6—2, 6—2); R. Grimsdell beat A. Ingle (6—3, 6—4); G. von Seebeck beat Gardner (6—0, 6—1); C. T. Turner beat B. L. Gunnell (6—2, 6—2); D. O. J. Duncan beat M. R. Barton (6—4, 6—2); D. A. Tolson beat N. C. Vandervell, scratched; K. J. Readwin beat A. S. Heyrate (6—10, 6—2, 6—2); F. M. Johns beat J. W. Nicholson (6—2, 6—3, 6—3); H. W. Austin and J. J. Lezard beat G. E. Bean and T. A. Maclagan (4—6, 6—3). SECOND ROUND.—N. Sharpe and C. E. Maltroy beat G. M. Boustead and H. Aldred (6—0, 6—2); W. Radcliffe and W. A. Ingram beat Major C. F. Scrocpe and R. G. MacInnes (7—5, 6—3); E. C. Peters and H. K. Lester beat J. W. Godfrey and P. L. Brigden (6—4, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Miss C. Tyrrell and Miss O. B. Manser beat Mrs. H. Edgington and Miss C. M. Blott (6—3, 6—1). SECOND ROUND.—Miss E. H. Harvey and Miss P. E. Mudford beat Mrs. C. O. Tuckey and Miss G. K. Osborne (6—1, 6—3).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—C. O. Tuckey and Mrs. Tuckey beat I. C. Maddock and Mrs. H. Edgington (3—6, 6—3, 6—2).

THE AMERICAN SINGLES

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 8.—The American Singles Championship was continued here to-day, when the results were :—

W. T. Tilden beat A. J. Armstrong (St. Paul) (6—1, 6—1, 6—0); E. R. Avory (England) beat E. E. McAuliff (Yonkers) (6—1, 6—1, 6—1); H. Ollif (England) w.o. J. Langlie (Seattle), scratched; G. Gledhill (U.S.A.) beat J. Kynaston (U.S.A.) (6—3, 6—4, 8—10, 6—3); K. Vines (California) beat P. Barnes (U.S.A.) (12—10, 7—5, 7—5); R. Bell (U.S.A.) beat Fritz Mercur (U.S.A.) (6—1, 6—4, 6—4); E. H. N. Williams (U.S.A.) beat G. M. Lott (U.S.A.) (7—5, 7—5, 6—1); W. Allison (U.S.A.) beat R. Bryan (U.S.A.) (6—3, 6—3, 6—3); F. Shields (U.S.A.) beat E. Tarangioli (U.S.A.) (6—1, 6—0, 6—3); E. Griffin (U.S.A.) beat M. Rainville (Canada) (6—4, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4); G. Lott (U.S.A.) beat J. Hammel (U.S.A.) (6—4, 6—2, 6—2); H. L. Bowman (U.S.A.) beat K. M. Reid (U.S.A.) (6—1, 6—1, 6—2); C. Sutter (U.S.A.) beat J. Van Ryn (U.S.A.) (6—4, 6—4, 6—4); J. C. Gregory (England) beat C. A. Smith (U.S.A.) (6—0, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3); G. Lyttleton Rogers (Ireland) beat E. W. Burns (7—9, 2—6, 7—5, 11—9, 6—2); F. Perry (England) beat Takakaru (Japan) (6—4, 6—3, 6—2); H. Cochet (6—4); Lieutenant R. M. Watt, jun., beat J. Nuthall (13—11, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4); Wilbur Coen, jun., beat G. Hall (6—2, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1).—*Reuter.*

KENT COAST CHAMPIONSHIPS

Good progress was made with the Kent Coast championships at Hythe yesterday. L. T. Hill and G. O. Jameson reached the last eight in the Men's Singles and Miss M. Fry, Mrs. Mavrogordato, Miss E. Hemmant, Miss M. E. Dix, Miss L. Johnstone, Miss O. L. Webb, and Mrs. M. Moss are in the last eight of the Women's Singles.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—A. J. Drake beat P. Sheen (4—3, 6—1, 6—4); L. H. A. Hanker beat M. E. Hawkins (6—3, 6—3); W. R. Henderson beat Captain W. C. Price (4—6, 6—2, 6—0); the Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie beat A. D. Tyler (6—4, 6—2); D. Powell beat F. F. Wallis (6—0, 6—2). THIRD ROUND.—P. G. Lawrence beat J. R. Dusdale (6—2, 6—1); J. Pennycuick beat W. C. T. Robey (6—2, 6—3); Judge Hargreaves beat Major R. F. Trail (6—3, 6—2); L. H. Rose beat Miss R. R. Pratt (6—4, 9—7); Miss B. M. Stampe beat Miss T. R. Jarvis (6—1, 6—4); Miss J. Grant beat Miss M. Clare (11—9, 6—4); Miss M. H. Hyde beat Miss A. Vosper (6—2, 6—3); Miss S. K. W. Hewitt beat Miss B. I. Hobbs (6—0, 6—3); Miss S. G. Chuter beat Miss D. E. Madden (6—2, 6—4); Miss P. Charlton beat Miss M. E. Parker (6—3, 3—6, 6—0); Miss J. E. P. Marquis beat Miss R. I. Kiernander (8—10, 8—6, 6—3); Miss N. Kidson beat Miss M. M. Atkinson (6—0, 6—0); Miss E. R. Harman beat Miss M. Whitmarsh (6—3, 5—0, 6—3); Miss B. M. Turner beat Miss W. St. J. Maule (6—4, 11—13, 6—4); Miss E. N. S. Dickin (6—3, 6—0); Miss D. Grantham (6—3, 6—0); Miss S. M. Spelling beat Miss D. Y. Waring (6—4, 6—3). THIRD ROUND.—Miss P. G. Brazier beat Miss M. White (6—4, 6—0); Miss M. Payne beat Miss R. M. Hardwick (7—5, 6—4); Miss Davies beat Miss Potter (6—2, 5—7, 7—5); Miss K. E. Stammers beat Miss S. Blackwell (6—0, 6—1); Miss Kennedy beat Miss N. F. Macdonald (6—0, 6—2); Miss V. L. Allnatt beat Miss Valentine-Brown (8—6, 6—1); Miss Sutton beat Miss Thornley (6—4, 11—9); Miss Wood beat Miss Fawcus (6—3, 6—1); Miss Saunders beat Miss Eccles (3—6, 6—2).

STROUD TOURNAMENT

The Stroud tournament was continued yesterday, when the results were :—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—J. S. Harrison beat W. F. C. Chambers (6—3, 6—4); G. R. L. Le Blanc beat H. D. Cleveley (6—2, 6—2); M. G. Lea beat C. G. McIlquham (6—4, 6—2); D. C. G. Raikes beat F. Nelson (6—3, 7—5); C. H. Applewhaite beat J. Burin des Roziers (6—2, 6—0); D. C. G. Raikes beat E. A. Sitwell (6—1, 1—6, 6—3); F. L. Percival beat D. F. Healing (6—3, 6—3); R. W. Angus beat C. R. Smith (6—3, 6—3). THIRD ROUND.—G. E. Goodsell beat C. Nelson (6—3, 6—3); M. J. Williams beat Harrison (6—3, 6—2); T. B. Northcote beat N. Webster (6—0, 6—1).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Miss M. E. Stewart beat Miss M. Jackson (7—5, 1—6, 11—9); Miss Dowson beat Miss Scougal (4—6, 6—3, 6—4); Miss L. K. Hobson beat Miss Wiggins (6—4, 6—3). SECOND ROUND.—Miss G. E. Tomblin beat Miss M. Bennett (6—0, 6—0); Miss E. Smith beat Mrs. Le Blanc (6—2, 6—3); Miss D. Rice beat Miss Bowden (7—5, 7—5); Miss L'Estrange beat Miss Stewart (6—3, 6—2); Miss Johnson-Taylor beat Miss Dowson (6—3, 6—0); Miss Perry beat Miss A. Lunn (6—4, 6—0); Miss D. White beat Miss E. Rates (6—2, 6—2). THIRD ROUND.—Miss Tomblin beat Miss Nicott (6—3, 6—2); Mrs. Bridge beat Miss Justice (5—6, 6—0, 6—2); Miss Perry beat Miss O. Allan (6—0, 6—1).

KENT COAST CHAMPIONSHIPS

Good progress was made with the Kent Coast championships at Hythe yesterday. L. T. Hill and G. O. Jameson reached the last eight in the Men's Singles and Miss M. Fry, Mrs. Mavrogordato, Miss E. Hemmant, Miss M. E. Dix, Miss L. Johnstone, Miss O. L. Webb, and Mrs. M. Moss are in the last eight of the Women's Singles.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—A. J. Drake beat P. Sheen (4—3, 6—1, 6—4); L. H. A. Hanker beat M. E. Hawkins (6—3, 6—3); W. R. Henderson beat Captain W. C. Price (4—6, 6—2, 6—0); the Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie beat A. D. Tyler (6—4, 6—2); D. Powell beat F. F. Wallis (6—0, 6—2). THIRD ROUND.—P. G. Lawrence beat J. R. Dusdale (6—2, 6—1); J. Pennycuick beat W. C. T. Robey (6—2, 6—3); Judge Hargreaves beat Major R. F. Trail (6—4, 6—2); L. H. Rose beat Miss R. R. Pratt (6—4, 9—7); Miss B. M. Stampe beat Miss T. R. Jarvis (6—1, 6—4); Miss J. Grant beat Miss M. Clare (11—9, 6—4); Miss M. H. Hyde beat Miss A. Vosper (6—2, 6—3); Miss S. K. W. Hewitt beat Miss B. I. Hobbs (6—0, 6—3); Miss S. G. Chuter beat Miss D. E. Madden (6—2, 6—2); Miss P. Charlton beat Miss M. E. Parker (6—3, 3—6, 6—0); Miss J. E. P. Marquis beat Miss R. I. Kiernander (8—10, 8—6, 6—3); Miss N. Kidson beat Miss M. M. Atkinson (6—0, 6—0); Miss E. R. Harman beat Miss M. Whitmarsh (6—3, 5—0, 6—3); Miss B. M. Turner beat Miss W. St. J. Maule (6—4, 11—13, 6—4); Miss E. N. S. Dickin (6—3, 6—0); Miss D. Grantham (6—3, 6—0); Miss S. M. Spelling beat Miss D. Y. Waring (6—4, 6—3). THIRD ROUND.—Miss P. G. Brazier beat Miss M. White (6—4, 6—0); Miss M. Payne beat Miss R. M. Hardwick (7—5, 6—4); Miss Davies beat Miss Potter (6—2, 5—7, 7—5); Miss K. E. Stammers beat Miss S. Blackwell (6—0, 6—1); Miss Kennedy beat Miss N. F. Macdonald (6—0, 6—2); Miss V. L. Allnatt beat Miss Valentine-Brown (8—6, 6—1); Miss Sutton beat Miss Thornley (6—4, 11—9); Miss Wood beat Miss Fawcus (6—3, 6—1); Miss Saunders beat Miss Eccles (3—6, 6—2).

NO PLAY AT SCARBOROUGH

Rain prevented any play at Scarborough yesterday in the match between Lord Hawke's XI. and the M.C.C. South African XI., the game thus ending in a draw. The scores were :—

LORD HAWKE'S XI., 345 for nine declared; M.C.C. SOUTH AFRICAN XI., 341 for four.

THE IMPERIAL CRICKET CONFERENCE

Following the decision of the Imperial Cricket Conference at Lord's on Monday to alter Rule "D" covering the qualification of players for Test Matches, it is officially announced that Rule "D" will now read as follows :—

Qualification by Residence. A cricketer, unless debarred by Rule C, shall be entitled to play for any country in which he is residing and has been residing during the four immediately preceding years, provided that he has not played for the country of his birth during that period.

THE PROFIT ON OVERSEA TOURS

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 9.—The report by the Board of Control which will be presented at the annual meeting of the South African Cricket Association on September 28 states that the Board has a credit surplus of £65, thanks to the generosity of Sir Harry

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

FINAL MEETINGS

EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE

SPECIAL NEED OF CO-ORDINATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS)

BRISTOL, SEPT. 9

The final meetings in the various Sections of the British Association took place to-day.

At a meeting of the general committee this afternoon it was reported that the total number of members of the association this year had been just over 2,600. Approximately £1,200 was voted for various aspects of scientific research and exploration.

The Section of Education had a full discussion on the subject of English and foreign ideas on the method of education in relation to industry and commerce.

Mr. W. HENDERSON PRINGLE, Principal of the City of Birmingham Commercial College, after criticizing the lack of co-ordination in commercial education, suggested that the remedy lay in the establishment of six or seven independent colleges in the large cities. These should be placed under the control of representatives of local education authorities and contiguous authorities and representatives of the principal commercial interests in the districts served by each college. The colleges would then be in constant touch with the whole of the educational administrators throughout a wide area and would have far more constant contact with commerce and industry than was possible to-day.

THE BURDEN

The path for such institutions might be made easier if a large proportion of the burden of upkeep were placed on the National Exchequer and not on local rates. The demand for higher commercial education was growing rapidly and came now not only from the young men but from men of 35 and even more years who, faced with the stern realities of the industrial situation and the desperate search for markets, were deploring the lack of training that made them unable to meet conditions unknown in the history of British industry.

SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH, chairman of the Committee on Education for Salesmanship, recalled a statement of this committee in an interim report that education for salesmanship is education for commerce on its creative, organizing, and executive sides, and in Lord Eustace Percy's words, "covers the whole field of higher education." By education for commerce, he said, the committee did not mean merely the teaching of shorthand, typewriting, accountancy, secretarial work, and office methods, which were only dealt with at all as ancillary subjects. Knowledge of these things was very useful, and possession of the knowledge by certain members of the staff was essential to the efficient transaction of business, but the most complete knowledge of all the subjects did not qualify anyone to achieve skilfully the prime purpose of business, the selling of goods or services.

SHARP PRACTICES

The phrase "Business is business" acted as an anaesthetic on some consciences, enabling the possessor to adopt sharp practices, but as understood by the most truly successful men in it business was not a warfare between buyer and seller but a form of mutual service and, therefore, as honourable as any of the other branches of public service which they called professions. If for "Business is business" they substituted "Business is service for mutual profit," they began to visualize a career for which education could do much to prepare boys and girls before any question of specifically vocational education or training arose. He suggested as worth notice that there was congestion in most of the professions to-day, whereas in industry and commerce there was always room in the upper ranks for first-rate men.

In considering education for commerce they must have clearly before them the truth that the conduct of business to-day required in its *personnel*, in addition to sound character and attractive personality, a high order of ability, knowledge, and skill, and in its organization the adoption of scientific methods throughout. The British Association could do no greater service to the nation at this time than that of impressing upon the world of commerce and industry the truth that scientific methods were imperatively demanded alike in the fields of production, management, and marketing.

They needed scientific research or scientific investigation, not only into methods of manufacture, handling, and transport, and into methods of management, but also into methods of selling, and into the possibilities and requirements of the markets of the world. They needed in every branch of industry and commerce a full realization of the fact that the methods of the untrained and the amateur could no longer succeed, and that everywhere there must be scientific planning, scientific operation, and scientific supervision based always on preliminary systematic thinking upon the problem as a whole.

His view of education for commerce was that it was the road along which a great commercial nation could find its way out of present difficulties to even greater commercial prestige and prosperity than it ever enjoyed in the past; but that way would not be found without faith and enthusiasm and energy, nor without whole-hearted cooperation on the part of all—manufacturers, employers, educationists, and parents alike.

COLLEGES AND INDUSTRY

DR. W. A. RICHARDSON said that members of the administrative, designing, and scientific staff were in this country drawn partly from the universities, but abroad exclusively from highly specialized technical colleges where full-time studies extending over a number of years were taken. In these the contact with industry was provided mainly by professors and lecturers who by consultation or otherwise had some share in industrial life. In England, however, men to fill the higher posts were also drawn from workers who had been ambitious enough to train in evening classes of technical colleges, or had been able to profit by special arrangements in industry which allowed selected apprentices to obtain education in working hours.

Such arrangements were unknown abroad. Consequently the English technical colleges differed from such institutions elsewhere. They provided large numbers and a great variety of part-time courses for those already engaged in industrial pursuits while those able to follow full-time courses gravitated rather to the universities. The career of youth in England was thus much less pre-determined than abroad; the education was less stereotyped and more adaptable to local needs, and gave opportunity to the able and ambitious, in spite perhaps of early educational disabilities, to rise to the top; and the contact with industry was direct and complete.

Mr. A. ABBOTT pointed out that during the last 25 years the number of pupils in grant-aided secondary schools in England and Wales had increased fourfold. During the same period industry and commerce in England had also undergone great changes, but the modifications in the structure of education and in the organization and conduct of industry and commerce went on side by side for many years without any definite contact between representatives of each of them.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

Cooperation between industry and education was now, however, becoming more frequent and more systematic. It might be local, regional, or national. The regional form of cooperation was new and existed as yet only in Yorkshire.

Looking at education for industry and commerce as a whole, it was clear that real progress had been made during the last few years. A significant change was that while a few years ago the student was regarded as an individualist making laudable attempts to improve his qualifications, he was coming to be regarded as a man who was playing his part in a great corporate attempt to restore and increase the national welfare.

EDUCATION AND LIFE

NEED OF "DISCIPLINARY VALUES"

The Education Section received the final report of the committee, of which Dr. C. W. Kimmins was chairman, appointed to consider the bearing on school work of recent views of formal training.

"It is evident," the committee reported, "that, in the light of modern research, the extravagant claims made in the past for the unique value of certain subjects from the point of view of mental discipline, apart from their intrinsic value in the scheme of education, cannot be sustained."

SIR PERCY NUNN opened a discussion on "Disciplinary Values in Education." He said that the criticism that a great deal of education had little bearing on life could not be lightly disregarded, but it did not express the last word on the subject. We thought of studies in too abstract a form and tended to disconnect them from the life of which they were only one aspect. Training consisted not in acquiring this or that information, but in the fact that ideas were part of life, and unless they were so conceived and communicated they were not likely to produce anything that could be called training or discipline. It was because these things were strains or traditions of civilized life that they appeared and were maintained in the curriculum.

It was the glory of education in the English public schools that they believed their important function was to communicate and shape life, although life was rather narrowly conceived as of the playground and the sports fields. But we did succeed there in conveying a tradition of social life and the tradition was filtering down until it exercised a strong influence on the elementary schools of our darkest slums.

PROFESSOR F. A. CAVENAGH (Swansea), referring to elementary schools, said the work was marked by formalism and pedantry, by insistence on terminology and by a divorce from reality.

"HARMONIZING" DISCORDS

Mr. A. E. LYNAM (Oxford), speaking as a parent and a preparatory school master, said they had been told that the child had no evil tendencies, that it suffered irreparable harm under its parents in its pre-school years, and that it was the purpose of its teachers until its adolescence to help it to harmonize all its innate tendencies to good and so go out prepared to face the world. He could not help feeling that in this process of harmonizing there were found to be certain relics of the tiger, of the fox, and the ape, and he thought he might say of our remote ancestors Ananias and certainly Saphira, possibly of a Nero, and possibly a Henry VIII. He believed that from these sources loud notes emerged that would have to be eliminated before they got anything like a satisfactory and harmonious result. In the training which would produce that result there must be some interference from parent and teacher, for it was absurd to suppose that the child could develop its own harmony out of notes some of which were very discordant.

He suggested that they might borrow from the psychologists and scientists the principle of disciplinary values, but they would still have to introduce the much greater and more important element which was the spirit with which they had to surround these pupils. (Cheers.) The pupils must be surrounded with teachers whose spirit was expressed in the words, "I believe in boys and girls." They must find strong support in some form of religion.

MENTAL EFFECTS OF TUBERCULOSIS

STIMULUS TO ROMANTIC ART

"The Psychology of the Tuberculous Patient" was the subject of a paper read by Dr. H. Banister (Grantchester) in the Psychology Section this morning.

That tuberculosis, he said, was not of necessity hereditary, as formerly believed, was demonstrated at Papworth, where not a single child born in the settlement since its foundation over 12 years ago had shown any signs of the disease. No fewer than 173 children had been born at Papworth during that period and each child had at least one of its parents, and sometimes both, suffering from tuberculosis. The children lived the ordinary family life with their parents, yet not one of them had contracted the disease.

ALLEGED PRODUCTION OF GENIUS

Discussing the mental effects of the disease, he said that one effect sometimes ascribed to tuberculosis was the production of the genius, and the cases of Keats and Sterne in literature and Black and Priestley in science had been cited as illustrations. Personally, he did not think there was need to assume that this was the case. To be laid low with tuberculosis must, even to the most robust of minds, give rise to imaginations of what might have been. These imaginings were the very essence of romantic art, and needed but to be proclaimed in the appropriate medium to be recognized as such by the world at large.

Another striking mental change was the state of hopefulness, when a patient who was nothing more than skin and bone planned the most grandiose schemes for the future. This piteous condition, which was by no means so common as was generally supposed, was what was called a state of dissociation. Dissociations of various kinds were fairly common and formed the basis of many novels, such as R. L. Stevenson's "Jekyll and Hyde" and Ralph Strauss's "Pengard Always." In such cases as those described in the novel the man was one man at one time and another man at another, and in a somewhat similar, though less sinister, way the sufferer from tuberculosis might sometimes hide from himself the fact, so patent to others, that his hours were numbered. Not that he did this consciously: it was done for him in some peculiar manner without his own conscious knowledge.

The mental attitude of the patient had an enormous effect in tuberculosis, as in other diseases. If the patient felt that life was still worth living the chances of arresting the disease were infinitely greater in his case than in that of another patient who felt that life was no longer worth while.

"NO CURE" AT PRESENT

Discussing what could be done to obtain the maximum alleviation of the disease, Dr. Banister said the patient must be shown that life was still worth living, though not on the scale previously planned. That was why the expectation of life at Papworth was perhaps three times that usually given in sanatorium statistics. They had to remember two things. First, the individual was not cured when he left the sanatorium. There was no cure for tuberculosis at present. All that had taken place was that the disease had been arrested. Secondly, the individual was going back to the environment in which he broke down, and the worry and difficulties entailed by his return were bound to produce a breakdown in the end.

The only solution was for those in whom the advance of the disease had been arrested not to return to their former environment. The proper environment would provide suitable work under adequate medical supervision, as at Papworth.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES

DIFFICULTIES IN PUBLICATION OF TRANSACTIONS

The delegates of societies in correspondence with the British Association discussed modes of cooperation between societies.

Mr. T. SHEPPARD, who for 40 years has been hon. secretary of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union or editor of its publications, opened the discussion in rather a dismal tone. After some historical remarks he said the union had represented on the average 40 scientific societies in Yorkshire, each of which sent delegates and members to the annual meeting. Unfortunately, however, he noted a change in the *personnel* and the enthusiasm of the local societies. Old members were dropping out and were not being replaced adequately by younger members. In consequence there had been an increasing difficulty with the production of the Transactions of the union.

Representatives of other unions of scientific societies were on the whole more encouraging, but all appeared to feel that the increased cost of printing and publication was their chief difficulty.

NITROGEN AND FOOD SUPPLIES

EFFECTS ON WORLD POPULATION

Dr. R. E. Slade, manager and director of the synthetic ammonia works at Billingham, gave an evening discourse at the Victoria Rooms to-night on "The nitrogen industry and our food supply."

He recalled Sir William Crookes's presidential address to the association at Bristol 32 years before, in which he apprehended a world shortage of wheat and suggested that some means of fixing nitrogen must be found so that the yield of wheat could steadily rise. Since then there had been improvement in agricultural methods, making it possible to grow wheat in dry areas, and the discovery and use of breeds of wheat which would ripen in a shorter summer, thus pushing the wheat-growing area farther north. The yield per acre, estimated at 12.7 bushels, had since risen to between 13 and 14 bushels, but this was not an important increase, and only an insignificant portion of the increased wheat supply was due to the use of nitrogen fertilizers.

For many centuries nitrogen had been used as a fertilizer in the form of farmyard manure, and certain rotations of crops which kept up the nitrogen content of the soil had been popular. But it was not until 1840, when Liebig first pointed out the true function of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash that fertilizing became an art based on science. From 1840 the use of nitrogen in the form of Chili nitrate steadily increased, and about 1880 ammonium sulphate became available from by-product coke ovens. By 1903 the world consumption of these two fertilizers had increased to 1,975,000 tons, equivalent to 351,000 tons of nitrogen. In 1905 calcium cyanamide was manufactured on a commercial scale for use as a fertilizer, and in the same year the process for combining oxygen and nitrogen of the air to form nitric acid was launched unsuccessfully in Canada. Two years later, in 1907, the arc process was established in Norway, and calcium nitrate was put on the market as a fertilizer.

THE DREAM REALIZED

Thus Crookes's dream of the commercial production of nitrogenous fertilizers from the nitrogen of the air was realized in less than 10 years. But it was the Haber-Bosch process for the fixation of nitrogen which was to supersede all others and make possible the production of all the nitrogen fertilizers required for the present and as far in the future as one could see. The fixation of nitrogen in the form of ammonia was so much cheaper than by any other process that it had very largely replaced the cyanamide and other processes, and had shaken the Chili nitrate industry to its foundation.

During the year 1928 the world's consumption of nitrogen in all artificial forms, including Chili nitrate, was 1,843,000 tons, of which 10 per cent. was used in industry and the remaining 1,658,000 tons as a fertilizer. The capital required to build a works to produce fertilizers to feed one person, Mr. Slade said, was only £3, and the only other alternative, as Sir Daniel Hall had pointed out, was to bring 2½ acres of new land under cultivation, the estimated cost of which was at least £25. It was therefore more economical in capital at the present time to provide for the increasing population of the world by more intensive cultivation of land now farmed than to open up new areas.

RAILWAY POLICY

In some countries Governments were always ready to consider and finance schemes to build railways and roads to open up new country or to carry through irrigation schemes, although the capital to be invested for a given amount of food-producing capacity was often enormous. He suggested that these countries should rather devote their attention to making full use of the land already cultivated near their consuming centres or on roads and railways. If the whole increase of population of the world—10,000,000 a year—was fed with food produced from nitrogen fertilizers it would be easy to build the works to fix this nitrogen and find the coal and power to drive them for the next 100 years. There were still large areas of the world to be brought under cultivation, so there should be no food shortage for several generations.

At present some 56,000,000 people in the world were being supported by the food from artificial fertilizing. In Holland in 1928 one-third of the crops were derived from nitrogen fertilizers. In England our agricultural efficiency was high, so that we got a good deal from the land—as much and more than Holland and Belgium would without the use of nitrogen. But there appeared to be no reason why we should not use more nitrogen and obtain as much from the land as was done in Holland and Belgium. It paid to use nitrogen fertilizers at their present price.

POTENTIAL FOREST-LANDS OF BRITAIN

MR. W. L. TAYLOR'S ESTIMATE

Mr. W. L. TAYLOR, in a paper read in the Department of Forestry yesterday on the afforestable lands of Great Britain, put the total area of land fit for planting in this country at 4,000,000 acres. He made a careful computation, he said, of the area of suitable land in England and Wales some years ago and arrived at a total of just over 2,000,000 acres, and so far as he had gone with a similar estimate for Scotland there was not less than the same aggregate area to the north of the Border.

It was probable that most of the area of Great Britain had carried forest at some period in post-glacial times, excepting possibly the chalk uplands of the South of England, the East Anglian heaths, and parts of the higher mountains. Through various agencies, largely human, these primeval forests had disappeared, and soil and vegetable conditions had often entirely changed. The forester to-day was faced with the necessity of assessing lands concerning the timber-producing characters of which there were few obvious indications. The bracken type of land was generally the simplest and most productive for afforestation purposes.

FUEL CONSUMPTION IN LOCOMOTIVES

EFFECT OF SIDE WINDS

An interesting fact disclosed by SIR HENRY FOWLER in a paper read before the Engineering Section on Fuel Consumption in Locomotive Practice is the effect of wind on steam demand. This, he said, was more marked in the case of a side wind than of a head wind. This was due to the fact that a side wind tended to drive the whole train over against one rail, increasing materially the flange friction against the rail.

Discussing size and arrangement of firegrates on locomotives he said that the grate area of the three most recently constructed railway locomotives in this country were: The Royal Scot (L.M.S.), 31.3 square feet; the Lord Nelson (S.R.), 33 square feet; and the King George V. (G.W.R.), 34.3 square feet. These had narrow fireboxes. The grate area of the Flying Scotsman (L.N.E.R.), was 41 square feet with a wide firebox.

In the United States, where the locomotives might be, and were, much larger, the grate area rose to 90 square feet. Here the use of automatic stokers was universal on the larger types of locomotives, not because they gave greater efficiency, but because the amount of fuel to be fed into the firebox per hour necessitated their use.

HUMAN ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

Addressing the Section of Agriculture on "The Human Aspect in Relation to Agriculture," COMMISSIONER LAMB, of the Salvation Army, contended that potent contributing factors to our economic, social, political, and financial troubles were the worship of false gods and neglect of the humanities. Economic and financial considerations seemed to outweigh all others, and they were told that their "humanities" had to be squared to their economics. He submitted that the process should be reversed. It was morally wrong to maintain able-bodied men and women in idleness, and he believed that what was morally wrong could not be economically right.

The experiment of placing families from distressed areas on the land had proved on the whole very successful, and there had been no official backwash. In its experience the Salvation Army had demonstrated the healing influence of the contact with Nature by the success of its schemes of farm-training at home and abroad. The result had been the regeneration of tens of thousands of human beings, and, in the broad sense, an economic gain.

PAST EPOCHS OF THE EARTH

PLUVIAL AND GLACIAL PERIODS

VIEWS ON THEORIES OF CORRELATION

Professor H. J. Fleure, introducing a discussion on the possible correlation of pluvial and glacial periods, in which the geographers, geologists, and anthropologists joined, said that it was of increasing importance for the early history of man to try to correlate the evidence from meteorology, implements, fossils, and geology, but that they were still in the position of seeking answers to very difficult questions and could not expect yet to reach general agreement.

Miss E. W. GARDNER, from her study of the Fayum, near Cairo, and Mr. L. S. B. LEAKEY, from his observations in East Africa, were in general agreement that there had been two well-marked pluvial periods, the first severe and prolonged, the second not quite so severe, separated by a dry interval in which there had been earth movements and volcanic eruptions, and followed by two minor wet periods reaching to the beginning of history, since when desiccation had followed. Miss Gardner insisted, however, that probably a desert belt had persisted throughout the periods, running across North Africa, and that the conditions in North-West Africa, where the high ground had attracted the Atlantic moisture, had always been different from those in North-East Africa.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

PROFESSOR J. W. GREGORY deprecated any attempt to establish a close correlation between pluvial periods farther south and the phases of glaciation in the North. He agreed, and DR. G. C. SIMPSON took the same line, that glaciation in the North must have been accompanied by corresponding changes in zones farther south. But it was now known that glaciation was not a continuous equal movement spreading from the Pole. It was affected by local conditions. In North America, for example, there had been four centres of glaciation appearing successively from West to East, and it was probable that the last, that of Greenland, had not yet reached its maximum. Alpine glaciation had been studied with extreme care, and four phases of it had been ascertained. But the flat area of North Germany, quite near the Alps, had also been worked out, and it was certain that the changes there could not be correlated closely with those in the Alps. It was therefore futile to try to correlate phases in northern glaciation at all definitely with pluvial periods in India, Egypt, and East Africa.

THEORY OF WOMEN'S WAGES

ASPECTS OF THE FACTOR OF SUPPLY

The supply factor in women's wages was discussed by Professor P. Sargant Florence in a paper in the Economics Section yesterday.

The lecturer said there were plenty of occupations pursued by men for which women were not physically unfitted. In fact, however, statistics did not show substitution on any large scale. Among the causes put forward in explanation were relative efficiency, conventions, and such institutions as trade unions. The most important factor, however, the restricted supply of available women, had not hitherto received much attention. Except among the very poorest strata, or where, as in the textile industry, skill had been acquired, or where homework was still carried on, women left industry on marriage and did not readily re-enter the labour market.

The supply of women available for employment consisted chiefly of spinsters (and possibly widows) of 14 to 65. No doubt some of the less available might be induced into industry at a price, but the "economic" employers might be unwilling to raise the whole level of women's wages merely to obtain those marginal cases.

The marginal supply price of the number of women employed at present was low, probably because that number consisted of women who merely had to keep themselves or whose bargaining position was weak. If inroads were to be made on the less available supplies of women the wages offered would have to rise steeply. In part, the substitution of women for men that was theoretically to be expected failed to occur because the wage the employer would have to pay to be sure of ample and continuous *quanta* of women's labour, would be very much higher than current wages, and might entirely cancel the better "value for money" that the current wage gave.

PRICE LEVELS AND GOLD

SIR JOSIAH STAMP'S VIEWS

SIR JOSIAH STAMP, in a local British Association lecture to-night at Bath on "The Price Level and Scientific Control," said that the price level had fallen throughout the world recently with appalling suddenness and effects to an extent unprecedented in history. In this country we were peculiarly liable to catch cold in such a draught.

Every time the price level changed debts changed and there was a redistribution of wealth, some becoming unexpectedly and undeservedly richer, but in ways they did not readily admit. We had a very heavy internal debt, which was by this change now heavier than ever it was, despite all our efforts to pay it off. We owed America more than ever in goods and services, and all the divisions of the product of industry had become so deranged that it was difficult to carry on many kinds of business.

It was so difficult to alter the valuation of all the services that were fixed in money that we naturally aimed at controlling money, so that the difficulties would not arise. A certain amount of this control was possible in each country by its own use of money as between what was stored and what was exchanged, but on the whole it was an international problem for common action and common recognition of the danger. Nations which imagined that imports of goods, in exchange for their exports, were nasty and inconvenient, whereas an import of gold was nice and virtuous, were a peril to civilization.

Scientific control could begin only after willingness to cooperate had begun. It would study aggregate production of goods and the volume of gold, and by the indices of prices and exchange rates it would learn to "pay out" or "pull in" just the right amount of monetary rope to the world to keep its standard reasonably level.

STUDY OF "CONDITIONED REFLEXES"

THE INDUCEMENT OF SLEEP

In the Section of Psychology DR. P. C. P. CLOAKE described the experimental work of the famous Russian physiologist, Pavlov, on what he called "conditioned reflexes," and suggested that sufficient interest had not been taken in it by psychologists, partly, he supposed, because of Pavlov's own pronounced dislike for psychological interpretations. An ordinary reflex was illustrated by the flow of saliva in a dog's mouth which followed the sight or smell of food. Pavlov, by associating such a stimulus as the ringing of a bell with the presentation of food, was able to switch over the reflex from the food to the sound of the bell, so that in time the flow of saliva was excited by the sound of the bell without the presence of the food. Pavlov also showed that the formation of such conditioned reflexes was associated with the cells of the cortex of the brain. By various experiments he was able to show that the dog's power of appreciating colours was less acute and of sounds more acute than that of human beings.

Dr. Cloake described at length Pavlov's study of the relation of conditioned reflexes to the inducement of sleep, and suggested that it should be carried further in the investigation of hypnosis, sleep-walking, catalepsy, and other neuroses.

GAS FUEL FOR AIRSHIPS

LATEST THEORIES OF DESIGN

Airship construction was discussed in the Engineering Section yesterday.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL V. C. RICHMOND, designer of R 101, dealt with the development of commercial airships for long-distance transport. Such airships, he said, must provide adequate safety and comfort for the passengers, and must be capable of perpetually running to a scheduled time-table over long distances with the necessary margin of fuel to meet adverse weather conditions. These requirements had important reactions on design, so that the modern passenger-carrying vessel differed considerably from the product which was developed during the War. To attain the necessary range, factors of strength, and degree of comfort it was natural that a considerable increase in size should have been called for, and undoubtedly the limit here had not yet been attained. This might ultimately prove to be an economical consideration. Speed might only attain its full value with frequency of passage, so that a frequent service of relatively small airships might be more valuable than a less frequent service of larger ones.

CHANGE OF SHAPE

One of the most noticeable changes which had occurred in the development of rigid airships since they were first produced by Count Zeppelin was the progressive change from the long, thin shape, with a fineness ratio of about 10:1, to the short, fat type, with a fineness ratio of about 5½:1. The wind-tunnel work carried out at the National Physical Laboratory showed the advantage to be gained in reduction of drag from these modern shapes. The two airships R 100 and R 101 had behaved precisely in accordance with the wind-tunnel predictions, and had proved themselves more stable and controllable than, probably, any airship previously built in this country.

In regard to structural detail, the extensive use of steel in the construction of the R 101 had been made almost solely on the grounds of weight economy, it being estimated that at least three to four tons had been saved thereby. The heavier loads to be carried permitted of the use of steel of practicable thickness, and the increase in size had led to a general improvement in robustness, while the problem of maintenance and repairs was simplified by the ease with which the various parts could be removed from the hull. R 101 represented the first example of entirely novel type, and it was to be hoped that opportunity would be given to perfect the type.

DIESEL ENGINES IN R 101

In propulsion there had been two important developments in recent years. The first was the use in the air for the first time in R 101 of the high-speed Diesel engine burning heavy oil. Although the weight of the engine was considerably greater and the power considerably less than was contemplated when the design was begun, it represented a very real achievement. The Diesel was the engine *par excellence* for airships. The fuel was much safer than petrol, and the consumption of fuel per horse-power was low. The second development was the use of gas fuel, which possessed the advantage that it displaced the air necessary for its flotation. The weight of hydrogen normally required to lift liquid fuel was saved, and this saving amounted to 10 per cent. of the liquid fuel weight. From the point of view of safety there was no doubt that Diesel was at the top of the scale and petrol at the bottom.

The fabric work of the rigid airship represented the least satisfactory part, and development and improvement were badly needed. In each of the present British airships there were 16 separate gas-bags, the total area of material being 46,800 square yards, or approximately 10 acres, and the total weight of the bags represented 5.15 per cent. of the gross lift. The advantage, if any, of a metal over a fabric cover must lie in the permanence of its physical and chemical characteristics. In this the corrosion of thin metal sheeting might well prove as serious as, if not more than, the defects which occurred with the weathering and ageing of doped textiles.

"LUXURY" TRAVEL

It was really remarkable to find what extravagant demands were sometimes made regarding the scale of luxury which should be provided in the passenger quarters. Merely because airship travel was new, some seemed to think that it should have all the amenities of a first-class hotel, with roof garden, forgetting that all well-established forms of transport had their particular limitations in this respect. What was reasonable to expect should be considered in relation to the time of the contemplated non-stop run—i.e., 2½ to three days. From the experience gained to date, the ultimate development would appear to be a combination of the two schemes hitherto tried—namely, accommodation partly within the hull and partly without in cars or bulges fixed on the underside of the hull, with a supply of daylight to all living and sleeping rooms.

Finally, as to handling and mooring, the development of the mooring tower might fairly be said to have made the departure and landing of airships, even in heavy weather, a feasible operation with a small ground crew, and therefore commercially practicable. Landings were now accomplished in 30 minutes, and, with improvements in the gear, even this would be reduced.

An increase to twice the capacity of the existing vessels, and even considerably more, in the lifetime of the present generation, could easily be foreseen without insuperable engineering difficulty. Such ships, 1,000ft. long and 200ft. girth, would constitute the largest moving structures in the world. On the question of speed, the deciding factors might well turn out to be meteorological, and further operational experience on this point over different routes was required, but it was hardly likely that more than 90 m.p.h. would be demanded.

GRAF ZEPPELIN

HERR DIREKTOR W. E. DOERR, the designer, described the construction of the Graf Zeppelin, emphasizing the advantages of gaseous fuel over liquid fuel.

The Graf Zeppelin, he said, was the first airship to reduce to practicability the idea of using a gaseous fuel. An important problem when liquid fuel was used was to maintain the static equilibrium of the ship, for as the fuel was consumed the ship became lighter. Lifting gas could be released, but this was an important factor from the point of view of cost if hydrogen were used, and it was vital in the case of the precious helium. When liquid fuel was used it was necessary to have a corresponding space for lifting gas to compensate for the loss of weight of the fuel. That difficulty had been got over by filling the space, not with lifting gas, but with a gas to be consumed in the motors and approximately of the specific gravity of air. The weight of the fuel gas was insignificant and the equilibrium of the ship was maintained, for as the fuel gas was consumed air of similar specific gravity was admitted.

Considerably more heat units had been obtained from Blau gas fuel than from a corresponding volume of liquid fuel, the advantage in favour of the former being 25 per cent. A further advantage was that with gas fuel the carburettor only required to be set once, whereas with gasoline frequent adjustments were necessary according to altitude and other conditions. When on her world trip the Graf Zeppelin had travelled five-sixths of the way from Friedrichshafen to East Asia only about half the fuel provided for the whole voyage had been used. The dimensions of the ship were limited by the size of the shed where she was built. A larger shed had since been built, and the next German airship would be 40 per cent. bigger.

R 100

Mr. B. N. WALLIS, the designer of the R 100, in a technical description of her construction, drew attention to the highly experimental nature of certain features of the design, notably the outer covering, of which a great deal had been heard during the return journey of the vessel from Canada. Although mistakes had been made, he felt that on the whole it might be said that the cover had behaved in a very creditable manner, and that the experiment should be carried on in order to avoid the excessive weight which it was feared the adoption of any other system would involve. Many of the comparisons which had been made between the performances of the British airships and that of the Graf Zeppelin took no account of the fact that the latter ship had accommodation for only 20 passengers, and that if the passenger accommodation on the British ships were in the ratio of their volumes to that of the Graf Zeppelin space could only be provided for some 30 persons, whereas no less than 100 sleeping berths had been allowed for in the design of R 100. This disproportion proved a heavy handicap to the British ships and accounted to a certain extent for their reduced range when compared with the German vessel.

USE OF GRASS LANDS

NEW POSSIBILITIES IN STOCK FARMING

Grass Land Improvement was discussed in the Section of Agriculture.

In a paper on "The Nutritional Aspect of Pastures" DR. J. B. ORR (Aberdeen) referred to a number of feeding experiments designed to show that when good pasture formed only part of the ration it had a strong influence in correcting whatever deficiencies might exist in the other part. Investigations carried out in South Africa established beyond doubt the fact that deficiency of phosphorus in pastures was the cause of certain diseases. Now that it was recognized that the breed could not be improved without at the same time improving the feed efforts were being made in many parts of the world to "grade up" pastures, and in this work the animal physiologist, the plant breeder, and the soil chemist were working hand in hand, the physiologist acting as a subsidiary ally to the plant breeder, who was evolving new strains of herbage plants which retained for the longest period of the year their leafy vegetative stage, which biochemical analysis had shown to be of a composition best suited to rapid growth and production on the part of the grazing animal.

In certain parts of this country there had been a marked improvement in the pastures during the last few years, and it was believed that the carrying capacity of the pasture of the country could be increased from anything between 50 and 100 per cent. There were over 30,000,000 acres of grazing land in this country, and even a 10 to 20 per cent. increase would mean greatly improved prosperity to the stock industry.

INDIGENOUS GRASSES

Discussing "Indigenous Grasses," Mr. R. G. STAPLEDON (Aberystwyth) said that an interesting fact brought out in recent trials was that, broadly speaking, the indigenous strains had a greater intrinsic capacity for responding to nitrogen than the commercial ones, and that, considered as a species, red fescue exhibited a special capacity for the conversion of inorganic nitrogen into pasturage. Thus, compared with the commercial, the indigenous strains were favoured by infertility in the matter of persistence and by high fertility in the matter of productiveness.

The bearing of this on the prosperity of the hill farmer was pregnant with possibility. If the hill farmer were given persistent strains of superior grasses and persuaded to use nitrogen as well as basic slag, something really tangible would have been done to benefit the most deserving of agriculturists. They could now grow as good crops as the Danes, and the rest was purely a matter of organization. In the last resort he saw no reason why British farmers should not grow and harvest their own grass seeds just as they did largely in the case of seed corn.

In the discussion DR. H. E. PAGE, Imperial Chemical Industries, said that perhaps the most striking and significant of all the results of the economic importance of intensive grazing was to be obtained from the Irish creameries. The total yield per acre of milk for six months at five centres before grass was cultivated intensively was 120 gallons, whereas in the year when intensive grazing was adopted it reached 300 gallons. The cash return for the six months under the old system was £2 12s. 2d. per acre, and under the intensive system £7 11s. 10d. To apply any system of intensive cultivation in the British Isles was bound to meet here and there with exceptional difficulties and even failures.

The experiments which were being made in the preservation of surplus grass were of the greatest importance to the Empire. Grass surplus could be made into concentrated grass cake, and when that was done one of the great problems of feeding stock in dry countries would be overcome.

THE MIGRATION OF BUTTERFLIES

UNEXPLAINED FACTS OF INSECT WORLD

Discussing "Migration among the Lepidoptera" in the Zoology Section, Mr. C. B. Williams (Edinburgh University) said that most people knew that locusts migrated, but few realized that similar movements took place in the case of other insects, and particularly in the dragon flies, butterflies, and moths.

The evidence for such movements was chiefly of two kinds. First, it was found that some insects existed over large areas only for a short time, and after a period of absence appeared again suddenly in large numbers. Secondly, observers in the tropics often saw hundreds of thousands of butterflies moving steadily in one direction, sometimes for hours on end, and sometimes even for days and weeks.

The Monarch or Milkweed butterfly of North America was found during the summer throughout the greater part of the continent, even making as far north as Hudson Bay. In the autumn all the individuals in the north collected together in great bands and flew a thousand or so miles south to the Gulf States or Southern California, where they spent the winter clinging in masses to trees. In the spring the bands broke up, and the butterflies flew north, laying eggs as they went to repopulate the whole area, some completing another 1,000 or 1,500 miles flight on the return journey.

FLIGHT AGAINST THE WIND

In Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia the greatest migrant was the Painted Lady butterfly, which in the spring crossed the Sahara and Egyptian deserts from some almost unknown sources to the south, crossed the Mediterranean, often in hundreds of thousands, and flew more or less northward through Europe, usually reaching the British shores in early June. Individual stragglers were sometimes seen in the extreme north in Iceland, or within a few degrees of the Arctic Circle. It was not possible to say with certainty whether any one individual flew the whole distance, or whether it was crossed by two successive generations.

The common large cabbage butterfly was also a migrant, particularly in Central Europe, where about July large swarms seemed to originate, perhaps on islands in the Baltic, and flew southward through Germany in clouds like snowstorms. The sight of hundreds of thousands of butterflies passing a point steadily in a fixed direction day after day was one never to be forgotten.

Nothing was yet known of the reason for these movements or of the factors which determined the direction of flight. It could, however, be stated, quite definitely that the insects were not blown by the wind. Examination of a large number of records showed that the flights were as often directly against the wind as with it, and might cross it at any angle. Butterflies in migration appeared to have an urge to fly continuously in one fixed direction. They appeared to be conscious of that direction and made every effort to keep to it in spite of the disturbances due to wind and the presence of obstacles in their path.

They usually avoided small obstacles by flying over them, or more rarely round them, but had been seen beating themselves against the walls of a house or entering open windows in their efforts to keep to the desired route. They had been recorded as flying through railway tunnels, or in at one side and out at the other of partly constructed buildings, rather than depart from the direction.

Similar movements occurred in many species of moths, but information about them was much more difficult to obtain owing to the fact that the majority of their migrations took place at night.

DRUGS FOR MALARIA

Although three centuries have elapsed since cinchona bark was introduced to European practice as a treatment for malaria, and although quinine and its associated derivatives from cinchona are still the only recognized treatment, much exact information is still required. In the Chemical Section yesterday DR. T. A. HENRY, PROFESSOR R. ROBINSON, and others explained the present state of knowledge and described some of the investigations being carried out in Germany, and in this country under the Medical Research Council, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and at Cambridge. Except in countries where malaria is still prevalent, the comparison of treatment with different drugs and doses cannot be carried out on human beings, but as birds are also liable to malaria extensive use of canaries has been made.

In addition to quinine, three other alkaloids can be extracted from the bark. Quinine and quinidine have been found to be more active than cinchonine, but the value of the fourth alkaloid, cinchonidine, is still uncertain. In Germany work has been done on a substance introduced under the name "plasmochin." It appears to have the property of destroying sub-tertian malaria, but, according to the investigations made by Professor Robinson, it is much more dangerous than quinine. Dr. Baldwin has prepared a number of new bases of similar constitution, but it is still too early to say whether any of them has practical value.

TWO PHASES OF THE LOCUST

CAUSE OF SWARMS

HOPE OF RELIEF FOR MANY LANDS

Dr. B. P. Uvarov described to the Zoological Section his reasons for supposing that the cause and cure of the devastating swarms of migratory locusts are now almost within the reach of practical knowledge, and mentioned that the Government has appointed an expert Locust Committee to carry out exhaustive investigations into periodic outbreaks and the means of stopping them.

The means of controlling actual invasions by insecticides and special apparatus, he said, were adequate, but the trouble was that swarms might occur only at long intervals of time, and it was impossible to keep the necessary large organizations in existence on the chance of an outbreak.

The desert locust, which was figured on the Egyptian papyruses, carved on Assyrian monuments, and described in the Bible, was a good example of periodicity. During 1914-1916, North and East Africa, Persia, parts of India, Iraq, Palestine, and Turkey were overrun by enormous swarms of this locust, which penetrated as far north as the European side of the Bosporus. There followed an interval of from 10 to 12 years during which only odd individuals could be found, in suitable localities, by an expert looking for them.

EXTENT OF OUTBREAK

In the winter of 1926 small concentrations of the locust were discovered in the Red Sea Province of the Sudan, and a few very loose swarms in the Sahara. By the end of the year they were found in Sind, and in 1927 had invaded Persia, Northern India, Eritrea, Somaliland, and Egypt. Further developments of the outbreak were swift and enormous in 1928-29, the locusts invading the whole of North Africa from the Mediterranean to the trop

Letters to the Editor

THE FALL IN SILVER

MORE COMPETITION WITH GOLD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Two questions, (*a*) and (*b*), in the letter printed in *The Times* on September 5 from Mr. Graham Hutton may be answered as follows:—

(*a*) Any attempt further to restrict the mobility of gold would be universally resented, because this would decrease its utility as the basis on which fiduciary circulation is maintained, and because the percentage of gold on which paper money can be honestly issued (and therefore its power for internal and external exchange) varies with the excellence of banking systems and with the political conditions in different countries.

Nothing could stop two countries (*e.g.*, France and Italy) accumulating gold beyond commercial requirements in preparation for war. Nor could princes and plutocrats be made amenable to any effective sanctions that could control the location of "nest eggs" hidden against a "rainy day."

(*b*) "The East" is already a competitor for gold in increasing measure; because (together with other reasons) silver has lost its eligibility as a basis of currency side by side with gold. The intrinsic value of gold in the arts and manufactures (apart from banking purposes) is unimpaired, if not enhanced, by modern developments; whilst silver on the contrary has irretrievably dropped behind in practical usefulness, because of new methods of mining and treating metals and adaptations of, *e.g.*, nickel, aluminium, and their alloys.

It may be remembered that ancient Sparta failed to compel its citizens to adopt iron as "money." Neither legislation nor any agreement enforceable by democratic Governments can achieve international acceptance as money of any substance that is becoming relatively less useful from day to day.

Fundamentally all trade is barter, and "money" is but the measure thereof which is the most acceptable for the time being. This measure may be, *e.g.*, gold certificates, or inconvertible notes, or the food certificates now appearing as currency in Russia. In manufacturing countries "organized labour" is bartered, and may be available with or without the intervention of trade unions, or of metallic money. To pay the "dole," our Government of to-day has to barter indirectly the gold reserve itself, to pander to organized idleness—a counterpart of the *panem et circenses* of ancient Rome; this develops with a suggestion of blackmail by those who control disproportionately the pooled voting power of "those who have not."

Ethelred the Unready failed to buy off Danish destruction with the then available money; and, when all the gold and silver he could gather had left England, less acceptable measures of value were extemporized; these included the hired sword of the Norman. The Norman was paid out of the only capital left negotiable—namely, land. Land to-day is too heavily taxed to be financially "liquid," silver is demonetized by natural causes, and gold is moving towards safety elsewhere. Prices in terms of gold call for patient adaptation.

Yours faithfully,
STRICKLAND.
Sizergh Castle, Westmorland, Sept. 6.

AMERICANS AND ENGLISH BLOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have no doubt Mr. St. John Ervine is right in his estimate of the average American's utter ignorance of what England stood and stands for. Probably jealousy has a good deal to do with it. Still, I cannot believe Virginia at least has thus degenerated. Half a century ago and for many years I knew Virginia intimately and for the best of reasons. I can only say that not merely the better class, whose passion for English blood was universal and still is a common topic in modern fiction, but even the common farmers were curiously conscious of a superiority, as they thought, to most other Americans, from being descended from Englishmen without any mixtures such as "Yankee Dutchmen" and "Low Irish," to use their own phraseology. The "mongrels" they had recently met in the Northern armies were a constant theme with them, and how thankful they were to be of unmixed English (never British) blood. And 90 per cent. of them certainly were so. The Ulstermen "Scotch-Irish" who were thick on their western borders, unlike the Southern or Catholic Irish, whom they regarded as pariahs, had their respect as good farmers and thrifty souls, but they disliked them as mean and inhospitable. I cannot imagine any one of the hundreds of Virginians I knew in old days wanting to claim any sort of descent but English, whatever their own attitude to England might or might not be.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. BRADLEY.

CANBERRA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A cable from Canberra states that the Council of Canberra Grammar School is confronted with the stern necessity of closing the school unless £5,000 can be found at once to cover the building fund debt. I am driven to appeal to the generosity of Australians in England and of English friends of Australia.

The founding of the school was a venture of faith in response to a clear call. Canberra, in its origin a federal convenience, is becoming more and more a national focus. The Canberra Committee of General Synod was charged only with the project of a cathedral and the problem of episcopal jurisdiction. Church schools were excluded from its powers. That task fell upon myself as the Bishop of the Diocese of Goulburn, in which the Federal Capital Territory is situated. The Sisters of the Church in Sydney responded gallantly to my appeal, and founded a school for girls. It remained for me to found a school for boys. The need was too urgent for a policy of slow security. A commanding site was obtained, and an admirable plan for the whole building of the future school, and I set to work to collect a capital fund. The response in 1927-28 was amply sufficient to justify the erection of the first portion of the school. But the rapid development of the financial crisis has stopped the flow of funds. The school, already numbering some 40 boarders and 40 day boys, and paying its current way, is in immediate peril of losing its buildings and closing down its work—for want of £5,000 at once. Other dioceses have their own Church schools to maintain, and cannot lend a hand.

The loss of Canberra Grammar School would be a tragic disaster, and the disaster is imminent. The Canberra Cathedral can await the passing of the financial crisis. The Canberra School cannot wait; it must be saved now or lost. Confronted with this peril, I venture to ask you, Sir, to give the hospitality of your columns to this appeal for the funds needed to save a school which has made a splendid beginning and already given promise of a splendid future. Time is of the very essence of this appeal. Will all who feel drawn to respond please send a donation or a promise of a donation or an offer of a loan or guarantee to the Bishop of Goulburn at the Church House, Dean's-yard, Westminster?

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS B. RADFORD, Bishop of Goulburn.

POINTS IN COUNTY CRICKET

PLAYING FOR A WIN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to that ever-recurring subject of correspondence, the method of scoring points in the County Cricket Championship table, I feel that we have not sufficiently faced the question, "What is the fundamental principle of English cricket?" Putting aside the playing of the game for its own sake, surely the spirit of cricket has always been to play to win, rather than to play to avoid defeat. Of late years, however, it has become distressingly evident that the latter spirit is more and more permeating the game as played by the first-class counties. It would be easy, but invidious, to point to certain counties which have been prominent in introducing and fostering this spirit in their style of cricket, but the main trouble now lies in the fact that the present system of scoring points panders to such a spirit, even if it does not actually encourage it. What possible argument can be brought forward to disprove the absurdity of awarding five-eighths of a win to a county for displaying its inability to defeat another county in three days? Still more absurd is it for a county to receive three-eighths of a win for staving off defeat, even though this may be a creditable performance against a much stronger side; for if the relative strength of sides is to be taken into account, surely the weaker should receive the greater reward! The height of absurdity is reached when two sides who have failed even to bring about a decision on one innings are awarded half a win each.

It will be noted that I have not hitherto considered the factor of the weather, and, indeed, he is a brave man who would seek to frame laws with regard to this most uncertain of all the uncertain elements of cricket. Since, however, so many matches are curtailed by no fault of the players, it seems inevitable that points for a first innings win must be retained. I therefore agree with a recent correspondent in reducing the first innings points to four and two, and the points for a no-result match to three for each side. But at the same time I would increase the value of the win outright to 10 points, so that there is sufficient inducement to force a side to go all out for a win from the very beginning of a match until the end.

I venture to think that such a system of scoring would go some little way to obliterating that spirit of "avoidance of defeat at all costs," and would at least remove the possibility of a side with only 10 wins outright being placed above a side with 15, which is the position to which the present system has brought us.

Yours, &c.,
LIONEL S. K. FORD.
St. Stephen's Vicarage, Worcester.

TRADE TREATIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am very surprised that my attempt to answer Sir Edgar Jones's inquiry by a non-controversial statement as to the international treaties and obligations which limit our fiscal freedom should have brought on my head the censure of the President of the National Farmers' Union on the ground that I have inaccurately interpreted the sense of the most-favoured-nation clause in our commercial treaties.

I understand that Captain Morris bases the statement in his letter on the answers furnished by Mr. Graham to Mr. Lloyd George in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on July 23. Mr. Lloyd George asked the following question:—

"Supposing that the provision was a general one, not one applicable to any particular country, and that you had legislation directed against bounty-fed cereals that came from any country, not mentioning one of them, surely that would be all right?"

Mr. Graham replied as follows:—"My information is that so long as the basis is not discriminatory you can." Quite obviously Mr. Graham's answer, given on the spur of the moment, leaves the matter as it was, because the question at issue is whether a duty on bounty-fed wheat without any duty on other wheat is discriminatory or not. After intervention by Mr. F. E. Wise, Mr. Lloyd George put the question in another form, as follows:—

"I wish to put the specific proposition. Suppose that, instead of a prohibition directed against the individual country, you legislate to give the Government power to prohibit any bounty-fed cereals that come from any country, surely that would not interfere?"

To which Mr. Graham gave this further answer:—

"I am afraid you would have difficulty unless it was an all-round duty that you imposed. Incidentally, of course, it would provide some remarkable difficulties in deciding what 'bounty-fed' is."

This answer, of course, again left the matter quite in the air. Having been trained as an engineer I cannot set up as an authority on the interpretation of treaties, but may I just repeat the text of the most-favoured-nation clause?—

> Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, imported into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

It seems to me that the vital word, so far as the present controversy is concerned, is the word "like," which to the ordinary person means physically "like" and not any "likeness" due to the way in which the export price is arrived at. Captain Morris observes that I and those like me can have no knowledge of how the tariff classifications of foreign countries have been adapted to side-track the most-favoured-nation clause. To this charge I plead guilty, and should be grateful if one or two precise examples of the knowledge in Captain Morris's possession.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT G. WILLIAMS.
Empire Economic Union, 351, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

MEDIEVAL GLASSMAKERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A lancet window in Chiddingfold Church perpetuates the memory of the ancient glass industry of that parish, and the memorial is somewhat unique, as it is composed of the glass made by the actual craftsmen it commemorates. The inscription reads:—

> This window filled in with ancient glass found near the sites of local glass furnaces, is dedicated to the memory of Chiddingfold glassmakers and others connected locally with the industry for a period of at least 400 years, including Laurence the Glassmaker, William Le Francies and William Le Verir in the 13th century; John Allmayn, William Helmere, John Schurtere and John his son, Richard and Peter Schurtere in the 14th century; Peter Prensheman, Richard Sherter, Henry Rapley and the Peytowes of Picards, Atte Bridge, and of Pound at Combe in the 15th and 16th centuries; and William Peyto, glassmaker, who was buried at Chiddingfold on 30th of January 1614-5.

In the neighbouring parish of Alfold the Sidney Wood contains the site of a former glasshouse. Speed's map of Surrey, dated 1610, shows "the Glasshouse," and the place is still known as "Glasshouse Copse." From this site I have obtained interesting specimens of the old industry. In the churchyard a great slab marks the reputed burial-place of the last of the glassmakers, and my former churchwarden, Mr. A. A. Gandy, had the following descriptive tablet cast in bronze:—"This slab of Sussex marble marks the probable site of the grave of Jean Carré, a noted worker in the ancient local glass industry, who died in 1572 and was buried in this churchyard."

An entry in the Wisborough Green (Sussex) registers substantiates this in recording:—"Joh. Carré, Mr. (Master (?)) of the Glasshouse, died May 27th, 1572, and was buried at Awfolde." I am, &c.,

Iver Vicarage, Bucks. F. W. COBB.

TITHE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There are instances where tithe presses hardly, but it is difficult to see much in the cases of the great majority of the people who write complaining of the "unfair tithe burden." In a letter in your issue of September 2 a correspondent mentioned what he deemed the hardship of having to pay 16s. an acre tithe on a field he bought for £24 an acre. Where is the hardship? If there had been no tithe he would have paid more for the field, and if he is ever relieved of tithe he will be in the position of having a mortgage on his property paid off by some benevolent person. For every £5 per annum due as tithe an intending purchaser when judging of value adds, say, £100 to the price asked by the vendor, and if one has inherited land some predecessor in title has usually gone through a similar mental process. Faithfully yours,

SATISFIED TITHE PAYER.

AIRSHIP AND LINER

COSTS ON ATLANTIC ROUTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I made clear in my letter of August 29 that my main objection to the case advanced by Sir Bradford Leslie in his letter of August 25 was that his calculations were invalid because they were based on the incorrect assumption that airships were to carry all the passengers normally transported in a steamship. Sir Bradford does not contest this argument in his letter of September 5, but raises certain other points, to which, if I may, I should like to reply.

(1) With regard to the "life" of airships, Sir Bradford emphasizes the factor of mileage as against length of time, and states that, so far as he is aware, no airship has yet flown for a total distance of 100,000 miles even in the summer months. But, in fact, the Graf Zeppelin, during the first 22 months of her "life," had already flown 116,900 miles, and in all seasons of the year. I also advanced several reasons, besides the record of past and present airships, for believing that their "life" will be considerably longer than Sir Bradford suggested.

(2) Sir Bradford states that a large ground staff will always be required for manœuvring airships into their sheds for repairs. It is interesting that, almost simultaneously with the appearance of Sir Bradford's letter, a statement was published announcing the construction of a mobile mast designed for the very purpose of transferring an airship from the normal mooring tower to the shed without the large staff necessary at present. I would suggest that this is an instructive example of the rapidity of the technical progress now taking place in most branches of airship work, and that due allowance should be made for advances of this kind when considering the future of airships.

(3) It would not seem that the estimate of £120 for a Transatlantic airship fare of the future is rendered less reasonable by the fact that a steamship passage may be obtained for £35 10s. (although it may be remarked in passing that the first class fare on many fast ships is over £60). The aeroplane fare to India is £120, although a first class steamship passage may be had for £62; and the fact that it is possible to travel comfortably to Paris for £1 12s. 2d. does not prevent Imperial Airways from being often unable to carry all the passengers who wish to make the same journey by air at a cost of £5 15s. In this connexion it is significant that over 48,000 passengers made the cross-Channel journey by air last year.

(4) Sir Bradford concludes by saying (the italics are mine):—"*Actually* on the round trip across the Atlantic and back the total of 6,000 miles would *always* be exceeded by the airship. If made in a *continuous gale* of 40 miles an hour, such a round trip would necessitate the airship travelling nearly 50 per cent. farther 'through the air,' or close on 9,000 miles." But this conclusion is evidently not accurate, even on the assumption of a constant wind of 40 miles an hour; for though it is obvious that on the outward voyage of a round trip the airship would be hindered by a hostile wind of 40 miles an hour, it is equally obvious that on the return journey the airship would be correspondingly helped by the same wind. For an airship to be hindered on a round trip in the way Sir Bradford calculates it would be necessary for the wind to blow 40 miles an hour from the west against the airship when it was flying out to America and then to change round and blow 40 miles an hour from the east in time for her return journey to Europe! This Sir Bradford apparently assumes as the normal condition of airship operation; but surely the possibility of favourable winds cannot altogether be excluded. In fact, experience has shown that airship captains, by a skilful choice of route based on meteorological information, are able to make use of the varying winds found in practical airship flying.

May I conclude by recommending to to those who wish to form a considered opinion on the future of airships the balanced leading articles in *The Times* of August 2 and (from a somewhat more technical point of view) the *Engineer* of August 15? The latter article exposes many popular prejudices and concludes that practical experiment is the only common-sense method of reaching definite conclusions in regard to the technical and commercial possibilities of airships. The British Government is at present engaged in such experiment; surely it would be highly unwise to interrupt the investigation at the present stage.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY LLOYD.
28, Hans-crescent, S.W.1, Sept. 9.

RENT RESTRICTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is, I believe, a fact that the present Rent Restriction Acts which expire on December 30 are to be extended by the Government for one year only, and that the latter are setting up a Departmental Committee to inquire into their working.

It is an admitted fact, I think, that at the present time various decisions have been given in the High Courts regarding these Acts, which the ordinary layman, whether landlord or tenant, is absolutely at a loss to interpret properly, and from my experience, even solicitors find it somewhat difficult to be absolutely definite in their opinion on differences that arise between landlord and tenant under these Acts.

For some years past I have been negotiating amicable settlements between owners of property and tenants of theirs who are protected by the Acts, when the owners require vacant possession. I have been struck: first, by the difficulty in convincing either party of what is fair compensation; and, secondly, even more by the fact that a great many of the Rent Restriction Act tenants with whom I have dealt have asked for preposterous sums of money for the key of their premises, owing to the fact that they are charging various subtenants of one or two rooms such rents that they are themselves enabled to live rent-free and draw a private income from these tenants, in some cases in excess of the actual rent they are themselves paying.

I think that the most vital thing in any new Act that is brought in or in any amendment that is made is to specify an absolutely simple form of compensation and to give the owners of these rent-restricted properties, after the long lapse of time since the Act came into operation and allowing for the different circumstances of 1930 compared to 1914, a definite option of obtaining vacant possession, provided they pay fair compensation and also give time for their tenant to find alternative accommodation. To my mind and from my experience it would be a fair adjustment if the landlord had the option of giving the tenant not less than one year's notice to quit and at the end of this year paid him the amount of one year's rent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,
J. EWART GILKES.
2, Hans-road, S.W.3.

DEMOCRATIC FRANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In Mr. William Randolph Hearst's public remarks he alludes to the fact that France is now one of the richest countries in the world. There may be riches in France, but the way he says it is an entire misrepresentation of a fact to the English nation. France has undoubtedly acquired a large stock of gold, but she owes this to the efforts of each individual, either for good or ill. The people as a whole, compared with our own proletariat, are only moderately well off, for the country is larger and less overcrowded. The riches that may exist are distributed over wide areas and among an enormous number of scattered people. In private life they do not expect as much as we expect. If hygiene and the communal life are still backward in France, we could take many a leaf out of her book, for she is the true democratic country in the right and free meaning, and, once outside cosmopolitan Paris, full of many nationalities seeking and receiving hospitality in these terrible days, I know of no other country in Europe—and I have travelled everywhere—which so kindly and easily gives and retains a simple friendship and courtesy, and admits "a man's a man for a' that." On matters of principle, however, France remains very courageous in her patriotism. Sincerely yours,

MILLICENT SUTHERLAND.
La Maison du Monastère, Juigné s/Loire, M. et L., France, Sept. 4.

Points from Letters

VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS

It is curious that in this country we should allow Papworth to be financed by means of gifts from generous donors while the German imitation is based upon the less anxious foundation of contributions from the Imperial Insurance Institution and similar bodies. Surely British insurance interests are not unconscious of the advantages which village settlements confer upon them by prolonging the lives of consumptives? Some 40,000 persons die from tuberculosis each year, so that the disease must make great inroads upon their funds. I have no recent statistics before me; but in 1915 the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company of New York paid out over $4,000,000 in respect of deaths from tuberculosis among its policyholders. Industrial insurance companies, friendly societies, and of course, the unemployment insurance fund would all benefit by the extension of the village settlement system, and I would suggest that an early conference between such bodies would be in their own, as well as in the public, interest.—DR. W. BOLTON TOMSON, chairman, Tuberculosis Care Committee, Borough of Hastings.

PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

In connexion with the topic "Parents and their children," I am reminded of a remark of one of the most distinguished women in the United States, Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College, Oakland, near San Francisco:—"Mothers are far better fitted to bring up their children than any psychologist who is trying to tell them how to do it." Dr. Reinhardt's eldest son was my most able pupil. —DR. F. J. W. FOLLIOT, London, W.1.

SIR H. HARTY AND THE B.B.C.

Sir Hamilton Harty's criticism of the B.B.C. is really unfair. We musicians, especially those in the South, owe the B.B.C. tremendous gratitude not only for the popularizing of the finest music, but also for the formation of what, I hope, will be the finest orchestra we have yet had in this country. Sir Hamilton is, perhaps, a little envious, but the Hallé Orchestra is still likely to remain what it always has been to the music lovers of the North, and it should not be forgotten that the B.B.C. has given active encouragement for its concerts to be heard by every listener in the country. The B.B.C., in my opinion, possesses a breadth of vision and foresight that far surpasses anything that private enterprise has been able to accomplish.—Mr. L. H. OVENDEN, Milford House, near Lymington, Hants.

MARKING THE ROADS

The method mentioned by your correspondent Mr. C. S. Chaston in your issue of the 8th inst. was well established and recognized in the United States as long ago as 1913, and can hardly have failed to be known to the responsible officials of the Ministry of Transport. But though admirable in countries where the highways are mainly long-distance trunk roads, the scheme would be impossible here in England, owing to the very limited choice of distinctive colour combinations as against the very large number of first-class roads which would require to be dealt with.—MAJOR C. A. BRANSTON, 20, Trinity-street, Cambridge.

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS

It may not be realized by those members of the Indian Army who may wish to avail themselves of the right of commutation that, when the rate of pension is reduced after periodic review, the amount of reduction is calculated on the gross pension without regard to commutation. For example: an officer retires on a pension of £600; he commutes £200 and is left with a pension of £400. A reduction of 1 per cent. is decided on at the next periodic review. The reduced rate of pension payable to him becomes not £400 less £4, but £400 less £8.—COLONEL G. M. ORR, Indian Army, Retired, Hagley, Camberley.

AIRSHIP AND LINER

Admiral Henderson seems hardly correct when he states that an airship adrift without fuel is in an infinitely more serious position than other forms of transport in a similar predicament. Should fuel fail in an aeroplane when over the Atlantic, hopes of rescue for her passengers are very small. A flying-boat is in little better case. An airship can adopt exactly the same procedure as a steamship would in similar circumstances and bad weather—*i.e.*, drop a sea anchor or drogue, a fitting which is carried by all properly equipped airships. She will then drift at about a quarter the speed of the wind and at a height of 500ft. to 1,000ft. above the sea. She can afterwards be picked up and towed by any surface ship or refuelled from her. These are operations which have been performed in the past without difficulty.—CAPTAIN F. L. M. BOOTHBY, R.N., Retd., Royal Aero Club, 3, Clifford-street, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY

I have just returned from a private flying holiday round Europe and found that that which gave me the most trouble on the tour was the diversity of currencies. The question is one which has doubtless bothered generations of travellers by sea and land, but it becomes ever so much more acute when one travels by air. Leaving England one morning I dined in Berlin that evening—England, France, Belgium, and Germany. Other countries either crossed or landed in during the six-day tour were Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Switzerland, Austria. What objections are there to an international decimal currency operating either alongside or in place of existing European coinages?—Mr. GERALD WOLFE, 38, Charles-street, Haymarket, S.W.1.

MIGRATION OF SWIFTS

The interesting facts mentioned by Dr. H. W. Wells are quite true, so far as the birds going by the same route as the air liners. But I am certain that he observed only one out of many cross-Channel routes, and for so short a journey the birds would not keep to any definite route as they do when crossing, say, the Mediterranean. They might show a preference for the Channel Isles route, or Dover's short crossing, and Land's End for those coming down the West Coast. Dr. Hill seems to think that the migration he observed was general and in full swing, but the date he gives (August 13 to 14) seems to me to be rather early for a general migration of swifts, early migrators though they be. Taking the observations of hundreds of naturalists for the last 12 years, we get an average departure on August 18—a week after Dr. Hill's date. According to my own observations on Merseyside and in South-West Lancashire, the general mass of swifts left on migration on August 19, and I very much doubt if the Southern specimens would leave anywhere near a week earlier, if earlier at all.—Mr. E. HARDY, 21, Blantyre-road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

LITTER

We admire those who are willing to give up their time in clearing up other people's rubbish, but cannot help asking why this state of affairs should be, after so many injunctions to the contrary. Seeing that motor-coaches are daily increasing in numbers, and that it is the usual thing for orange peel, bottles, and other litter to be thrown out by the occupants of some—thoughtlessly, no doubt—cannot the motor proprietors themselves take the matter in hand and so lessen one more peril of the roads? A notice conspicuously placed on the car would be a reminder and would surely have some effect. The impression gained from a recent visit to Germany was of the cleanliness and absence of litter. How long shall we lag behind in this respect?—Mr. E. ROBERTSON, 9, Byng-road, Barnet.

IMPROVING TRAFALGAR-SQUARE

It is much to be wished that in the proposed improvement of Trafalgar-square gay flowers will have a place. These need not take up valuable space. In the square outside Innsbruck station I noticed recently with pleasure the decoration of electric light standards half-way up with clusters of scarlet geraniums, while a broad band of the same flowers ran along the whole portico of the station itself. I thought of Trafalgar-square and its depressing absence of colour.—LADY LEISHMAN, Wyberton, Park Hill-road, Croydon.

SIMPLER COINAGE

The florin, which Mr. Harold Cox advocates, is a mistake. It is difficult to distinguish in touch from the shilling and from the half-crown. The scale he proposes (6d., 1s., 2s., 4s.) is not nearly so convenient as the scale 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. These coins are easily distinguishable in the dark, far more so than the alternative of Mr. Cox, and are more negotiable. Possibly the five-shilling piece is unnecessary, but not more so than the four-shilling. I think we both agree to the abolition of the tiresome threepenny bit.—Mr. W. H. KESTEVEN, 11, Wolverton-avenue, Kingston-hill, Surrey.

FLEUR-DE-LIS

In recalling the amusing squabble between Sir Henry Irving and Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree over the pronunciation of "fleur-de-lis," Major Pat à Beckett implies that Sir Herbert, who was a French scholar, was right in stressing the final "s." Most educated Frenchmen do, but several have admitted to me that they were wrong. I believe I am correct in saying that only when fleur-de-lis is used in a strictly heraldic sense should the "s" be emphasized; when referring to it in an emblematic or decorative sense the last syllable should always be pronounced "lee."—Mr. GASTON PASQUIER, 34, Cambridge-mansions, S.W.11.

CHRISTIAN MORALS

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE

From the first it was recognized that the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference on marriage and sex would attract general attention. Their publication with the committee's report has already excited anxious discussion, but this will be a gain if they are carefully studied as a whole and interpreted in the light of the facts to which they refer. The resolutions were passed after the Conference had received its committee's report on the Life and Witness of the Christian Community, individual and corporate, with special reference to questions of Marriage and Sex; Race; Peace and War. The committee, of which the Bishop of Winchester was chairman, is responsible for their report, the Conference's responsibility being confined to the resolutions. The committee was not unanimous, though the report was approved, as were the resolutions, by considerable majorities.

A general introduction points out that sex questions are now openly discussed, and a revolution has been effected in the position of women. A new spirit affects the relations between the sexes. In many quarters there appears to be an entire rejection of the old moral restraints, with an open and avowed laxity which, if unchecked, must lead to disaster. It is useless to meet what is a rebellion against Christian morals by mere denunciation. The committee rightly affirms that

> There is need for a Christian philosophy of sex and of purity in sex relations, in contradistinction to the hedonistic and materialistic philosophy which in its immediate outcome is at once so captivating and so convenient.

It is foolish to ignore the facts. The first need is wise education on matters of sex. Parents should face this duty before their children's school days, and teachers must take their part in this necessary guidance of their pupils. At each stage in the development of the child this assistance is necessary, for adolescence has its special difficulties, and as the time of marriage approaches there is need for further counsel.

Obviously Christian morality insists on a high standard of married life. The true home is a sanctuary in which purity is secured. There children will be welcomed and brought up in all that makes for the highest Christian standards. Parents will be glad to have as many children as their circumstances permit for their own sakes, for character thrives by the discipline thereby involved—and for the children's sakes, for in contact with each other there are advantages of the highest value, moral and educational.

The Conference endorsed the resolution of the Lambeth Conference of 1920, which reaffirms,

> as our Lord's principle and standard of marriage, a life-long and indissoluble union, for better, for worse, of one man with one woman, to the exclusion of all others on either side, and calls on all Christian people to maintain and bear witness to this standard.

Divorce, therefore, must be earnestly discouraged. Where it occurs it is recommended that neither of the parties should be permitted to enter a new union with the rites of the Church. Where an innocent person has remarried under civil sanctions and desires to receive the Holy Communion, it recommends that the case should be referred for consideration to the Bishop. A statement is added pointing out that the Church's aim is always reconciliation to God and redemption from sin, and from this it may be gathered that the Conference would encourage those who have sinned against the marriage vow to sincere repentance.

The Conference affirms the duty of parenthood as the glory of married life, the benefit of a family as a joy in itself and a vital contribution to the nation's welfare, and as a means of character-building for parents and children. It also points out the privilege of discipline and sacrifice to this end. Immediately after this statement there is a resolution declaring:—

> Where there is a clearly felt moral obligation to limit or avoid parenthood, the method must be decided on Christian principles. The primary and obvious method is complete abstinence from intercourse (as far as may be necessary) in a life of discipline and self-control lived in the power of the Holy Spirit. Nevertheless in those cases where there is such a clearly-felt moral obligation to limit or avoid parenthood, and where there is a morally sound reason for avoiding complete abstinence, the Conference agrees that other methods may be used, provided that this is done in the light of the same Christian principles. The Conference records its strong condemnation of the use of any methods of conception-control from motives of selfishness, luxury, or mere convenience.

To this resolution is added the statement, "Carried by 193 votes to 67." No other resolution passed by the Conference is accompanied by any indication of the number of the members voting for or against it, except that we are informed in the Encyclical Letter that the resolutions relating to the South Indian Scheme for Union were adopted with unanimity and with a profound sense of thankfulness.

In the Conference of 1920, when the Bishops considered the subject of birth restriction, a resolution was passed in the following terms:—

> The Conference, while declining to lay down rules which will meet the needs of every abnormal case, regards with grave concern the spread in modern society of theories and practices hostile to the family. We utter an emphatic warning against the use of unnatural means for the avoidance of conception, together with the grave dangers—physical, moral, and religious—thereby incurred, and against the evils with which the extension of such use threatens the race. In opposition to the teaching which, under the name of science and religion, encourages married people in the deliberate cultivation of sexual union as an end in itself, we steadfastly uphold what must always be regarded as the governing considerations of Christian marriage. One is the primary purpose for which marriage exists—namely, the continuation of the race through the gift and heritage of children; the other is the paramount importance in married life of deliberate and thoughtful self-control.

We desire solemnly to commend what we have said to Christian people and to all who will hear.

There is no real inconsistency between these declarations. In both the Bishops decline to "lay down rules which meet the needs of every abnormal case," but in the new resolution there is evidence of a greater readiness to recognize the existence of such cases and the need of coming to some decision about them. It is obvious that the subject gave the Bishops much anxiety, and that the discussion ended with a clear cleavage of opinion. Whatever may be thought of their conclusions, it will be allowed that they have acted with courage in dealing with the subject so frankly.

Modern science gives man the control of many of Nature's forces, and in particular enables him in new ways to determine the conditions of human life. At every stage of his development scientific means are used to secure man's well-being, and, as is inevitable, the new knowledge which is now available is being applied to the processes of conception and birth. This knowledge brings with it specially grave responsibilities, if only because it can easily be made the means of the worst abuses with the destruction of true family life and the perversion of moral standards in the community. On the other hand, it is urged that it may be employed for quite legitimate purposes and thus save men and women from infinite misery of mind and body and children from lifelong disease and suffering. Confessedly the problems that arise are extraordinarily difficult. With the greatest emphasis possible the Conference points out that Christian moral obligations alone must determine every action in human life, and strong condemnation is expressed against any use of contraceptive methods from motives of selfishness, luxury, or mere convenience. It sternly reprobates the use of these methods by the unmarried, and presses for legislation forbidding the exposure for sale and the unrestricted advertisement of contraceptives and placing definite restrictions upon their purchase.

Nothing can change the immutable principles of Christian morality. This is insisted on with reiterated emphasis. Their sovereignty cannot be modified or abrogated, but in applying them to conduct we have to take that wider view of life's obligations which recognizes their complexity. The Bishops might have adopted an easier course by affirming the general principle that the use of contraceptives cannot be permitted, adding that action in special circumstances requires special handling and must be reserved for particular consideration. The report seems to indicate that this course presented itself to the committee, who remark:—

> It is significant that the Communion which most strongly condemns in principle all preventive methods, nevertheless in practice recognizes that there are occasions when a rigid insistence on the principle is impossible.

In more than one place in these resolutions and reports we find a reference to the need of systematic study of moral theology. This need is very real, but the history and results of that study are in themselves a proof that it has its own difficulties. Anglicans have generally adopted the course of practical men who dislike even the suspicion of evading facts and would rather determine their action according to the challenge of general principles in the circumstances which confront them than burden themselves and others with a casuistry which they feel, reasonably or unreasonably, may be employed to cover a lower standard of truth and morals than they desire to maintain. The Lambeth Conference must have recognized the risks it was taking in making its pronouncements on birth control, but it has shown such reverent boldness in dealing with a subject of immense difficulty that, whether in agreement or dissent, all must pay tribute to the fine spirit evident in its decisions.

In matters of race the Conference again faces problems novel in their character and of wide-reaching importance. The close relations in which all races are now living, with the free participation in all that modern science offers, serve to create a race consciousness which drives men to assert their claims to what they believe are the rights of their manhood. A growing sense of nationalism also rouses men to vindicate their right to determine freely their own modes of government in the light of their own traditions. The Conference accordingly affirmed that the ruling of one race by another can be justified from the Christian standpoint only when the highest welfare of the subject race is the constant aim of the Government, and when admission to self-government is an objective steadily pursued. The Bishops go on to assert that in the Christian Church no distinction of race and colour should be a bar to its highest privileges. The guiding principles of racial relations should be independence and not competition. It may be noticed that a resolution bids the people of this country receive with sympathetic understanding Asiatic and African students who visit our universities, and to give them opportunities of sharing in all that is best in Western social life. This injunction is timely, for in not a few instances students from the Far East have returned home embittered, and sometimes antagonistic to this country, because they have felt themselves treated with neglect, if not with contempt.

PEACE AND WAR

"War as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ." Such is the declaration of the Conference. It also insists that until international relations are controlled by religious and ethical standards peace will never be achieved. It appeals for support to the efforts to promote those ideals of peace, brotherhood, and justice for which the League of Nations stands, and enjoins fidelity to treaties, covenants, and pacts. The existence of armaments on the present scale, it asserts, endangers the maintenance of peace. The resolutions on these matters, without being "pacifist," manifest a desire to support every sound movement to prevent war and to secure the peace of the world.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1830. Price 7d.

The appointment of M. Talleyrand to be Ambassador to this country seems to have taken the Parisian politicians by surprise, and to have excited no slight sensation. Most of the journals have made this appointment the subject of comments. Upon the whole, though the ultra-Liberal party vent their displeasure pretty loudly, the Royalists and moderate Liberals appear to regard the appointment with satisfaction. They all admit the talents of this veteran diplomatist, and his services to the State. If he has contrived to serve his own interests by adhering in turns to all parties, he is not even by his opponents charged with having neglected the interests of France.

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THE LOAD LINES OF SHIPS

UNIFORMITY AMONG THE NATIONS

NEW RULES FOR OIL AND TIMBER VESSELS

The full text is now available of the International Load Line Convention drawn up by the International Conference held in London between May 20 and July 5 last (Cmd. 3668, price 3s. net). The report of the delegates who represented the United Kingdom at the conference is also published (Cmd. 3669, price 1d. net).

The Convention was signed unanimously by the representatives of 29 countries, and will, if ratified, come into force on July 1, 1932. It will apply to all merchant ships of 150 tons gross and over engaged on international voyages. The Convention deals with the assignment of load lines and the survey and marking of ships to which load lines are assigned. It lays down definite rules for the loading of ships according to the part of the world in which they may be. The rules for the assignment of load lines are contained in the Regulations, and the zones and seasonal areas in which the load lines are applicable are described.

The rules for the assignment of load lines to all merchant ships are set out in the Regulations, which contain the rules and the supplementary conditions on which special load lines, allowing deeper immersion, may be assigned to ships carrying timber deck loads and to tankers.

Provision is made for the issue of certificates to ships which comply with the requirements of the Convention and for the reciprocal recognition of these certificates among the various countries concerned. The Convention includes a provision under which Governments which were not represented at the recent conference may accede to the Convention after it has come into force.

FOUR RECOMMENDATIONS

Appended to the Convention are four recommendations. The first relates to the rules which should be applied to vessels of less than 150 tons gross engaged on international voyages. The second suggests means for securing uniformity in the application of the standards of strength on which freeboard is based through the concerted action of the classification societies. The third recommends an annual survey of the means for closing deck openings and of the provision made for the safety of the crew. The last provides for the keeping of records of damage to tankers by stress of weather.

The United Kingdom delegates, who were led by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry F. Oliver, state in their report that the conference included technical and nautical representatives of all the principal maritime nations, whose considered opinion is that the new rules are a marked improvement on anything which has gone before; the United Kingdom delegates are satisfied that the new rules will raise the standard of safety of the merchant ship throughout the world.

PROTECTION OF DECK OPENINGS

The delegates call attention to the following points, which they consider outstanding:—(1) the protection of deck openings and (2) the introduction, for the first time on British ships, of special load lines for timber ships and tankers. The extreme importance of protecting all deck openings in a ship against the sea in bad weather is, it is stated, recognized by all seamen, and the rules on this subject are made more definite than they have ever been before. The delegates also point out that the Convention establishes for the first time uniform loading rules for the ships of all nations, and will lead to a closer and more uniform enforcement of the loading rules on all merchant ships throughout the world.

Comment on the documents is made in our City columns.

SEPTEMBER SESSION AT OLD BAILEY

THE RECORDER ON "CRIME AGAINST THE PERSON"

The September session of the Central Criminal Court was opened by Alderman Sir George Truscott, at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, yesterday. Lord Wakefield, the Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), Mr. Alderman and Sheriff W. Phené Neal, and Mr. Under-Sheriff T. Howard Deighton accompanied Sir George Truscott on the Bench at the opening ceremony.

The RECORDER, in charging the Grand Jury, said they would see in the calendar that there were 147 persons for trial if the Grand Jury returned bills. That seemed a very large number, but, on the other hand, this was the longest interval which took place in the sittings of the Court in the course of the year. There had been an interval of eight weeks between the beginning of the July session and the present. They would see that in the calendar there was a great deal of alleged violence. There were four charges of murder, six of manslaughter, five of attempted murder and a good many of wounding. A regrettable feature of the calendar was the amount of crime against the person that was alleged to have taken place. There were a few cases of alleged fraud, some of which were very long cases. There was one charge of arson, and no fewer than 12 of bigamy.

In the course of his address the Recorder said fighting was illegal. The only way a person might fight by the law of England was in necessary self-defence. The law, however, was reasonable enough to say that sometimes the best defence was attack—that was to say, that if a man was going to attack you you were entitled to get your blow in first.

Mr. Justice Finlay will sit to-morrow to begin the trial of cases in the Judge's List.

THEATRE ORCHESTRA DISPUTE

NON-UNION MUSICIANS EMPLOYED

The dispute between the management and some members of the orchestra at the Piccadilly Theatre continued yesterday, when three of the musicians, acting on the advice of their union, refused to return to the theatre.

The dispute arose over the presentation by Trio-Theatrical Productions, Limited of *Open Your Eyes*. The Musicians' Union contended that money was due to some of their members in respect of a former production of the show in the provinces by an old company, but the new company denied responsibility for the alleged debt. As a protest, the union withdrew three members of the orchestra five minutes before the curtain rose on the performance at the Piccadilly Theatre on Monday night. The management continued the show with other instrumentalists.

Mr. Edward Blyth, general manager for Trio-Theatrical Productions, Limited, said that he allowed the men concerned until midday yesterday to return. This they did not do. He was therefore filling their places with non-union instrumentalists for last night's performance.

RE-HEARING OF APPLICATION FOR LICENCE

The Maldon (Essex) Magistrates yesterday re-heard the application of the licensee of the Jolly Sailor beerhouse in that town for a wine on-licence. The application had previously been refused by the Bench, and the case was then taken to the High Court, on the ground that the magistrates included a member of the Maldon branch of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union and also a member of the local Free Church Council, both of which bodies had opposed the granting of the licence. The High Court ordered the magistrates to re-hear the application, and yesterday both the British Women's Total Abstinence Union and the Free Church Council again opposed. The Bench, however, granted the application. The personnel of the Bench yesterday was different from that which had refused the licence.

A DANGEROUS CORNER AT WALDERSHARE

A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned at an inquest held by the East Kent Coroner at Waldershare, near Dover, yesterday, on the body of ELSIE MARIAN WALKER, 22, domestic servant, of Chapel-lane, Lovet, who was killed while motor-cycling with Archibald Wright, of Church-road, Maston, Dover. She was found dead behind a hedge at Dead Man's Corner, Waldershare, on the Dover-Ramsgate road, on Monday morning. The jury added a rider that the offer of Lord Guilford to give any land required for widening the road should be accepted. Attention should be drawn, they added, to the fact that two accidents had occurred at this spot in a fortnight, and that the bend of the road there was dangerous.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S WAR PENSIONS

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

The report of the Select Committee on Estimates in regard to Merchant Seamen's War Pensions, the Ministry of Pensions, Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Prisons (England and Wales), and Reformatory and Industrial Schools (England and Wales) has been published as a White Paper (Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net).

The Committee, having in mind the desirability of closing down unnecessary remaining War services, state that they have made inquiries as to the possibility of the Mercantile Marine Department (Board of Trade) relating to Merchant Seamen's War Pensions being merged into the Ministry of Pensions. They consider that it would be inadvisable at present to transfer to any other body the duties of the Advisory Committee in the case of Mercantile Marine pensions or of the Compensation Committee in the case of the Fishing Vessels Compensation Scheme, but they are of opinion that, at a later date, when almost all pensions under the War Risks Compensation Scheme have been finally assessed, such a transfer may result in economy.

While the work of the Special Grants Committee of the Ministry of Pensions is decreasing in volume, the report states that this decrease is apparently not sufficient to justify the absorption of the Committee into the main body of the Ministry. It would appear, however, that the most useful period of the Committee's work will soon be finished. With regard to the hospitals under the Ministry, the Select Committee note with satisfaction that due economy is being exercised, and that reductions of staff take place concurrently with the reduction of beneficiaries.

MODERN PRISON POLICY

The Select Committee devoted a good deal of time to the farm at Broadmoor Asylum, and they have recommended a reduction in staff, which, the Superintendent indicated, would be brought about by a reorganization. With regard to prisons, the Select Committee investigated the increase in the number of officers from 1,639 last year to 1,660 in 1930, at an extra estimated cost of £6,253. This, they state, is accounted for by the modern policy which aims at getting the prisoners out of their cells for longer periods. Having regard to the effect of this on the prisoners, the Select Committee consider that this expenditure is justified.

Referring to cloths for prison officers' uniforms, the Select Committee have reason to suppose that the price of certain cloths is controlled by a ring. They suggest that a central purchasing authority should be able to buy cloths for all Departments more economically than the Departments acting separately, and that such an authority would be better able to deal with a ring.

The report also points out that there are now 27 reformatories (22 for boys and five for girls), 51 industrial schools (33 for boys and 18 for girls), one day industrial school, and 19 special industrial schools (for children suffering from some physical or mental disability). The schools are managed by local bodies. While the Select Committee have been unable to examine in detail the expenditure of the various schools, and can, therefore, express no views as to economical management, they consider that the results justify the amounts paid in grants.

NORTH LONDON TUBE EXTENSION

WORK TO BE BEGUN THIS MONTH

By the end of this month a beginning will have been made with the work of extension of the Piccadilly tube railway to the North of London. The extension is to run underground from Finsbury Park to Southgate, a distance of 4½ miles, and thence through open country for another three miles to Cockfosters. As was stated in *The Times* on September 3, contracts for the construction of the tunnel section have been placed with Messrs. Charles Brand and Son, of Westminster. Before the contractors can get to work on the tunnel, shafts must be sunk from 10 temporary working sites between Finsbury Park and Southgate. The tunnel is to be finished within 20 months from the time of starting.

The Act of Parliament authorizing this extension also provides for the building of a new underground line from Hammersmith to Northfields, and the reconstruction of a number of tube stations in Central London. The cost of all these schemes is estimated at £12,000,000, of which about £5,335,000 is allocated for the northern extension of the Piccadilly Railway, and some 20,000 men will be employed upon them, directly and indirectly, for 2½ years. Only a small proportion of this labour will be engaged in driving the tunnel between Finsbury Park and Southgate, for it is not considered feasible to employ more than 100 or 150 men at any one time in this work.

The men who are being recruited by the contractors for the task are skilled miners, accustomed to working at considerable depths. As for the most part the tunnel will be only between 40ft. and 50ft. below ground-level—the Hampstead tube, the deepest in London, runs about 200ft. below the surface—no special difficulty is anticipated.

A GORILLA TABLEAU

GROUPING PROCEEDING AT SOUTH KENSINGTON

A group of Eastern Gorilla (*gorilla beringeri*) from the Birunga Mountains, north-east of Lake Kivu, in the Belgian Congo, is being mounted at the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, to form a jungle tableau similar to the elephant group in an arcade of the main hall. An adult male and female and three young gorillas have already been mounted separately, and an arched case some 15ft. high prepared to receive these specimens, together with tree trunks and foliage, including the giant lobelias of the Congo. The natural background will receive special lighting equivalent to tropical sunlight. The large-scale diorama of the elephants already established is perhaps the most generally visited case in the Museum's galleries, and the model and full-scale elements of the present gorilla group are receiving a number of appreciative visitors. They received particular attention from the Duke of York, who attended a recent *soirée* held at the Museum.

The Government of the Belgian Congo is assisting in the completion of this exhibit, which now awaits certain types of foliage, and Lord Howard de Walden, who has just returned from a trip to Kivu, has done several colour sketches of great value in its preparation. Both the design of the small model and the work upon the completed tableau of the mounted beasts are in the hands of Captain Guy Dollman, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Zoology, and Mrs. Dollman, who collaborated in making the elephant tableau.

TWO ANCHOR LINE OFFICIALS ARRESTED

Two employees of the Anchor Line have been arrested at Glasgow on a charge of embezzling £11,092 3s. 10d. ROBERT JAMES HAMMOND, who occupied an important position in the firm, was taken into custody yesterday at his home in Pollokshields, while THOMAS KELLY MCGREGOR was arrested on the arrival of the California in the Clyde after a voyage from America. Both men appeared before the Central Court, and were remanded pending further inquiry. McGregor acted as purser in the California, and it was as he stepped off the vessel that he was stopped by detectives and conveyed to the police station.

LONDON TEXTILE WORKERS AND FAIR WAGES

A meeting of the London Wholesale Textile branch of the Shop Assistants' Union, held at the Sunday School Union offices, E.C., last night, passed a resolution pledging the branch to use every effort to organize those firms which at present are not members of the Wholesale Textile Association so that they may be in a position to negotiate with the Shop Assistants' Union. A further resolution was carried advocating that pressure should be brought to bear on those firms holding public contracts which are not observing the fair wages clause.

The body of a woman, about 65 years of age, was found by a Kensington Borough Council dustman yesterday in the coal cellar of an unoccupied house in Thurloe-square, South Kensington. The police surgeon was of the opinion that the woman had been dead several weeks. Her body was taken to the Kensington mortuary.

THE ROMAN TOWN AT CAISTOR

LATE OCCUPATION ESTABLISHED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NORWICH, SEPT. 9

An important discovery which may throw fresh light on the end of the Roman town at Caistor has just been made by Professor Donald Atkinson in the work of excavation which has recently been resumed. The remains of some 20 human bodies, gold and silver coins, and pottery which have just been unearthed in what is left of a burnt house establish that the Romans were still in occupation until the latter years of the fourth century, if not in the early part of the fifth.

In an interview to-day Professor Atkinson said that when the material now discovered had been thoroughly examined and studied fresh light might be thrown on the last years of the Roman occupation and the obscure period which followed before the definite settlement of Norfolk by Teutonic peoples.

Professor Atkinson said that he and his colleagues were now uncovering a dwelling-house, part of which was discovered in the spring. They had discovered the foundations of a long building running east and west with a corridor on each side of the main range of rooms. At each end was a room extending south of the line of the south corridor, forming a wing in each case. The room on the south-east ended in a semi-circular apse. There was another apse at the extreme east of the building. Beneath the floor of the south-east corner room was a well-preserved pottery kiln containing pottery of the first half of the second century. A similar kiln dating from the same period and destroyed by the eastern apse was now in course of excavation. It was clear that the house was built on the site of the kilns after the kilns had been abandoned. Also under the east apse was a rubbish pit containing pottery up to about A.D. 200. The house must, therefore, date from a period later than the beginning of the third century. In other words, this Roman house was built about 1,700 years ago.

At the west end of the building which had been burnt, said Professor Atkinson, were small rooms with semi-circular ends, and the floor here yielded material of historical interest. Among the burnt remains were at least 20 human skulls and many other fragments of skeletons. There was a considerable quantity of pottery of the fourth century and some 60 or 70 coins of the period 390 to 410. Near by was found a gold coin of Honorius (395-423) and a silver coin of Julian (361-363). These finds implied that the house was occupied until the end of the fourth century, and suggested, though they did not perhaps prove, that the inhabitants had come to a violent end in the early years of the fifth century. That the destruction was caused by Saxon raiders was not impossible. It might be that the bones were those of the last people who lived in the house. It appeared from the bones that some of the bodies were those of young people, but the bones were broken up too much to enable the sex or the age to be determined with accuracy.

THE BROOKLANDS MOTOR ACCIDENT

INQUEST ON MR. ARTHUR WALTER

Mr. G. W. Taylor held an inquest at Weybridge yesterday on the body of ARTHUR WALTER, 25, of Mouse Cottage, Steyning, who was killed in a motor accident while racing at Brooklands on Saturday. The meeting, arranged by the Brighton Club, was abandoned after the accident.

The CORONER said that one looked upon such circumstances as these in a different way from an accident on the highway. The track was not a highway, but a private place for testing of various kinds in connexion with motor-cars and drivers, or both. The jury would have to find whether the track was suitable for the purpose to which it was being put. There was always a certain amount of hazard in that kind of test, accepted voluntarily by those taking part.

Mr. Stephen Walter, father of the dead man, said that his son was a sales manager and was recognized as a skilful motor-cyclist. He did not put on a "crash" helmet. Beyond that he could say nothing.

Dr. A. G. Eddison said that Mr. Walter was taken to the Weybridge Hospital, and died 20 minutes later.

Charles Lawrence Clayton, secretary of the Brighton and Hove Motor Club, said that the competition was one in which the competitors had to make four circuits of the smaller portion of the track. In order to make it even more safe for the spectators and competitors certain obstacles were placed on the track. There were three sandbanks which formed an S bend, and it was necessary for the drivers to slow down to take it.

The CORONER.—Then there was nothing about the track that was in any way a factor in the matter?—No. The obstacle had been negotiated by 56 competitors in the morning without accident. Was Mr. Walter an experienced driver?—We looked upon him as one of our best drivers. It was practically impossible to take the obstacles at a greater speed than 50 miles an hour.

Whatever the obstacles were, they had been successfully negotiated many times during the morning?—Yes.

And none of the drivers complained of the position?—No. It was the first event the Brighton Club had held on the track, and more than half the drivers were inexperienced.

Leon Cushman, of Silwood-road, Brighton, the starter of the race, said that Mr. Walter's car was taking the third bank when it skidded. In order to rectify it he locked his wheel. The back wheel struck the bank, and this caused the car to swing round. It was absolutely impossible for Mr. Walter to get out of the skid, and, the wheel being locked, the car went over. It turned two somersaults. During the second the driver began to fall out, and when the car struck the track he was underneath.

The foreman of the jury asked if it was an ordinary risk a driver would take in motor racing, and Cushman replied:—"Yes. There was, no doubt, a small error of judgment. It only had to be a small error to get into a mess like that."

Brian Kennell, of Woking, judge of the competition, asked by Mr. Stephen Walter if he would think there had been a slight error of judgment, replied:—"I should."

Mr. Walter told the Coroner that he wondered whether it was bad luck that caused the car to hit the bank. He did not blame anyone or the track.

A verdict of "Death by Misadventure" was returned.

ELECTRICITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. C. M. Ripley, of the General Electric Company of the United States, gave an address on American electrical industries yesterday at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel by Mr. John H. Drummond, on behalf of Messrs. Calvin Bullock, of New York.

Mr. RIPLEY said that when Edison built his lamp there were only 35,000 telephones in the United States; at present there were 20,000,000 telephones. A million additional telephones were now installed every 18 months. The amount of electricity generated had trebled in the last 10 years. Last year the power and light companies made 100 billion units. Considered in all its branches the electrical industry was now the third industry in point of size in the United States.

ACCIDENT TO GOODS TRAIN NEAR OLNEY

A goods train broke in half near Olney Station on the Northampton to Bedford line of the London Midland and Scottish Railway early yesterday. The accident occurred when a coupling broke near Ravenstone Junction. Forty trucks ran down an incline behind the two engines drawing the train and the two trucks which had broken away. The drivers and firemen put on speed in an attempt to reach an upward slope in the line beyond Olney, but just as they reached the bottom of it the wagons behind came into collision with those in front and were piled up in a heap. One truckload of goods was flung into the River Ouse, close by. The driver and fireman of the second engine were injured and were taken to the Northampton Hospital. Traffic between Northampton and Bedford was suspended, and the railway company arranged to convey passengers by road. The L.M.S. Company issued the following statement:—"At 3.53 this morning a freight train from Broom's Junction became divided on the Northampton to Bedford line, near Olney Station. The rear portion came into contact with the front portion and the engine and several wagons were derailed. The driver and fireman were slightly injured."

COMRADES IN ARMS

BRITISH REGIMENTAL ALLIANCES

LINKS WITH DOMINION UNITS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The growing number of alliances between regiments of the British Army and units in the Dominions proves that the comradeship in arms which was cemented in the Great War is being continued in days of peace. Historic British regiments, whose records go back through centuries of fighting, are being linked with regiments whose careers are, perforce, shorter, but whose battle honours prove them to have won fame on fields from Villers Bretonneux to Gaza, and from Ypres to South Africa.

The system, peculiar to the military forces of the Empire, originated a few years after the South African War. Certain Dominion regiments desired to maintain and strengthen the friendships struck up with British units in camp and perpetuated under fire. The proposal secured official sanction, and each alliance is now approved by the King. Already, in addition to the general linking of the Artillery of the Dominions with the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and of the Royal Engineers, Royal Corps of Signals, and departmental corps with their opposite numbers oversea, nearly 160 cavalry and infantry regiments all over the world are allied with British regiments. Canada has 58 of her infantry battalions and 17 cavalry units allied with Britain. Australia has 30 battalions of infantry and 10 light horse regiments allied, as are six of New Zealand's light horse formations and 17 of her infantry, and five mounted units and 10 of foot from South Africa and Rhodesia. Volunteers in Bermuda, Ceylon, and Hong-kong also have their alliances.

BASES FOR ALLIANCE

Reasons for alliances vary. Some are based upon service together during war or peace. Others depend upon similarity of title. For instance, The Northumberland Fusiliers are allied with the Northumberland Regiment of Canada, and The Highland Light Infantry with the H.L.I. of Canada. The 35th Battalion, Australian Infantry, is also linked with the "Fighting Fifth," on the ground that its headquarters are at Newcastle, N.S.W.—a slight departure, but reasonable enough. Similarity of title allies The King's Royal Rifle Corps and The Rifle Brigade with several Dominion regiments. The K.R.R., by the way, has more alliances than any British regiment, with seven links in Canada, all rifle regiments, and one each in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Australia. Similarity of status applies in one notable instance—the alliance of the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Canada, the only Canadian regiment with the status of Foot Guards, with the Coldstream Guards. The uniform, in this instance, is almost identical.

So far as Australia is concerned, the numbering of her light horse regiments and infantry battalions has been adopted as the chief basis of alliance. The 14th Battalion, Australian Infantry, is by this means, for example, linked with The West Yorkshire Regiment—the old 14th Foot. The 26th Battalion finds its alliance with The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), which, it might be pointed out, is the only regiment to have an alliance with a unit in each of the four principal Dominions.

KANDAHAR TO TASMANIA

A notable example of how old associations may influence an alliance is found in the link between the Australian 22nd Light Horse Regiment and the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers. The honorary colonel of the 22nd is Colonel C. St. Clair Cameron, who commanded the first Tasmanian contingent sent to South Africa, and also the Commonwealth troops at the Coronation of King Edward. As he had served with the 9th Lancers during Lord Roberts's march to Kandahar, it was fitting that his career should be commemorated by allying his Tasmanian corps with his original regiment.

The latest list of Australian alliances contains another example of the sentimental bond. Sir Ian Hamilton was invited to become colonel of the 5th Battalion, Australian Infantry, and, in accepting, urged that it should become allied with The Gordon Highlanders, of which he is already colonel. Now the 5th has been found to have other links with the Gordons. It was originally raised in Melbourne as a kilted battalion, with the title of the Victorian Scottish Regiment, which gives an original similarity of uniform, although in these matter-of-fact days its kilts and scarlet tunics are but a memory.

But the alliances do not stop at pleasant sentiment. Regiments do a certain amount of welfare work for each other's former members when opportunity offers, and anniversaries provide a proof of friendship by an exchange of gifts and greetings. British regiments, which all possess magazines, are glad to print photographs and accounts of the activities of their brother-regiments in camp and on other occasions, and, most useful of all, visiting officers from allied units are often entertained and sometimes given opportunities of a short course of training with their British comrades in arms.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

ESSEX PIG SOCIETY'S SALE

The Essex Pig Society held its autumn show and sale at Chelmsford yesterday. Laver Bugler, the property of Mr. F. J. Bosworth, of Magdalen Laver, was the champion boar, and was sold for 21 guineas to Miss K. M. Courtauld, of Colne Engaine. The champion sow was Barling Windfall, belonging to Messrs. Kemsley and Kemsley, of Shoeburyness, for which Captain Todd, of Earl Soham, Suffolk, gave 23 guineas. The highest price was 36 guineas, paid by Mr. H. Batchelor, of Chatham, for the reserve champion boar, Cressing Grand Duke I., belonging to Mr. A. J. Cousins, of Cressing. The price of the 58 animals sold averaged £14 2s. 6d.

WINSLOW SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY

The annual show of mares, geldings, and foals of the Winslow Shire Horse Society was held at Winslow (Bucks) yesterday. There was a good show of brood mares, but a decrease in foals. Lord Rosebery's Cup for the best mare, or mare with foal at foot, was won by Mr. William Clark, of Amersham, and the cup given by the late Mr. P. C. E. Lovett for the best foal by Messrs. Hanson and Son, of Great Horwood. The Shire Horse Society's gold medal for the best mare or filly went to Mr. W. Clark and the bronze medal for the best gelding to Mr. W. Tack, of Steeple Claydon.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL TRACTOR TRIALS

The public demonstration in connexion with the World Agricultural Tractor Trials, organized by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering (University of Oxford), will be held at Ardington, near Wantage, Berks, on September 16-19 inclusive. Thirty-two machines, representing seven countries, will be taking part, and ploughing will begin each day at 10.30 a.m. All the machines have undergone scientific tests, a full report on which will appear in a report and catalogue which will be on sale, price 1s. Arrangements have been made for refreshments and the parking of motor-cars.

"LAST POST" AT MENIN GATE

MAJOR H. COHEN, chairman of the Surrey Area Council, speaking at a meeting of the Wallington Branch of the British Legion last night, said that on behalf of the Surrey area he had accepted the responsibility for financing a perpetual memorial scheme which would allow for the "Last Post" to be sounded at the Menin Gate. The cost of the scheme would be about £35 a year, and for the first two or three years he was providing the money by means of small subscriptions. He hoped, however, to be able to found a fund the interest of which would provide the money. The Wallington Branch immediately subscribed £5 towards the project.

FIRE AT A LEICESTER-SQUARE HOTEL

A fire occurred in the Queen's Hotel, Leicester-square, early yesterday morning, and 40 guests in the hotel had to be roused. The fire, which was confined to one of the bars in the basement, was noticed by the night porter. He roused the other porters, and they at once attempted to put it out by using the hose kept on the premises. Before the Fire Brigade arrived the fire was virtually under control. The residents in the hotel came downstairs as a precautionary measure while the fire was being put out. Afterwards they were able to return to their rooms, which were not damaged.

ADVERTISEMENT OF EMPIRE GOODS

LETTERS TO PURCHASERS IN BULK

The new Marketing Committee of the Empire Marketing Board has embarked on a direct campaign for converting local authorities, steamship and railway companies, groups of hotels and restaurants, and other buyers in bulk to the systematic policy of purchasing greater quantities of Empire produce for consumption in the institutions and departments they control. By this plan the committee hopes to supplement the extensive advertising campaign of the Board, and to create a more conscious preference for Empire commodities for economic as well as patriotic reasons.

A beginning has been made by approaching the chairmen of several county councils and the mayors of larger cities by letter to ask whether they are prepared to meet officers of the Board, who desire to show them how they may, possibly by slight alterations in their forms of tender, use greater quantities of Empire foods. The response so far has been sympathetic, and the officers who attended have been able to show instances within their own experiences where municipalities have actually saved money by concentrating on the use of Empire commodities.

Similar invitations, it is understood, will be sent to mayors and chairmen of all county councils, and later to heads of urban district councils, throughout Britain, as well as to the chairmen and chief buyers of steamship, railway, hotel and restaurant companies, and the canteens of large works, inviting them to buy a greater proportion of Empire-grown foodstuffs. In each case, of course, home-grown foods will be included in the list of Empire commodities. By this means it is hoped to smooth away any difficulties and prejudices that may exist, and to create a substantially heavier national demand both for home-grown and Empire produce.

In the same way attention is being given to the possibilities of developing the sales of Empire timber in Britain. The committee's staff, on hearing of projects for new buildings, write to the builders, architects, and the firms for whom they are to be built, in order to point out the durability and the beauty of many timbers of Empire origin. In recent years there has been a steady increase in the use of Empire timbers for use as floorings and for decorative panellings of rooms in new buildings, especially in London, and the committee hopes to stimulate the demand until it becomes general.

BRITISH GOODS FOR AFRICA

JOURNEY OF 12,000 MILES BY MOTOR-CAR

Mr. Geoffrey Malins announces that he is organizing an industrial development expedition which will leave England at the end of this year for Africa. A convoy of British motor-cars and a motor-cycle unit will carry Mr. Malins and his companions across Europe to Stamboul, through Asia Minor and Palestine to Egypt, and thence through Africa to Cape Colony—a distance of about 12,000 miles in all.

The first object of the expedition, it is stated, will be to show that British products are the best, to demonstrate their value abroad, and to prove that British-built vehicles can hold their own anywhere. All the material used on the journey will be of Empire origin, and systematic publicity will emphasize its usefulness to the peoples among whom the expedition goes. There will also be a commercial manager with the expedition to act as a personal salesman or representative of traders whose goods are carried or advertised. A portable projector will enable films advertising British products to be shown at suitable places along the route. Mr. Malins also proposes to make a full-length travel film during the journey, and to include in it examples of the use of British products in foreign countries.

Two men endeavoured to break into a stationer's shop and sub-post office at Torrington-place, W.C., in the early hours of yesterday, but they were seen by a policeman and drove off in a saloon car.

TRIAL OF MICHAEL CORRIGAN

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVERSION

Before Judge Gregory, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the trial was begun of MICHAEL DENNIS CORRIGAN, 45, engineer, charged with fraudulently converting £18,000 entrusted to him to buy oil shares. He pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. G. B. McClure prosecuted; Mr. J. P. Eddy defended.

Mr. MCCLURE said the amount in the charges was only a part of the total amount which Corrigan was alleged to have obtained. Three persons had parted with money—Mrs. Mary Louise Harrold, Mr. Derek Dakeyne Cannon, and Mr. Thomas Oswald Noad, and Mr. Noad had lost something like £80,000. These facts suggested that Corrigan had something of a personality. Broadly speaking, the case against him was that he posed as an oil king. He said that he held a high position in the Standard Oil Company and that he was in Europe concerned with some big amalgamation.

Mrs. Harrold's daughter became engaged to Corrigan, and he told Mrs. Harrold that he was president of the European group of the Standard Oil Company and in receipt of a salary of £56,000 a year. He laughed at her yield of 5 or 6 per cent. on her investments and persuaded her to sell out and entrust him with the proceeds to invest in Standard Oil shares. He told her that she would get £60,000 to £200,000, and she parted with £10,700, for which she got nothing. Mr. Cannon parted with £4,000.

Mr. Noad, then a partner in a firm of insurance brokers, was introduced by his wife to Corrigan at Ciro's Club. Corrigan's name was given as Cassidy, and he said this was a name he had used in the Secret Service. He was really General Corrigan, of the Mexican Army, he said. Mr. Noad was induced to part with £10,000.

"£56,000 A YEAR"

Mrs. Harrold, of Lambourn, Berks, said in evidence that she first met Corrigan at the Savoy Hotel in October, 1927. He had then just proposed to her daughter. When she asked if he could afford to keep her he replied that he was president of the European Group of the Standard Oil Company, with a salary of £56,000 a year. She believed him absolutely. He also told her he was an Irishman, that he had a town house in London, a flat in Paris, an apartment in New York, a country house, a yacht, and several motor-cars and racehorses. He said he was the third biggest man in the Standard Oil Company, Rockefeller being the first and Rogers the second. She got no certificates for the money she gave him to invest, and all she had received back of her £10,700 was about £750.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eddy, Mrs. Harrold said that her daughter was now 22. In October, 1927, her daughter was infatuated with Corrigan. Her daughter did not know Corrigan was a married man, and witness did not know it until January of last year. Corrigan had told her he was married to her daughter. The witness had been to Corrigan's training stables at Kingsclere.

Mr. Eddy.—Had he about 16 racehorses at this time?—He had several.

Were they worth several thousand pounds?—I don't know. They were very nice horses.

The trial was adjourned until to-day.

THE MAYFAIR SITE

AUCTION DEFERRED

The postponement of the auction of the Mayfair site in Berkeley-square has been decided upon. The site in Berkeley-square and Bruton-street, which extends to nearly 55,000 square feet, will now be offered by auction by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover-square on November 6 instead of September 25. The sale is to include 15 houses—Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, Berkeley-square, and 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Bruton-street, on the east of Berkeley-square and south of Bruton-street. They are held on 99-year leases at a yearly ground rent of £5,800. Messrs. Wilson and Co. are joint agents with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Another postponed auction is that of Ottershaw Park, between Sunningdale and Woking, which was to have been offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover-square on October 2, but will now be sold on October 16. The mansion, which was built in 1910, in the Italian style, and 953 acres, with frontages to two main roads, are included.

News in Brief

A man summoned to serve on the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday was fined £10 for non-attendance.

The Royal National Life-Boat Institution has received £1,312 10s. under a bequest of the late Miss Mary Eleanor Oates, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

As a memorial to Councillor G. A. Jordan, the first Labour member of Harrow Council, a fund is being raised at Harrow to provide public seats.

Mr. F. A. Simonds, president of the Reading Conservative Association, has been presented with a grandfather clock in recognition of his services to the party.

The grapes on the vine at Hampton Court, which is 162 years old, are now ripe, and are to be cut next Monday, when they will be on sale to the public at 5s. a pound.

Pleading "Guilty" at London Sessions yesterday to 22 charges of obtaining money and goods by false pretences in various parts of the country, Edward Miller, 28, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Three steel hopper barges, 175ft. long and 35ft. in beam, built by Messrs. John Samuel White and Co. for the Crown Agents to the Colonies for service in Nigeria, left Cowes yesterday by the Dutch tugs Indus and Seine for Lagos.

Playing in a mixed Foursome over the Nairn Golf Course on Monday evening Dr. Robert Mackenzie of Napier, Nairn, played his second shot to the 15th green, took one step after his ball, and pitched forward on his face dead.

The Aga Khan, who is patron of the Western Islamic Association, has sent a cheque to the South Shields branch for the purchase of a site in Commercial-road for the erection of a mosque to be named after him. The mosque will be the first to be erected in the North.

The shop of a tobacconist in St. John's Wood-road was broken into on Monday night by four men and a quantity of cigarettes stolen. The car, which had been stolen in Marylebone-road, was later found abandoned in Brondesbury-road, Kilburn.

At their meeting to-morrow the Westminster City Council will have before them a report from their Finance Committee recommending a general rate of 4s. 8d. in the pound for the ensuing half-year. This will be a decrease of 1d. in the pound on the rate for the expiring half-year.

Stated to have threatened with a bayonet the Rev. Joseph Johnson, Presbyterian Minister, at Hampstead, Martin Boyle, 30, and Alfred McCall, 29, pleaded "Guilty" at London Sessions yesterday to stealing money and other property from Mr. Johnson's house, Boyle was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and McCall to 12 months' imprisonment.

John Joseph Byrne made a further appearance, at Salford (Lancashire) Police Court yesterday on charges of maliciously setting fire to a house of which he was the tenant, in Howard-street, Salford, his wife, Mary Agnes Byrne, being then on the premises, and with setting fire to the house with intent to defraud. The accused man, who pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved his defence, was committed for trial to Manchester Assizes, bail being refused.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Port of London Authority give notice that they are proceeding with the preparation of the register for the election in March, 1931, of elected members of the Port of London Authority. (p. 22)

A water and sanitary engineer is required by the Government of Trinidad for the Public Works Department. (p. 3)

Six old paintings of General Washington's family are for sale. (p. 1)

The Board of Management of the British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streatham, acknowledge receipt of £80 from Four Sisters, Edinburgh. (p. 1)

BILL THROWN OUT

The Grand Jury threw out the Bill at London Sessions yesterday against RICHARD G. STANSFIELD, 51, who had been committed from Bromley on a charge of being drunk in charge of a motor-car.

No evidence was offered at London Sessions yesterday against JOHN HENRY HIGGINS, who had been committed from West London Police Court on a charge of stealing a motor-car, and he was discharged.

A Banker of Babylon

Great mounds of earth and rubble cover the magnificent cities of Babylonia; and it is hard to believe that her powerful people were once organised into a very complete and complicated state. Yet Babylonian clay tablets have been found recording Deeds of Sale, Marriage Contracts, Receipts, Legal Decisions and even Promissory Notes. One of the most "human" was a tablet stamped with the name of "Egibi & Sons," who are described as agents and lenders of money. In those days there was no fixed coinage. Money was reckoned by weight. And, as in mediaeval days, one of the most favoured forms of wealth was plate—silver vessels, bowls, drinking cups and platters—for the Babylonians were great workers in silver. Though our own plate may not be directly used as money, our silver is still one of our cherished possessions. To keep it in good condition, use Silvo, because Silvo gives a delicate polish, and is safe to use as it contains no acid or mercury.

SILVO

RECKITT & SONS, LTD. HULL AND LONDON

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE CUSTOMER'S CHOICE

By CALLISTHENES

Success in shopping depends largely upon the extent to which the customer's freedom of choice is protected.

If the customer visits a place where the stock is small, where the assistant is unable or unwilling to inform her of the various articles, in stock and not in stock, which might meet her needs, if the assistant makes the shopping so unpleasant that the customer distastefully hurries through it, or if the assistant by the arts of a meretricious salesmanship persuades the customer to buy an article other than that which she really wishes, the freedom of the customer is by so much impaired, and the shopping cannot be a success.

There is no need always to impute profit-seeking motives for this restriction of a customer's choice. Sometimes it is done with real good will. A customer, for example, will ask for a type of hat which is going out of fashion—the saleswoman will point out the correct fashion. This she does in order that the customer may have the advantage of her special knowledge. But every saleswoman who aims at giving satisfaction rather than making a sale (and we believe all our saleswomen are of this kind) will recognise that there are people who have a strong personal preference for hats of a certain type and are not attracted by the strictly fashionable, and that the customer's choice must be regarded as authoritative.

Or a customer will ask for a book thinking it to be the standard work when it has been superseded by a better. The salesman will point this out—but he must always remember that the customer has, of course, a right to choose the older work. The same may happen with dance records, with shoes, with handbags.

In this House we regard it as a duty to put as unassertively as possible all our specialised knowledge of fashions and materials and values at the disposal of the customer. Knowledge is an essential part of freedom. You cannot choose the best unless you know of it. But the customer's choice is always given the place of authority.

This store has, we believe, taken a lead in enlarging and protecting the customer's choice.

Our great Departments are open to all who care to come and study values before they buy. Every one of our assistants is glad to give information about prices and qualities, about the comparative merits in use between the new and the old. We believe that "The customer is always right" and "No obligation to buy" started in our building their career as slogans for British traders.

For customer-satisfaction is only obtained when the customer's choice is freely made and fully met, and it is customer-satisfaction at which we aim in every transaction in this House.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

FIRE ESCAPES
J. H. HEATHMAN,
51, FULHAM HIGH STREET,
Near Putney Bridge, LONDON, S.W.6.

FRANKFURT CHESS CONGRESS

THIRD ROUND GAMES

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, SEPT. 9

The pairings in the third round of the International Chess Tournament at Frankfurt brought Kashdan and Pirc together this afternoon, and their game aroused much interest. So far Pirc has the advantage in material, but it is very doubtful whether he can win. Sir George Thomas made a slip against Professor Mannheimer and was never able to recover, while Mieses won a piece by a clever combination against Przepiorka.

The pairings and results in the third round were as follows:—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
I. Kashdan	Queen's Pawn	V. Pirc	Adjourned
Sir G. Thomas	Ruth Lopez	M. Mannheimer	Black won
A. Niemzowitsch	English Opening	W. Orbach	Adjourned
J. Mieses	Karakhan Defence	D. Przepiorka	White won
E. Colle	Queen's Pawn	P. List	Adjourned
C. Abuse	Queen's Pawn	F. Samisch	Drawn

Adjourned games second round:—Thomas beat Orbach in 55 moves; Przepiorka beat Niemzowitsch in 72 moves.

Naturally one expected a keen battle between Kashdan and Pirc, and it was not long before the crisis came. Kashdan went in for a combination which involved giving up his queen for two rooks, and he appeared to have value for the sacrifice. It is very difficult to see how Pirc can make anything of the position. Thomas obtained quite a good game at first, and then overlooked a knight coming down the centre which he could and should have kept out. This cost him two pawns, and though he regained one later he was always in difficulties. Mannheimer won in 46 moves.

Niemzowitsch had a hard game against Orbach, whose defence made every attack difficult. The queens were exchanged and some of the other material, leaving a position of doubtful benefit to either. Mieses played the same variation as in the first round, and won the game. Colle and List have fought each other to a rook and knight ending which will probably be drawn, and the draw in the remaining game came when neither Ahues nor Samisch could do anything else.

The following is the full score of the game between Professor Mannheimer and I. Kashdan.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
Prof. Mannheimer	I. Kashdan	Prof. Mannheimer	I. Kashdan
1. P-Q 4	Kt-K B 3	13. Q×R	Castles
2. P-Q B 4	P-K 3	14. Q-B 3	B-K 2
3. Kt-K B 3	P-Q 4	15. Q-B 4	Kt-K 5
4. B-B 4	P×P	16. P-Q B 3	Kt×Kt
5. P×P	B-Kt 5 ch	17. Kt×Kt	B-K sq
6. K Kt-Q 2	P-Q Kt 4	18. Q-R 4	P-K 4
7. P-Q R 4	P-B 3	19. Q-B 2	P×P
8. P×P	P×P	20. P-K 4	P-B 4
9. B×Kt	R×B	21. K-Q sq	B-K 3
10. R×P	B-R 4	22. K×B	P×P
11. Q-B 3	Q-Kt 3	23. P×P	Q-R 4 ch
12. K-B sq	R-B sq		Resigns

And there is no defence against the combined action of the queen and pawns.

The following is the full score of the game between F. Samisch and E. Colle.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
F. Samisch	E. Colle	F. Samisch	E. Colle
1. P-Q 4	Kt-K B 3	13. B-R 3	P-B 4
2. P-Q B 4	P-K 3	14. Kt×P	P-K Kt 4
3. Kt-Q B 3	B-Kt 5	15. P-Q 5	P×Kt
4. P-Q R 3	B×Kt ch	16. P×Kt	Castles (Q)
5. P×B	Kt-K 5	17. P×B P	Kt-B 4
6. Kt-R 3	P-Q B 4	18. P×P ch	K×P
7. Q-B 3	Q-R 4	19. K-R 2	R-Q 7 ch
8. P-K Kt 3	P-B 4	20. K-R sq	Kt-Q 4
9. P-B 3	Kt-Q 3	21. P×Kt	Q×B ch
10. P-K 3	P-Q Kt 3	22. B-Kt 4	Q×B ch
11. P-Q R 4	B-R 2		Resigns
12. Q-Kt 5	Kt-B 7		

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 6

Entertainments

THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL

"THE APOSTLES"

SIR EDWARD ELGAR AS CONDUCTOR

(FROM OUR MUSIC CRITIC)

HEREFORD, SEPT. 9

The innovation of this festival is the choice of Elgar's oratorio *The Apostles* as the opening work. It has replaced Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, which has hitherto held an assured place at the beginning of every programme of the Three Choirs. The change is welcome as the breaking down of a monopoly which had become a tyranny. No doubt in future festivals Mendelssohn will take his turn with the other classical composers of oratorio, and, we may hope, be the better performed for being regarded as a classic instead of as a matter of routine. For the time being the performance of Elgar's oratorios, with the composer conducting them, is the special duty and privilege of the Three Choirs. There was a fear that the privilege of Sir Edward Elgar's personal direction might be withdrawn this year, for he has been suffering from lumbago, and was unable to conduct his Introduction and Allegro for strings in the Cathedral on Sunday. But the fear was allayed when he rehearsed *The Apostles*, *The Dream of Gerontius*, and the concert overture "In the south end" yesterday, and if there was any anxiety about to-day's performance it was shown only in eagerness of response to his demands on the part of singers and players alike.

SPIRITUAL IMAGINATION

The first scene of *The Apostles*, beginning with the mystic chorus "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me," containing the picturesque music of the Dawn and the hymn in the Temple, and culminating in the call of the Twelve Apostles, displays at its highest power that quality of a spiritual imagination which is the vital principle of Elgar's oratorios. From the nebulous first phrases the flame is kindled; it burns with ever-increasing volume. With "The Dawn reacheth even unto Hebron" the tenors of the chorus brought the first full blaze of light, and the full purpose of the pictorial introduction was established in the stalwart *ensemble* of the three male soloists (Mr. Percy Manchester, Mr. Keith Falkner, and Mr. Norman Allin) singing "We are the Servants of the Lord."

So powerful is this scene, especially when, as on this occasion, it is given as the first music of the festival, that it tends to overshadow what follows. The spiritual imagination is always there, but subsequently appears in flashes, such as the peculiar insight with which the character of Judas is drawn and the stroke of genius by which the whole majesty of Golgotha is summed up in a single orchestral phrase. Apart from these things the ear is apt to tire of the mosaic-like handling of representative themes, the fresh patterns produced from the same material, which take the place of musical development. These drawbacks of design, felt by many musicians when the work was first produced nearly 30 years ago, are not lessened by time and familiarity. Moreover, it must be said that the conditions of preparation in which solo voices, choir, and orchestra are brought together only for one inadequate rehearsal on the day before the performance place anything like an ideal presentation of so intricate a texture out of the range of possibility. We have still to hear such things as the colloquy of the Apostles about each one of the Beatitudes and the "fantasy" accompanying the song of Mary Magdalene given with that balance of all the details which alone could fulfil the composer's vision. The wonder is that so much of the spirit of the work is conveyed, and that so many of its beauties stand out.

WORK OF THE CHOIR

The choir, a fine body of singers capable of an impressive tone and well trained to their work, on the whole resisted the tendency to go out of tune at dangerous points. Some of the swift interjections and asides seemed to be lacking in crispness of articulation, but they were alert for the big moments. The composer's quiet beat, which has outgrown the nervous impulsiveness of earlier days, put and kept everything in its place, and if there had been more time in which to consider the actual balance of instruments against voices the playing of the London Symphony Orchestra would have been very fine indeed. On the whole the choice of solo singers was satisfactory, though the men were more effective than the women. Mr. Horace Stevens's splendid voice and dignified enunciation made the words of Jesus the focusing point of the vocal *ensemble*. Of the other three mentioned above Mr. Norman Allin (Judas) had the most dramatic part, and made its drama felt. Miss Margaret Balfour's voice was frequently submerged beneath the waves of orchestral tone in her chief scene. Miss Joan Elwes gave us moments of conspicuous beauty and was constantly sympathetic, though not always certain in attack and intonation.

A BRAHMS SYMPHONY

After the oratorio Brahms's Second Symphony was played under the direction of Dr. Percy Hull, and we had reason to be grateful for his evident determination to keep the *tempi* well under control and for the amount of quiet, well-articulated phrasing which he secured, particularly in the first movement. The repeat of the first section, too frequently omitted, was duly given, and the return to the serene mood of the opening was well managed. Brahms's sustained flights of musical thought were peculiarly welcome after the mosaic style of the oratorio.

The evening scheme, not to be here discussed in detail, contained two oratorios, a symphony by Haydn, and the revival of Purcell's *Te Deum*, not heard here for many years, though in the long past it was one of the bulwarks of the festival. The oratorios were Vaughan Williams's *Sancta Civitas* and a new one called *The Birth of Christ*, by Armstrong Gibbs. This is a short work in two parts. In the first a prelude consisting of the opening words of St. John's Gospel leads to the scene of the Annunciation and the *Magnificat*, set for soprano voice and punctuated by choral alleluias. The second includes the scene of the Nativity as given in St. Luke's Gospel, with the *Nunc Dimittis* as *finale*. Both these short oratorios were conducted by their composers.

Miss Anita Grew, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Turkey, accomplished a remarkable feat yesterday by swimming 15 miles of the Bosporus in just under 5½ hours. She started from the Black Sea entrance to the Bosporus, intending to reach the Sea of Marmara, but gave up the attempt near Rumeli Hissar.

GLOBE THEATRE

"STREET SCENE"

BY ELMER RICE

Abraham Kaplan	Abraham Sofaer
Greta Fiorentino	Grace Mills
Emma Jones	Margaret Moffat
Olga Olsen	Karen Christensen
Willie Maurrant	Master Charles Hawtrey
Anna Maurrant	Mary Servoss
Daniel Buchanan	Conway Washburne
Frank Maurrant	David Landau
George Jones	Edgar K. Bruce
Steve Sankey	Douglas Jeffries
Agnes Cushing	Miriam Elliott
Carl Olsen	Camibell Logan
Shirley Kaplan	Mary Grew
Filippo Fiorentino	Stanley Velyen
Alice Simpson	Agnes Lauchlan
Samuel Kaplan	Leonard Sachs
Rose Maurrant	Erin O'Brien-Moore
Harry Easter	Jack Minster
Mae Jones	Millicent Green
Dick McGann	Alan D'Urbi
Vincent Jones	Charles Farrell

A hot day in a mean street of New York with every detail that Mr. Rice's ingenuity can summon up to make your imagination blink and gasp and sweat. He is a master in the selective accumulation of little things; his play is an ant-heap of urban observations; and his method of suggesting the sickening inferno of bricks and paving-stones is the same method that he applies to the lives of human beings. There are certain things, scarcely noticed when the weather is cool, which acquire significance as the temperature rises—ices, bought from a barrow and carried in cardboard containers by a hand which (you remember suddenly) must be meltingly hot; dust-bins, which lose their menace in the winter; humanity which, in mass, establishes during a heat-wave its identity with meat; milk, small babies, flies—all these speak of the sun that has become a curse. Nothing here is omitted—nothing but the flies, which are, indeed, not easily dramatizable; but it can be done, and such is Mr. Rice's skill and thoroughness that we refuse to believe that the flies were forgotten. New York must be exempt from them.

Observe, then, this dramatic method applied to the inhabitants of a "walk-up" apartment-house. We never enter their rooms, though sometimes we have glimpses of them through their windows, where they may be seen washing their hair or reading a newspaper or murdering someone. They come out on to the steps and talk; they shout down from storey to storey; they go out shopping or revelling, and sometimes they return with odd companions, who make love to them and drift away, or, making love, happen to be murdered. When the last curtain falls you remember it all in the plural; "they," you say, not "he" and "she." It is true that some of them are, in action, a trifle more prominent than others, but the prominence has an air of having been permitted almost with reluctance. Mrs. Maurrant is a weak, hopeless, half-tragic figure, whose sick eagerness for the colour of life is cleverly indicated by Miss Mary Servoss; her husband's stern, suspicious, chilling nature is suggested by Mr. David Landau with a judgment that rightly wins the audience's pity; and Miss Erin O'Brien-Moore draws a portrait, firm, sensitive, and distinguished by its emotional control, of their bewildered daughter.

But there are a dozen other figures almost as important as these and without whom these would lose their meaning. A young poet, intended to be weak, is in performance weaker than he need be; his love-scenes with Rose allow attention to wander from them, but they are almost the only fragment in Mr. Rice's ant-heap that is not what he intended it to be. A fat, jovial Italian, a revolutionary Jew, a girl most brilliantly intoxicated by Miss Millicent Green, the lovers who come and go, the women (Miss Moffat and Miss Grace Mills) whose comments lead the worldly chorus, are all—well, what are they? People who make up the composite life of an apartment house on a hot day in New York, where beauty consists in a rare, faint, ineffectual revolt from ugliness, where there may or may not be a murder between breakfast and dinner, and where, because Mr. Rice has done so well what he set out to do, urban civilization goes on and on like the noises in a deaf man's head.

PALACE THEATRE

"FREDERICA"

It is the fashion with the makers of light opera to take for their themes some incident from the lives of the great. They hope thereby to lend an adventitious glamour to their plots. But the process has its dangers. In the latest example, which was presented at the Palace Theatre last night, we are shown how Frederica, the daughter of the Pastor of Sesenheim, sacrificed her love for Goethe to the demands of his career. It is essentially a romantic subject, to which justice could be done only by a certain seriousness in the treatment of it, and Franz Lehar, the composer of *The Merry Widow*, seems to have been oppressed, as well he might be, by the grandeur of his theme. The ambition to achieve something less frivolous than the ordinary operetta has led to nothing more than pretentiousness. It is only in one or two lighter numbers written for the *soubrette* that the music sounds happy and at ease.

The task of the singers is, therefore, not an easy one, and Miss Lea Seidl, who sings the title-role, deserves the greater credit for the impression of sincerity she gave to her acting of the scene in which she breaks with Goethe. After an act and a half of make-believe, the piece suddenly came to life, and the audience expressed their gratitude to Miss Seidl with real enthusiasm when the curtain fell. Mr. Joseph Hislop, who contrived to look reasonably like Goethe, also reserved his best till the second act, when he let us have some ringing tenor notes. For the rest his singing and his acting hardly rose above the commonplace. Miss Vera Lennox, the *soubrette*, and Mr. Roddy Hughes worked hard with the somewhat meagre humours provided by the librettist. The production and scenery were sumptuous on old-fashioned lines, desperately striving after realism and contradicting both the age (in furniture) and the season (in horticulture) at every turn. The orchestra, under Mr. Jacques Heuvel, played well, except at one important moment in the second act.

PROPOSED PUBLIC BATHS FOR MITCHAM

Considerable opposition was forthcoming at a Ministry of Health inquiry at Mitcham to an application by the Mitcham Urban District Council for permission to borrow £39,000 to erect public baths in the London-road, Mitcham. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. F. WELLS conducted the inquiry. The opposition was based chiefly on the ground that the scheme was too ambitious and that the ratepayers could not afford the expenditure, as the district was already over-burdened. Mr. S. CHART, clerk to the council, said that there were 2,050 houses in Mitcham without baths. The district would get up-to-date baths at a cost of a three-farthing rate for seven years. The Government were asking that public works should be undertaken for the benefit of the unemployed, and this had influenced the council in proposing their scheme.

GIFT TO LORD LONSDALE

At a dinner given by the Race Committee of the Doncaster Corporation last night Lord Lonsdale was presented with a portrait of himself, painted by Sir John Lavery. The portrait, which is not yet completed, shows Lord Lonsdale in his robes as a Knight of the Garter. A cigar lies on a table beside his hat, and in the background is seen the old coach, with footman in canary-coloured livery, in which Lord Lonsdale attends race meetings. The presentation was made by the MAYOR of DONCASTER. LORD LONSDALE said if he had been of the slightest use to anybody in his life it had given him great pleasure. There was no such pleasure as that of going home at night and feeling one had done one good turn to somebody. Some of his greatest friends were among the colliers, the costers, people in the city and at the docks.

THE FILM WORLD

AN ABRAHAM LINCOLN PICTURE

Mr. D. W. Griffith's talking film dealing with the life of Abraham Lincoln has been completed at the United Artists' studio, and will shortly be seen in London. Mr. Stephen Vincent Benet, who won the Pulitzer prize with his poem on the American Civil War, went to Hollywood at the invitation of Mr. Griffith, and there wrote the scenario for the film, in which the part of Lincoln is played by Mr. Walter Huston, who once before essayed the role. Mr. Benet, whose poems have also won for him the John Masefield prize, says that his approach to the Civil War period is unprejudiced, and that in presenting such characters as Lincoln, John Wilkes Booth, Robert E. Lee, and others he has adhered as consistently as possible to the known facts. One of the tales of Lincoln's youth—his fight with a bully named Armstrong—is incorporated in the film.

A silent version of a Lincoln picture was made for the First National several years ago; and there is, of course, Mr. John Drinkwater's play based on incidents in the life of Lincoln; but Mr. Benet's story has no relation to either. Mr. Griffith is well known for his production of a long series of successful pictures, including *The Birth of a Nation*, *Intolerance*, and *Broken Blossoms*, but these have all been for the silent screen. For the past year he has been examining the possibilities of the talking picture, and *Abraham Lincoln* will be his first effort in this direction, except that he employed sound to a limited extent in his recent film, *The Battle of the Sexes*.

The forthcoming programme of United Artists' productions represents the largest and most ambitious list they have presented during the 11 years of existence, no fewer than 22 pictures being scheduled, six of these being musical films identified with Mr. Arthur Hammerstein, Mr. Florenz Ziegfeld, Miss Evelyn Laye, Mr. Irving Berlin, and Messrs. De Sylva, Brown, and Henderson. The most important in the list includes Mr. Charles Chaplin's *City Lights*, in which Chaplin reverts to the hilarious antics of his earlier films; *Forever Yours*, a screen version of the play by Mr. Rudolf Besier and Miss May Edginton, in which the leading part will be played by Miss Mary Pickford; *Lilli*, with Miss Evelyn Laye in the cast; *Du Barry, Woman of Passion*, the David Belasco play directed by Mr. Sam Taylor; *The Lottery Bride*, Mr. Arthur Hammerstein's first film, for which Mr. Rudolf Friml has composed the music; *Reaching for the Moon*, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks's second talkie; and *Hell's Angels*, which has been produced by Mr. Howard Hughes at a cost of £800,000.

SCENIC MODELS

An exhibition of scenic models for stage and film purposes is being held by Art Direction, Limited, at 28, Gerrard-street, W.C., and will continue for the next three weeks. The designs are the work of Mr. Hugh Gee, who has shown considerable resource in the use of simple materials for spectacular effects. With scarcely more call upon his workshop than American white wood, paper back cloths, strips of gauze, and the tactful use of paint, he has contrived a number of settings which range from an elaborate *revue* scene to a modern comedy interior. In each, Mr. Gee's handling of the problem of space, lighting, colour, and interior design has individuality and a producer's eye for unforced stage effects. One of the most attractive models, some of which have already been seen in stage or film productions, is a modern interior in which a triple perspective is achieved by the alignment of three rooms in lunette form, so that the action can be freely followed in any section of the design. This suggests possibilities of a farcical order, and is very trimly conceived. Models of romantic moonlit exteriors, church scenes, taverns, and the like make up the remainder of Mr. Gee's small but useful collection. The aim of Art Direction, Limited, it was stated yesterday, is to join the practical with the artistic interest in design by offering to producers a complete miniature portrait of their stage requirements, which can be supplied afterwards with all the necessary "props" and accessories.

NEW BRITISH TALKIES

During the next few weeks several new British talkies will be exhibited in London. Of these perhaps the most interesting will be the screen version of Mr. John Van Druten's play *Young Woodley*, with Mr. Frank Lawton and Miss Madeleine Carroll in the principal parts, which will be shown at the Capitol, beginning on Sunday. On the following Saturday, September 20, there will be shown simultaneously at the Regal and Alhambra theatres *Murder*, a film adaptation of the novel "Enter, Sir John" by Miss Clemence Dane and Miss Helen Simpson, which has been produced for the British International Pictures by Mr. Alfred Hitchcock, with Mr. Herbert Marshall, Mr. Miles Mander, Mr. Donald Calthrop, and Miss Norah Baring in the cast. To-night at the Prince Edward Theatre there will be shown privately the screen version of Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's play *Canaries Sometimes Sing*, directed by Mr. Tom Walls.

This week most of the London cinemas are also exhibiting British films. At the Plaza there is *The School for Scandal*, already reviewed in *The Times*; at the Regal, *The Yellow Mask*, a screen version of Mr. Edgar Wallace's novel "The Traitor's Gate"; and at the Astoria *Greek Street*. *French Leave*, the adaptation of Mr. Reginald Berkeley's play, is to be seen at the Marble Arch Pavilion. Among the films released this week are *Splinters* and *Atlantic*, another British International Picture, based on Mr. Ernest Raymond's play *The Berg*.

The annual general meeting of the Film Society will be held at the Camera Club, 17, John-street, Adelphi, at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, September 18.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra.—*All Quiet on the Western Front*.
Astoria.—*Greek Street* and *Counted Out*.
Avenue Pavilion.—*British Movietone News*.
Capitol.—*Hell's Island* and *The Night Watch*.
Carlton.—*The Big Pond*.
Dominion.—*The Dawn Patrol*.
Empire.—*Romance*.
Kensington.—*Atlantic* and *The Message*.
Marble Arch.—*French Leave* and *A Royal Romance*.
New Gallery.—*Once a Gentleman* and *The Girl from Mexico*.
Plaza.—*Let's Go Native* and *The School for Scandal*.
Polytechnic.—*Splinters*.
Regal.—*The Yellow Mask*.
Rialto.—*The Storm* and *What Men Want*.
Stoll.—*High Society Blues* and *The Mighty*.
Tivoli.—*Raffles* and *The Message*.

MISSION SHIP FOR THE SOUTH SEAS

THE JOHN WILLIAMS V.

Latest of a line of notable mission ships, the John Williams V. will start for the South Seas at the end of this month to carry on the work of the London Missionary Society among 46 islands in the South Pacific. A three-masted auxiliary motor-schooner, of some 300 tons, she is at present berthed in St. Katherine's Dock, near the Tower of London.

For many years the society's ships in the South Seas have been maintained by the contributions of children. The John Williams V. has cost £18,000, of which 2,000 guineas, the cost of the engines, was provided by London children. The greater part of the balance was given by children in other parts of the country. The schooner has visited a number of British ports, and it is estimated that 70,000 people have already been over her.

The John Williams V. is smaller than the vessel she replaces, a steamship 36 years old which often covered 33,000 miles a year in her voyages among the islands from her base in Sydney harbour. Now that merchant shipping companies are reaching some of the stations previously visited only by mission ships a smaller vessel was decided upon. The new schooner has been designed to carry missionaries, native preachers, and children—the accommodation is for about 35—with necessary supplies. When she reaches her base she will take on a native crew. The white officers will remain. The master, Captain Hope Evans, is also a missionary, and he has had 15 years of seamanship in the tropics. He is a keen Rugby footballer, is 6ft. tall, and weighs 19st. Mrs. Evans, who has done mission work in India, will accompany him.

One of the uses of the schooner will be to take native children to school. They carry their fees in kind; the produce of two coconut trees pays for a term at college. Both cricket and football form part of the school life; there are stories of native cricket matches which have lasted for a fortnight and which have only been brought to an end at the stern decree of authority.

The sphere of the London Missionary Society's work in the South Pacific includes the Cook Islands, the Samoan Islands, the Tokelau Islands, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and Papua. They have established centres in which there are 100,000 people associated with Christian Churches, and 20,000 children at school. Many of the natives inhabit tiny islets incapable of supporting more than a few families, and it is stated that without the mission ships they could not live.

MONTBRETIA VARIETIES

LARGE COLLECTION AT WESTMINSTER

There was a bright and varied display of flowers at the Royal Horticultural Society's fortnightly show which was held in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. Gladioli, dahlias, montbretias, roses, and hardy herbaceous plants were the outstanding subjects, but there were several small exhibits of orchids and other flowers from under glass together with one exhibit of fruit. Novelties were numerous, and 10 awards were made, and a number of new dahlias and other plants were selected for trial at Wisley.

One of the most striking exhibits was a large collection of modern varieties of *Montbretia* staged by Messrs. Barr and Sons. These plants have been greatly improved in recent years, mainly by the late Mr. Sydney Morris, of Earlham Hall, Norwich, and the varieties now available have much larger and more richly coloured blooms than those commonly grown. One of the best shown yesterday was "His Majesty," which has scarlet and gold flowers 4in. in diameter. Other especially good kinds were "Fiery Cross" (reddish orange with yellow centre), "Red Knight" (vermilion), and "Comet," which is orange with a red zone round its yellow eye.

The best exhibit of gladioli came from Messrs. Kelway, who had a large collection of well-grown spikes. Among the outstanding varieties were "Orby" (crimson-maroon, flaked carmine), "White Beauty," "Orange Queen," "Flora" (soft yellow), "Golden Measure" (yellow), and "Chanticleer" (crimson-scarlet). Messrs. Kelway also sent "Guardsman," a new scarlet variety with a white throat, which received an award of merit. Another good group was shown by R. H. Bath, Limited, who had particularly good vases of "Pfitzer's Triumph" (glowing brick-red), "Red Emperor" (crimson), "Belinde" (creamy yellow), and "Golden Frills." In a bold display staged by the Orpington Nursery Company "Red Emperor" and the blue "Baron Hulot" were well shown. Messrs. Daniels Brothers had a small group of choice varieties, including "Mrs. van Konynenburg" (porcelain-blue) and "Mephistopheles," which has striking crimson-throated flowers of scarlet blotched with yellow. Gladioli were also sent by Mr. H. Langridge, and Mr. W. Pfitzer, of Stuttgart, Germany, showed two exceptionally good novelties which received awards of merit. They were "Hauptmann Kohl" (scarlet with white throat) and "Don Carlos" (magenta).

A DAHLIA FEATURE

One of the largest groups of dahlias came from Messrs. Carter, Page and Co., who made a feature of the orange-scarlet cactus variety "Sirius." Messrs. Dobbie and Co. showed a collection of their "orchid flowered" dahlias, which have single flowers with the ray-florets rolled so that the blooms have a star-like outline. When first introduced this section had a small range of colours, but this has now been extended and improved. About two dozen of the dwarf "mignon" varieties were a feature of Messrs. Cheal's exhibit. Dahlias were also shown by Mr. S. W. Goodliffe.

There were seven small groups of roses. Messrs. J. and A. Bentall had an attractive basket of the single yellow "Mermaid," and Messrs. Prior and Son showed "Mrs. Beatty" (yellow) and the scented red "Etoile de Hollande" in good form. A definite touch of autumn was given by a group of chrysanthemums from Messrs. Keith, Luxford and Co. Mr. H. Shoesmith showed three new varieties, "Utopia" (golden bronze), "Eldorado" (incurved yellow), and "Sunbeam" (yellow), all of which received awards of merit. A fourth, chestnut-red, novelty called "Mrs. Douglas Foxwell," shown by Mr. D. Foxwell, also received an award.

Of several exhibits of hardy herbaceous and bulbous flowers the best was that shown by Messrs. M. Prichard and Sons, who had, among other things, some fine vases of *Kniphofia* hybrids and *Lilium tigrinum Fortunei*. Messrs. B. Ladhams, Limited, showed herbaceous plants and water-lilies; and Messrs. G. and A. Clark had the fine *Gaillardia* called "The King." Michaelmas daisies were well shown by Mr. T. Bones. Messrs. Hewitt staged a wonderfully good group of delphiniums for so late a date, and the Orpington Nursery Company sent about two dozen flowering stems of *Lilium auratum* showing considerable variation in the colouring of the blooms. Varieties of clematis were exhibited by L. R. Russell, Limited. Among lovers of alpine plants great interest was aroused by a pan of *Gentiana ornata* shown by Mr. T. Hay, who has at last succeeded in obtaining this much-discussed plant, which might be described as the Mrs. Harris of gentian, for high authorities have cast doubt on its very existence. Upon the recommendation of the Scientific Committee a botanical certificate was bestowed upon the plant and a certificate of cultural commendation was awarded to Mr. Hay. An award of merit was made to *Fuchsia macrostemma*, shown by Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. R. Messel.

There were two groups of carnations and one of greenhouse varieties of *Veronica*. Messrs. Sander had a group of orchids which included several species of *Stanhopea*, and Messrs. Charlesworth and Co. showed a mixed group containing a pretty yellow form of *Brassocattleya* "Athalia" called *flaveola*. A first-class certificate was awarded to *Cattleya* "Louise," a well-formed new hybrid shown by Messrs. J. and A. McBean, and an award of merit was made to *Cattleya* "Gloriette" variety *splendens*, which has an exceptionally large deep purple lip. The last-named plant was shown by Messrs. Cowan and Co.

A collection of apples, plums, and pears was staged by Messrs. J. Cheal and Sons. Among the apples were good dishes of "St. Everard," "St. Edmund's Russet," and the brightly coloured "Lady Sudeley," while the plums included "Jefferson," "Pond's Seedling," "Victoria," "Late Orange," "White Magnum Bonum," and "Count Althann's Gage."

ART EXHIBITION

POOLE POTTERY

The interest of the exhibition of Poole Pottery at the Grieves Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, is not so much in the gaily decorated wares with which the firm of Carter, Stabler, and Adams are chiefly associated, though these, at their best, have the appeal of bold patterning, bright colours, fluent brushwork, and pleasant surface—as well as good technical quality—as in the more recent attempts to meet the actual requirements of people of small incomes living in small flats and houses. The ordinary cruet-stand, for instance, takes up more room than its use demands, so the Poole Pottery is producing a set which, being rectangular in section, packs close and distributes its contents easily. The same with the milk jug and sugar caster. Egg-cups do not need feet, and are now made octagonal outside with the interior diameter calculated to the mean or average production of the hen. It has been observed, again, that the large wedge of cheese is no longer an institution in small families, and the Poole cheese dishes are designed to the forms of the cheese that most people actually buy. Some of these wares, including an attractive coffee set, are in a glaze that is called for convenience "celadon"—though it is nearer olive—with a simple brush decoration in rust-red and black. The pieces in "vellum-white" include a very satisfactory jar—of the ginger-jar type—octagonal in section with the angles at the shoulders flattened off in diamonds, of delightful surface quality. Coming between studio and factory production, the Poole Pottery is doing very useful work.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ICE-DROME, HAMMERSMITH, RE-OPENS MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15th, 7.45 p.m. Special Gala Night. Exhibitions. Adm. 2s. 6d. Special season ticket offer to first 500, £7 7s., admit to all week-day sessions, Sept. till May 30th. £3 3s. for three months. £1 12s. 6d. for one month.

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-morrow, at 8.30, Colossal Display of FIREWORKS, 40 Brilliant Items including Gigantic Fire Picture of a Battle of the Future, 42,000 sq. feet. 40,000 fireworks, preceded by thrilling OUTBOARD MOTOR BOAT RACING. Adm. 1s. 8d., plus tax. Children half price. Cheap rail fares.

ART EXHIBITIONS

WALLIS & SON.

Paintings by BOUDIN, COROT, MONET, MONTICELLI, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, and XVIIIth Century ENGLISH School.

THE FRENCH GALLERY, 158, New Bond-st.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS LTD. Paintings by CEZANNE, MODIGLIANI, DERAIN, UTRILLO, &c. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-1. 2-6.

A unique and fascinating exhibition. MARIA LANIN 50 Portraits by 50 famous artists, including BONNARD, BOURDELLE, CHIRICO, DERAIN, DESPIAU, FASCIN, ROUAULT, VAN DONGEN. 10-6; Sats., 10-1. LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq.

THE POYLE ART GALLERY.—Pictures for the Modern Home (Prints, Etchings and Engravings). —121, Charing Cross-road. Admission and Catalogue free. 10-7. Saturdays included.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Closed for necessary repairs and redecoration. The run of "A NIGHT LIKE THIS" resumes on Saturday, September 20th.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30. *THE MAN IN POSSESSION.* With OWEN NARES and IRIS HOEY. Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." Tem. 1171.

CAMBRIDGE. Off Shaftesbury-avenue (near Palace Theatre). Temple Bar 6056. EVGS., 8.15. MATS., THURS., SAT., at 2.30. BEATRICE LILLIE in *CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE* "RIGHT SORT OF REVUE."—*Evg. News.* Prices 14s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. (Unreserved).

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Ger. 8978. *THE SILENT WITNESS.* MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN. THE SUPREME MURDER TRIAL THRILLER.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) At 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30. "*NINE TILL SIX.*" A Play by Aimée & Philip Stuart. 264th Perf. To-night.

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. *ELDORADO,* The Musical Play, now commences at 8.15 p.m. Matinée, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30. ALL BRITISH CAST. DESIREE ELLINGER. DONALD MATHER. OSCAR ASCHE. JERRY VERNO. MAI BACON. MARK DALY. GEOFFREY DAVIES. ROBERT NAINBY. MIMI CRAWFORD.

Hannen Swaffer says:—"DESIREE ELLINGER SINGS CHARMINGLY AS THE HEROINE. THE MUSIC OF 'ELDORADO' IS WORTH SIX OF THESE ORDINARY MUSICAL COMEDIES."

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. "*THE THREE MUSKETEERS.*" A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem. Bar 5122. TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. MON. & WED., 2.30. In association with Willbut, Ltd., Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents *THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.* By Walter Hackett. MARION LORNE. C. AUBREY SMITH. CATHLEEN NESBITT. NIGEL BRUCE.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Sat., 2.30. Last Week. The Irish Players

Imperial and Foreign News

AFGHANISTAN

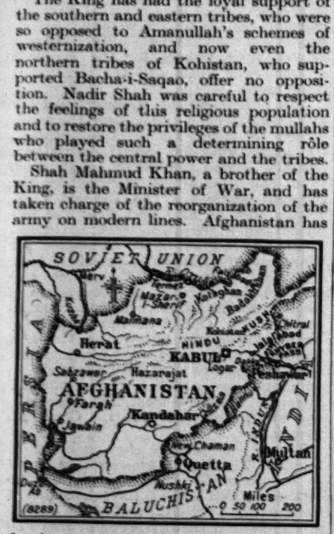
POLICY OF KING NADIR

(By Abdul Qadir Khan)

Since King Nadir ascended the Afghan Throne in October, 1929, after his victorious campaign against the usurper Bacha-i-Saqao, he has worked hard, in spite of bad health, to reorganize the country, a task of immense difficulty.

The King has had the loyal support of the southern and eastern tribes, who were so opposed to Amanullah's schemes of westernization, and now even the northern tribes of Kohistan, who supported Bacha-i-Saqao, offer no opposition. Nadir Shah was careful to respect the feelings of this religious population and to restore the privileges of the mullahs who played such a determining rôle between the central power and the tribes.

Shah Mahmud Khan, a brother of the King, is the Minister of War, and has taken charge of the reorganization of the army on modern lines. Afghanistan has



five important military outposts. On the extreme north, Faizabad faces the Russian "Pamirski Posta" under the snow-covered valleys of Badakhshan. There is always a strong military contingent to watch the borders. Other strategic centres are at Tachtapul, near Mazar-i-Sherif in the north-west, where, on the other side of the Afghan boundaries, the Bolshevists have a well-equipped air and military headquarters at Termes, and farther away on the west the fort of Herat, the key to India, guards the Afghan frontier and borderland, not far from the Russian outposts of Merv and Kushk. On the eastern side, Dakka, near the Khyber Pass, and the Afghan outposts on the other side of Quetta are always well guarded under Afghan commanders.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The King, in announcing his policy, reaffirmed the treaties made by the Government of King Amanullah, laid down progressive systems of education, and declared that he intended to make the Government constitutional. He elected his brother, Prince Mohamed Hasham Khan, Prime Minister, and he in his turn formed a Cabinet derived mostly from the Ministers who had held office under Amanullah. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible to the Grand National Assembly. Besides the permanent Grand Assembly there is a Loi Jirga (Grand Council), which meets every fourth year. The King presides over this Council in person. But the King's power is practically absolute, and the present Government is almost a family affair, brothers of the Sovereign holding the most important posts.

Nadir Shah has done much to reorganize the public services. Telephonic, telegraphic, and wireless connexions, internally and with foreign countries, have been re-established, and the administration of the provinces under new governors has relieved the anxiety of peaceful citizens and traders. A successful appeal was made to the wealthy merchants to fill the Treasury, and the new Government's obstacles have been lessened by the revival of trade and a good harvest.

Land taxes, trade taxes, and Customs duties are the main sources from which the revenue of Afghanistan is derived. The bulk of trade is with India, Russia, and Persia. Exports to the British territory through Peshawar and Quetta mainly consist of carpets, Afghan lamb skins—generally known as Persian lamb—dry fruit, and precious stones. Afghanistan sells to Russia most of her wool and carpets. The trade is conducted through Jews, Armenians, and Kabuli merchants. From Russia the imports are oil, petrol, sugar, and tea. The capital of Afghan Turkestan—Mazar-i-Sherif—is the trade centre where Uabeks, Turkomans, and Persian merchants meet. The Russians enter the city through Oxus and have succeeded in capturing some of the trade which once was in the hands of Persian Jews and Shikarpuri Hindus. The Russians are endeavouring to make Afghan Turkestan a market for their manufactured cloths, petrol, and oil.

THE FRONTIER TRIBES

Naturally the rising on the North-West Frontier excited great interest among the tribes of Afghanistan. The Pathans of the independent territory are of the same stock as the population of Peshawar and the surrounding area, and on the other side have the closest racial and religious connexions with the tribes in Afghan territory. King Nadir has, however, taken strong measures to discourage the Afghan tribes on the border from joining the adventurers of Mohmand, Afridi, and other scattered clans of the mountains who have been skirmishing in British territory. He has successfully used his prestige among all these sister tribes, even out of his own land, and has urged them to settle their grievances against the British Government in a friendly spirit. However, after the riots of Peshawar in April it was easy for Congress extremists to excite the racial feelings of the neighbouring Moslem tribes and to incite them, through the fanatical mullahs, to carry on a "Djihad," or Holy War, against the "Kafirs" (the unfaithful) and to avenge the victims of the repression. It is possible to detect Soviet influences behind the scenes, at least in the tactics of the "Red Shirts," whose leaders have closely copied the methods of Moscow.

Whether the programme of these Congress propagandists in trying to utilize the traditional fighting power of the Pathans in order to embarrass the Indian Government corresponds genuinely with the racial and national aspirations of the Pathans is still uncertain. Among the most enlightened people of the North-West Frontier the feeling is predominant that their real interest, as Moslems and as kinsmen of the Afghans, is not to play the game of the Hindu oligarchy, but to preserve their own national character and traditions.

When the tribal rising had upset the borderland the Afghan Government summoned most of the tribal chiefs and priests, including the famous Mullah of Chaknawar, and Badshah Ghul, son of the famous Haji of Turangzai, to visit Kabul, and has made every effort to warn them of the imprudence of interfering in the internal affairs of the Indian Government.

The foreign policy of Afghanistan under Faiz Mohamed Khan, who was Minister of Education under Amanullah's régime, has seen no change so far. The relations with the neighbouring States are friendly, but the King shrewdly discourages any influx of Russians.

Nadir Shah knows well that the paramount interest of his country is to be linked with the progressive and scientific world of the West, and he knows, too, that the fundamental principles of the Soviets are really hostile to Islamic culture and traditions. The bonds of commercial interests between Afghanistan and Russia cannot be ignored; but the fate of the Bokhara ex-Ameer, now a refugee in Kabul, is a grim memory and a useful example.

The chances of Amanullah Khan's return to power in Afghanistan are remote. The present Government fully recognizes the necessity of going slowly, with due regard for the religious and traditional characteristics of the Afghan people. The two main "reforms" which most embittered the population—the suppression of *purdah* and the secularizing of the law—have been rescinded. The influence of the mullahs has been restored, and Nadir Shah has created a tribunal of Ulemas in Kabul in order to interpret the Sheriat (the Koranic Law).

In sum, Nadir Shah is pursuing a policy of moderation with success.

THE OPPOSITION IN TURKEY

GHAZI PASHA'S ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 9

Continuing his political tour in Western Anatolia, Fethy Bey, the leader of the new Liberal Republican Party, spoke at Manisa, where he was warmly received. His criticism of the Government was more strongly worded than on previous occasions. He again attacked the system of State monopolies, saying that they offered many opportunities for corruption.

Fethy Bey's speech at Smyrna had a bad Press in Constantinople, excepting one or two Independent organs. All the newspapers owned or edited by Government Deputies condemn Fethy Bey for not making any constructive proposals, and express great disappointment with his speech. The tone of the official *Milliet* was especially severe; and it is noticeable that partisans of the rival parties are becoming more bitter.

Following on Mahmud Bey's article in the *Milliet* yesterday, concerning the attitude of Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha towards politics, the Government has now issued an official statement denying that the Ghazi Pasha has allied himself with the Liberal Republican Party. The Deputy Yunus Nady has also published an open letter to the Ghazi Pasha asking for guidance in the present confused state of Turkish politics.

An official report from Angora says that the Turkish offensive against the Kurds at Mount Ararat is proceeding satisfactorily.

THE SPANISH MONARCHIST UNION

CAMPAIGN IN NORTH-WEST ABANDONED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SAN SEBASTIAN, SEPT. 9

Señor Calvo Sotelo and Count Guadalhorce, respectively Ministers of Finance and Public Works under the late Dictatorship, and a son of General Primo de Rivera have had to desist from an electoral campaign they were carrying on as leaders of the new Monarchist Union and leave North-West Spain under police protection. The meetings they attended appear to have been fiascos, and such antipathy was shown to them by the population that strong police forces had to be called out to preserve order.

General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, left San Sebastian this morning for Madrid to attend the funeral of a friend.

The strike of metal workers at Renteria, which was responsible for much of the labour unrest in this district, was settled by arbitration to-day. It had lasted over 100 days.

THE DUTY OF PRINCES

KING ALBERT ON THE AIMS OF THE BELGIAN MONARCHY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 9

The King and Queen of the Belgians and the Duke of Brabant this afternoon received the Parliamentary delegations which came to congratulate the Duke on the birth of Prince Baudouin.

Replying to the delegations, King Albert said that from the beginning the Belgian monarchy had followed the principles ruling political life in Belgium. He had learned respect for these principles in the example of his ancestors. His son would follow them in his turn, and would teach them to his children, so that the dynasty would remain ever faithful to its duties, and work untiringly for the greatness of the country. That must be the highest and the only ambition of princes called upon to preside over the destinies of a free people.

THE TRIESTE EXECUTIONS

YUGOSLAV DEMONSTRATIONS IN ZAGREB

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, SEPT. 9

The Trieste executions have had an unforeseen effect. Croat, Slovene, and Dalmatian towns organized enthusiastic demonstrations in honour of the new Yugoslav flags of the regiments which were being brought from Belgrade to the places where the troops for whom they are intended are on permanent service.

In Zagreb, however, the demonstrations degenerated last night into anti-Italian manifestations. A crowd with a big Yugoslav flag went round the *cafés* bidding them to close in sign of mourning, and intimating that the theatre performance should be stopped. The crowd then demonstrated in friendly manner, not only before the French Consulate but also before the German Consulate. This is the first case of such a manifestation in front of the German Consulate. The crowd was eventually dispersed by the police.

ALLEGED ANTI-FASCIST CONSPIRACY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, SEPT. 9

According to a message from Trieste to the *Corriere della Sera*, papers found on the body of the Slovene who was shot a few days ago on the frontier while trying to leave the country without a passport led to the discovery of a large anti-Fascist conspiracy. Many arrests were made in Istria. Several persons, among whom are two well-known barristers, left Trieste and took refuge in Yugoslavia.

THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR

YEN TAKES OFFICE IN PEKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, SEPT. 9

Supported by Wang Ching-wei and Hsieh Chieh, the Kuomintang representatives, Yen Hsi-shan, the Governor of Shansi, formally assumed office here to-day as chairman of the State Council which is to direct the activities of the projected Northern Government.

In the course of a speech at an elaborate ceremony—held at 7 o'clock in the morning to forestall the possibility of an air raid from Tsinanfu—Yen expressed himself in favour of social peace, honest government, and taxation according to the means of the people. No Ministerial appointments have yet been made, and the new Government continues to exist chiefly on paper.

SIEGE OF NANNING

FLIGHT OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, SEPT. 9

Refugees from Nanning [on the West River, Kwangsi province] tell of the horrors of a six weeks' siege by the Yunnan-Canton troops, assisted by aeroplanes. The aeroplanes dropped many bombs, killing 200 persons, mostly civilians. Six bombs fell upon and destroyed the Roman Catholic mission and Cathedral, and a similar number wrecked the Emmanuel Mission hospital.

Robbers took advantage of the situation and the city was on the verge of famine. The commander of Kwangsi garrison, which is still holding out, advised civilians to leave, and the besiegers permitted them to go, with the result that 60 per cent. of the population of 60,000 have already left. Some Europeans have taken refuge on the oil companies' launches, ready to leave, but others, including a number of French priests, remain in the city.

PORT ADELAIDE STRIKE ENDING

REBUFF TO COMMUNISTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, SEPT. 9

The militant Council of Action faded out dismally at Port Adelaide this morning. All the unions concerned in the strike have withdrawn their delegates from the Council, and are placing the negotiations in future disputes into the hands of a combined Disputes Committee, so that the Communist scheme has lamentably failed. The Port Adelaide drivers resumed work this morning, and the timber workers will return to-morrow. The seamen have withdrawn their notices and normal shipping is resumed.

The waterside workers at a meeting this afternoon placed the dispute into the hands of their own executive, which will negotiate with the shipowners later, and will probably seek a favourable distribution of wharf work.

AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC SITUATION

EFFECT ON BRITISH TRADE

The British Council of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers announces that, in view of the approaching Imperial and Economic Conference, it has presented, through its chairman, Sir Arthur Balfour, a memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Dominions, emphasizing the grave effect which the present economic situation in Australia has upon British trade, and putting forward suggestions for its amelioration to the advantage of both countries.

NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS IN TASMANIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HOBART, SEPT. 9

Mr. McPhee, Premier of Tasmania, this morning addressed the members of both Houses of Parliament on the financial situation as disclosed by the findings of the Conference of Ministers in Melbourne. A Bill providing for reductions in public service salaries varying from 2½ to 7½ per cent. was introduced and read for the first time. Other measures include the imposition of a stamp duty of 3d. in the pound on salaries, wages, and incomes, and increases in the companies tax, probate duties, and the amusement and motor-vehicle taxes.

THE SCHELDT MOTOR ACCIDENT

IDENTITY OF SECOND VICTIM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 9

The identity of the second persou who was drowned on Sunday night in the motor-car which ran into the Scheldt near Antwerp was established to-day. She is Mrs. Sari Gabrielle Crocker, formerly an actress, of Hungarian origin but of British nationality by marriage. Both Lady (Allan) Horne, the other victim of the accident, and Mrs. Crocker had passports issued in London.

ANTWERP, Sept. 9.—The chauffeur of the motor-car, Alfred Preedy, has been arrested on a charge of homicide through carelessness, and will have to be brought within 48 hours before a Court, which will decide as to whether the case is to be proceeded with or whether the accused shall be released. It is expected that evidence in regard to the lighting of the spot where the accident occurred will be strongly in favour of the driver.—*Reuter.*

*** Mrs. Crocker, formerly Mlle. Sari Petrass, was a popular singer and dancer before the War in Budapest, and met with much success in London in 1912 and 1921. At Daly's Theatre she played in *Gipsy Love* and *The Marriage Market*, and later at the Prince of Wales's Theatre she took the part of Sylva in *The Gipsy Princess*. She married Mr. Gordon Crocker some years ago. She was born in Budapest in 1890.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE

Further telegraphic messages received in London from the Officer Administering the Government of the Leeward Islands indicate that the damage done by the hurricane is more serious than was first thought. There have been six deaths, all natives of Dominica. Considerable damage is reported to public buildings, roads, telephones, &c. Expenditure on immediate relief for the purchase of food and for repairs to buildings has been authorized, and a local subscription list for the relief of sufferers opened. Offers of assistance from the Governments of Jamaica and the Windward Islands have been accepted.

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTION

THE PROBLEM OF SILESIA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRESLAU, SEPT. 9

Silesia, after the simplicity of Württemberg, presents all the puzzling features which make the result of next Sunday's General Election so much harder to foresee, however roughly, than that of the 1928 election. Here, in the great plains where field upon field, now mostly of sugar-beet and potatoes, stretches in every direction out of sight, broken only by small groups of buildings clustered round the big houses of Junker landowners, one is at the core of the trouble which has afflicted Germany with a premature General Election. It is one of the northern and eastern agricultural areas where the struggle between the new agrarian Landvolk Party and Herr Schiele, the Minister of Agriculture, and other allies of the new Urban Conservative Party on the one hand, and the Hugenberg Nationalists on the other, is being waged with the bitterness that characterizes civil wars.

As in real civil wars, nothing is as simple when seen closely as from a distance. There are large landowners still belonging to the Land Union who cling to Herr Hugenberg. So far a split in this organization has been averted. Herr Schiele tactfully resigned the Nationalist chairmanship when he entered the Cabinet. Baron Peter von Richthofen of Boguslawitz, the immensely hard-working Junker farmer who led three Agrarian revolts in two Reichstags against the rigid official policy of the Nationalist Party, remains at the head of the Silesian branch, but is not standing for Parliament as a Landvolk candidate.

The political sympathies of most Land Union leaders are, however, pot disguised. Ever since 1924 they have been straining at the Nationalist Party leash. From the moment when, under Helfferich's inspiration, the currency was stabilized to the extent of two-thirds on the security of German agriculture, they considered the time for blind opposition to have passed.

Men who have spent their lives and whose forefathers spent their lives wrestling with the soil are not easily driven. The Nationalist Agrarians sacrificed, in their own opinion, more than enough to the hope of preserving solidarity, if not to the rigid Prussian idea of obedience to leadership. But when, with Herr Schiele's entry into the present Cabinet, the chance came to obtain part of their programme designed to save agriculture, the backbone of the country, in the interests of the nation, and, of course, in their own, they refused to continue what to them seemed a senseless opposition. Why, they asked, to give an instance, should dairy produce representing 4,000,000,000 marks, or, compared with the coal industry's production of 2,000,000,000 marks, not have its say? Herr Schiele's methods have, it is claimed, been effective. The sliding tariffs are defended as weapons against what Sir Samuel Chapman described in his letter to *The Times* on Saturday as "unequal" competition. Some of the German agriculturists advance the idea that Great Britain, the United States, and Germany should follow a concerted policy against the countries which have stabilized their currencies on a low basis, and are enabled, through low costs, freights, and wages, to dump. A "valuta tariff" on the lines of the Recovery Acts is suggested. The next concrete item on the home programme is the increase of the compulsory amount of German flour to be milled under the Milling Law to 60 per cent.

This revival of hope and confidence among the practical agriculturists renders them bitterly hostile to those Nationalists—mostly big landowners who are not professional farmers like the average Junker—who voted with Herr Hugenberg against the Bills in which Herr Schiele's measures were embodied and against the ensuing decrees. They accuse the Hugenberg group of throwing away what they had been demanding for years on vague grounds of party allegiance to a leader who showed no comprehension of realities and had no alternative course to offer. They in turn are accused by the Hugenberg group of having turned traitor to the "Nationalist cause," and having worked hand in hand with the Jewish parties. Families that have farmed neighbouring estates for centuries are on opposite sides.

Nobody can predict the outcome of this countryside struggle, which is being fought out on similar lines in East Prussia and Pomerania. The Nationalists, with the party machine and the Hugenberg newspapers, have made a better show, outwardly at any rate, than many had expected. The National Socialists are active among some of the smaller peasant farmers. A neat summary which I heard at Boguslawitz is that those agriculturists who are already bankrupt throw in their hopes with the National Socialists; those who are rich, especially if they are also young and ambitious, follow Herr Hugenberg, as they can afford to play at politics; and those who are poor but determined to do their utmost to hold their land and pull through support Herr Schiele and the Landvolk.

In Upper Silesia the situation is somewhat simpler. The Roman Catholic Centre is the predominating party, and many landowners belong to it. It had four seats in the last Reichstag. The local Land Union, although it has not declared openly for any party, has particularly hinted at the attractions of the Landvolk, which may win the one Nationalist seat and possibly even gain votes from the Centre. In the industrial frontier towns little change is expected; the Socialists, Communists, and one of the middle parties generally obtain a seat each.

OUTLOOK IN THE RHINELAND

ACTIVITY OF "NAZIS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, SEPT. 8

With only a few days more to go until the German General Elections are held, the general lines on which the polling in Western and South-Western Germany is likely to move have now become more clearly visible, although the whole situation is still too full of uncertainties to allow of a definite forecast of results. The great importance which is being attached to this part of Germany may be gathered from the fact that all the parties have brought up their heavy artillery for the election campaign and have sent their leading men and Ministers to the west of Germany to address meetings.

As things stand at present it would appear that of the more important parties the Roman Catholic Centre Party and the Socialists will be returned more or less in their former strength. The Socialists, being out of the present Government, are exploiting their present tactical position as an opposition party, and are waging a war of defence on two fronts—against the Communists on the one side, and the parties more to the Right, which are averse to co-operating with them, on the other. As the Socialists have regularly increased in power in all previous elections, a lack of progress in the present case would be regarded as a decline. It is also feared that the Centre Party may lose votes to the Radicals on the Right, and votes of their working-class supporters to the Socialists on the Left.

The party which, according to general opinion, will in all probability make substantial gains, and that at the expense of all bourgeois groups—in the first place of the German People's Party—is the National Socialist Party, the so-called "Nazis" or Fascists. With an excellent organization and ample party funds at their disposal, they are carrying on a ruthless and by far the most active propaganda, chiefly in the former occupied territory. In the Rhineland the "Nazis" are being supported—it is assumed also financially—by the industrialists, who, feeling that the industrial workers will mostly cast their votes in favour of a Radical party, prefer to see them join the National-Socialists, and by alienating them from the trade unions intend using the "Nazis" as a kind of safety-valve and bulwark against Communism. The new State Party, assisted by the Young German Order, is also strongly canvassing, with evident success, the younger generation of the Rhineland, and in conjunction with the other Government parties is thereby also trying to rouse the large number of former non-voters—who, for example, amounted to 40 per cent. of the Cologne electorate during the last elections—to recognize their political responsibility.

THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION

FINE JOURNEY OVER INLAND ICE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ANGMAGSALIK, GREENLAND, SEPT. 4

The party under Scott which set out to establish a meteorological station on the highest part of the ice cap between our base and the West Coast of Greenland returned on September 3 after a very successful journey.

The party consisted of Scott, Rymill, Bingham, Riley, and Lindsay. Riley and Lindsay were left at the newly established station and will remain there two months, keeping observations. They will then be relieved by two more men.

This journey was a wonderful feat. Scott was the only one of the party who had ever sledged or used dogs, yet, taking very heavy loads to establish the station, the party averaged 11-12 miles a day going in and 38 miles a day coming out.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE AND TARIFFS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 9

The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference opened its second session this afternoon with Mr. Samuel Samuel, M.P., as chairman. The chief subject discussed was European economic cooperation. This question had been debated by the Conference in the morning and there was a spirited debate as to whether it would be better to cooperate with the League of Nations in its economic labours or to create a special body whose duty it would be to discover means to break the bonds which high tariffs had bound round international commerce.

The Conference was of the opinion that it was necessary that such a body should be formed in collaboration with the League of Nations. It would then assume a form to be decided by the associated Governments in order to deal with the destructive effects of the tariff war. M. Landry (France) summarized the conclusions reached, and after some observations by Sir John Sandeman Allen, the Conference adopted the resolutions, expressing the hope that the interested nations would immediately put forward their suggestions towards European economic cooperation and follow that ideal in accord with the aims of the League of Nations.

The Conference held that it was necessary to remove all obstacles, of whatever kind, which interfered with international exchanges, and condemned protectionist policies. In connexion with international law and world commerce the Conference made a strong appeal to all Parliaments and Governments to hasten the united development of judicial and arbitration institutions in close agreement with the Pact of Paris.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CANADA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, SEPT. 9

The resignation of Mr. Vincent Massey from the post of High Commissioner of Canada in London (to which he was appointed by the late Government) was announced by Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons to-day. In view of his connexion with the defeated Liberal Party, Mr. Massey's resignation had been expected for some time.

THE FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKE

TERMS ACCEPTED BY UNIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 9

The textile and engineering workers' unions affiliated to the Confédération du Travail held general meetings at Roubaix and Tourcoing this morning to examine the terms for the settlement of the strike proposed by M. Laval, the Minister of Labour, on Saturday. In spite of the frequent assertions of the workers that the whole principle of the *prime de fidélité* or *stabilité* must be abandoned before they could consent to return to work, the proposals before them leave the principle unaffected.

According to the Minister's proposals, the workers must pay their own premiums under the Social Assurance Scheme during their first year's attendance at a factory. On the completion of one year's attendance, these premiums will be refunded by the employers, and all future premiums will be paid by the employers direct. The workers' representatives, who have conducted negotiations with the employers through the medium of the Minister of Labour, advised the unions to accept these terms, and a resolution to this effect was passed, with only a few dissentients.

The resolution provides, however, for further negotiation between the workers' representatives and the employers' Consortium for the settlement of outstanding details, and leaves the ultimate decision as to the dates for the resumption of work to the inter-union strike committee.

The employers' Consortium held two meetings to-day, but was unable to reach a decision concerning M. Laval's proposals. This evening a *communiqué* was issued stating that the Minister's terms would be submitted to each employer's organization in turn, and that the next plenary meeting of the Consortium will be held on Thursday.

Meanwhile, the Federation of Miners' Unions threatens a 24-hours' general strike as a protest against the refusal of the mineowners to consider their demands for fully-paid holidays. The date of this strike is to be kept secret, but it is believed that it is October 6.

RUM-RUNNING IN THE BALTIC

SEAPLANE'S FIGHT WITH STEAMER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, SEPT. 9

There was a fight this morning between a Latvian seaplane and a steamer suspected of smuggling spirit near Liepaja [Libau].

The seaplane opened fire with a machine gun as the steamer ignored her signals. The steamer returned the fire, and then the seaplane dropped bombs, whereupon the steamer surrendered. The officers in the seaplane ordered the steamer into Liepaja, and 2,200 gallons of spirit were found on board.

TROUBLE AT PERUVIAN COPPER MINES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 9

The Peruvian Government has sent a detachment of 150 soldiers to the Cerro de Pasco mining region to prevent any disorder arising from an agitation of some 15,000 employees of the Cerro de Pasco company to secure for themselves better working conditions. The concern is an American copper mining company. Agitation among the miners began after the recent overthrow of President Leguia's Government.

The Italian Minister in Lima has notified the military Junta that Italy is prepared to recognize it formally as the Peruvian Government.

Telegrams in Brief

OREGON voters will ballot in November on a proposal to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and consumption of cigarettes in the State.—*Reuter.*

According to the SOVIET Press, the winter sowing in Russia is unsatisfactory, and officials have been sent into the country to stimulate the sowing campaign.

Sir Robert Borden (Canada) and Professor James P. Shotwell (United States) presented to the League of Nations yesterday, on behalf of the Institute of PACIFIC Relations, 30 volumes of the proceedings of the Institute in connexion with its conference in Kyoto last November.

A Reuter telegram from DACCA says 20 men armed with revolvers and bombs and carrying torches broke open the iron safes at Ichapura post office in the Munshiganj subdivision on Monday night. They removed the Government cash, and also the postmaster's private money and some ornaments.

A scheme to provide 4,200,000 gallons of water for the use of TRINIDAD, at a cost of £854,700, will be submitted to the city council of Port of Spain next month. The scheme includes plans for the construction of a large impounding dam on the Quare River, to hold 1,050,000,000 gallons, and of four subsidiary reservoirs.

Rana Ranjit Jung Bahadur, of the Nepalese Royal Family, who shot four persons and wounded two on Maihar station on April 7, has been acquitted of the charge of murder at the Sessions at JUBBULPORE, the Judge accepting the opinion of experts to the effect that the accused was suffering from delirium tremens. He has been detained in the Nagpur mental hospital.

Benzine floating on the water at Drapetzona, near Piraeus, GREECE, took fire on Monday afternoon, and the fire spread to the steamer Maria Baika and to many lighters and sailing boats. Six men who fell into the sea were burned, and about 10 others injured. The benzine had escaped from the tanker Donax, which was unloading at the Standard Oil Company's wharf.

The new bridge over the NILE at Damietta, built with material taken from the old bridge at Embabeh, Cairo, was officially opened on Sunday by Tewfik Pasha Doss, representing King Fuad. Before its opening boats were the only means of transport to the railway station on the other side of the river, and, owing to the danger of the passage, a number of people were drowned each year.

The airship Graf Zeppelin left FRIEDRICHSHAFEN yesterday for Moscow. During last year's world flight the course of the airship was altered to avoid bad weather, so that Moscow was not visited. The reasons for the change, of course, were misunderstood, and much resentment was expressed in Soviet newspapers. The object of the present flight is to allay any ill-feeling left by this misunderstanding.

INDENTURED LABOUR IN RUSSIA

NEW COMMISSAR'S PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, SEPT. 9

Tsikhon, the new Union Commissar for Labour, has prepared a law intended to counteract the "fluidity of labour" by binding workmen to the works by which they are employed and preventing their leaving one factory or establishment for another. The law has been submitted to the supreme organ, whose confirmation is necessary before it can be promulgated.

The law describes as "desertion" efforts by Soviet workmen to move to factories paying higher wages, and prescribes "measures of encouragement" to induce them voluntarily to remain where they are now employed. The encouragement consists chiefly in promises of privileges for obtaining foodstuffs and additional holidays after some years' constant service. The Commissar, however, apparently does not expect satisfactory results from these promises, and provides also for "strict punitive measures" against workers changing their place of employment without official permission.

Other Foreign News on following page

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ANDREE'S LAST JOURNEY

A MOVING STORY

STRUGGLE OVER DRIFT ICE

STRINDBERG'S DIARY

(World Copyright Reserved)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 10

The following message was received in Stockholm at 12.30 a.m. to-day:—

ON BOARD THE ISBJORN, SEPT. 9

The last note in Strindberg's diary is dated October 17, 1897. There is written "Home, 7.5 a.m."

In short notes penned beside the masses of figures belonging to the observation report is unrolled the Odyssey of the Andrée party after July 14. The diary begins with a description, in a wealth of detail, of the balloon journey from Dane's Island, Spitsbergen, to 83deg. 4min. North from the start on July 11, at 2.30 p.m., until the anchoring on the ice floe on July 14, at 7.30 p.m.

In a hand-drawn map Strindberg has marked out the names of the places, and one can follow the long wanderings of the explorers southward in the drift ice after their swift balloon journey to the north. The balloon journey took scarcely three days and nights, while the journey

on the ice occupied almost three months. Immediately after the anchoring of the balloon the explorers worked at the sledges and the boat. On July 19 the first Polar bear was shot; on the 22nd their march began. On the 27th 180 kilos [about 400lb.] of pack was left behind, after which the cargo of each sledge amounted to 140 kilogrammes [about 265lb.]

On August 1 a good march was reported of eight kilometres (five miles), on the 2nd two miles. On August 11 the 82nd degree North was passed, after which a considerable ice drift appeared. On the 22nd the temperature was minus 7deg. On September 7 the party were at the 81st degree North. On September 12 supplies were rationed, together making 400 grammes of meat, 200 grammes Mellin's Food, and 72 grammes of bread per day for the three men, and two warm drinks daily. They had 69 kilogrammes [154lb.] of provisions left. With this they expected they could last out nearly three weeks more, and hoped in the meantime to meet with game.

AN ARCTIC BANQUET

On September 16 the attempt to wander farther was given up, and on September 17 Kvito (White Island) glacier was discovered. Full of happiness an Arctic banquet was arranged on an ice floe east of the island with a rich menu: seal steak, seal liver, seal brain, seal kidney, butter and bread, cakes with raisins in them, and raspberry juice as sauce, and port wine with dessert—a vintage wine of 1836, a present from the King of Sweden. The health of the King was drunk, speeches made, and a loyal Swedish hurrah and the National Anthem sung by all the party. The national flag waved over the camp. There was a real feeling of happiness. It was clearly hoped that they would drift on farther, but they did not manage to get on to land because the ice drifts appeared to have stopped.

On October 2 the ice floe broke up on which they had built a snow shelter. Strindberg adds shortly and concisely "critical situation." On October 5 the men became imprisoned on the island. On October 6 a snowstorm broke out. After, there is a note consisting of only one word, "resignation." After October 17 Strindberg was unable to write more.

The note found contains a wealth of detail, which will unveil to the world one of the most remarkable journeys ever undertaken by human beings. We stand amazed before the unparalleled sportsmanship whereby they attempted to carry through their wanderings with the help of brilliant good humour and good comradeship. When, finally, their fate stood before them as something which was unavoidable they bore it like heroes.

STUBBENDORFF.

A ZERMATT ANNIVERSARY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 9

The 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Seiler Hotel was celebrated at Zermatt to-day, and a bust of Alexander Seiler was unveiled in the hall of the Hôtel Monte Rosa. The statue stands opposite the old stone oven against which Edward Whymper was leaning on July 15, 1865, while he told Alexander Seiler the dramatic story of his first ascent of the Matterhorn and of the catastrophe in which were involved the Rev. Charles Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, whose body was never recovered, Robert Hadow, and the guide Michel Croz. Alexander Seiler was the pioneer of the development of Zermatt as an Alpine resort.

BULLION ROOM OF EGYPT

HOPES OF SALVING INTACT

(World Copyright Reserved)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BREST, SEPT. 9

The Artiglio returned to Brest to-day. She lay at sea in the rain all yesterday waiting for slack water, but a three-day period of spring tides had set in, and the current was too strong for diving. Work will be resumed in a day or two.

Though they cannot for the moment work at sea, Signor Gianni and his assistants have plenty to occupy them in harbour. They are deep in plans for the salvage of the Egypt's treasure and they have ready a scheme which, if it succeeds—and there is every reason to hope that it will succeed—should rank as one of the most remarkable operations performed in the history of marine salvage. The divers intend, if possible, to cut into the hull of the Egypt as a surgeon cuts into the body of his patient, remove the bullion room as the surgeon might remove the patient's appendix, bring it to the surface without opening it and carry it bodily to land. In this way they hope to salve the whole of its contents at one stroke without losing a penny of it by the way.

The reasons for making this attempt are two. In the first place there is the question of time. A whole season will be needed to lay the bullion room bare. If the room were opened and its contents scooped up bit by bit the work would run into a third year. The second reason is that piecemeal salvage would involve an inevitable and perhaps heavy loss. Scoops and grabs, however ingeniously designed and cleverly used, cannot go into the corners and crannies of a rectangular chamber and pick out the last scraps of its contents. They can only get hold of the more exposed material, and must leave something like a third of it behind. The gold and silver in the Egypt are in wooden boxes, which are certainly rotten after eight years under water, and would fall to pieces when disturbed, and a very large amount is in coin, which would be scattered and lost. But if the bullion room itself can be brought up in one operation, the whole of its contents should be saved.

THE METHOD

Difficult though it will certainly be, the raising of the bullion room need not present any insuperable obstacles, though much depends on its construction. The method proposed is briefly this. First the whole of the ship's structure above the bullion room must be cleared away for some distance fore and aft. This would have to be done in any case, as it would be far too dangerous to drop a diver into a narrow hole with overhanging edges to trap him or cut his cable. What is wanted is an open space so wide that the diver cannot come into contact with its sides. Thus the attempt to raise the bullion room will involve no additional work beforehand.

When the clearance has been finished the bullion room, which is about 24ft. long, 6ft. wide, and 9ft. high, will be left perched on a bulkhead which runs along its length below and will be supported laterally by the deck on which it stands. A piece of the deck and hull will be blown away on each side so that the end of the bullion room stands clear. Then two slings or stirrups made of heavy steel crossbars and strong chains will be lowered and slipped over the exposed ends—an operation well within the powers of the Sorima's divers. A cylindrical caisson, through which supporting chains will pass, will next be lowered to within a few feet of the bullion room, where it will be automatically locked by a ratchet gear on the chains. Enough air will be pumped into the caisson to take the weight of the bullion room, and the remaining deck and bulkhead will then be cut away. Finally the caisson and bullion room together will gradually be raised to the surface, to be further secured and carried or towed to land

WEIGHT OF THE ROOM

The contents of the bullion room weigh 48 tons, and the room itself perhaps 15 tons. With patience and care there is no reason why the operation should not succeed. The most risky part of it will be the bringing of the caisson and its burden to land, but here again nothing will be left to chance. The necessary gear is already being designed in detail, and it is not likely that any possible contingency will be overlooked. Independent experts have already given their warm approval of the plan. The divers estimate that they will need 300 working hours to clear the way to the bullion room, which is roughly equivalent to three months under favourable conditions. Therefore the salvage operations constitute the programme for next year. For the present the divers will be content with removing the boat deck and making their preparations to mark the Egypt through the winter.

I have been asked by the Sorima to say that although they are in fact the contractors who have undertaken the salvage work, they entered into their agreement with Messrs. Sandberg and Swinburne on their own initiative after successful independent work elsewhere, and the methods and apparatus which they are using are entirely conceived and provided by them.

*** Pictures of the opening of the captain's safe appear on p. 16.

BATHER'S SURPRISE VISIT TO SUBMARINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 9

While a French submarine was cruising off the coast of Corsica yesterday evening, members of the crew were surprised to find a woman in bathing costume clinging to the side of the vessel. She gave her name as Miss Rutter, an Englishwoman, and asked permission to inspect the submarine. She was shown over the vessel by the captain, and then plunged back into the sea.

LATEST LONDON BETTING

THE ST. LEGER

05 to 20 agst. PARENTHESIS (t. & o.) (F. Darling).
11— 2— SINGAPORE (t. & o.) (Hogg).
13— 2— RAMESES THE SECOND (t. & o.) (Lawson).
7— 1— DIOLITE (t. & o.) (F. Templeman).
10— 1— UP MAJESTY (t. & o.) (R. C. Dawson).
100— 8— BEER (t. & o.) (J. H. Cannon).
100— 7— ALGONQUIN (t. & o.) (J. E. Watts).
100— 7— RUSTOM PASHA (o.) (R. C. Dawson).
20— 1— PRINCE PARADISE (o. 25 to 1, 5 (F. C. Pratt).
25— 1— IZIAD (o. 20 to 1 t.) (Lawson).
25— 1— CHRISTOPHER ROBIN (o.) (V. Gilpin).
40— 1— FAIRY PRINCE (o.) (F. Templeman).
66— 1— REDGWOOD (o.) (H. D. Peacock).

LEAGUE MEETING

MR. HENDERSON ON BRITISH POLICY

FRENCH TROOPS IN THE SAAR

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 9

The Council had many subjects for discussion this morning, varying from the continued presence of French troops in the Saar territory, which produced a lively exchange of views between the French and German Foreign Ministers, to "motor transport in times of crisis," which was perfunctorily referred to the Assembly on the proposition of the Foreign Minister of Poland.

The Saar discussion came last, but was the most important item of the morning. Herr Curtius fulfilled expectations by asking that a decision should be taken as quickly as possible in regard to the removal of the troops, for whose presence, he argued, no reason remained since the evacuation of the Rhineland. He agreed, however, with M. Briand's proposal that they should both talk the matter over with the *rapporteur*, who in this case is Signor Grandi (Italy). The troops in question consist officially of "an international railway protection force," a total of 800 having been authorized by the Saar Governing Commission and the League Council in 1927. The men were supplied by the States occupying the Rhineland, the purpose being the protection of the communications of the Armies of Occupation in the Rhineland. France provided 630 men, Great Britain 100, and Belgium 68.

Upon the evacuation of the Third Rhineland Zone, Great Britain withdrew her contingent, while France reduced hers to 200, and Belgium hers to 50. The German argument is that the Treaty of Versailles allowed only a gendarmerie in the Saar basin, and the special condition which called for the railway protection force had now ceased—a view with which the British Government agreed in theory and in fact. The French Government, on the other hand, argue that the force has other justifications than the security of the now withdrawn Armies of Occupation, and that the reduction of the total from 800 to 250 in fact corresponds to the altered needs of the situation.

MANDATES

The sitting began with a report by M. Procopé (Finland) on the ordinary session of the Mandates Commission (yesterday's report having been solely concerned with the special Palestine session of the Commission). The six Mandates under review were those of Syria and Lebanon, Tanganyika, French Togoland, Nauru, New Guinea, and South-West Africa. The *rapporteur* was very complimentary to France for having promulgated the Organic Law in Syria and Lebanon; and he was grateful to the Australian Government for the fullness of the information it had given to the Mandates Commission about New Guinea, although he expressed the hope that the "administrative organization might be established on a sounder foundation." He was critical of the high-handed action of the Government of South Africa for "abrogating without compensation, and without the dispossessed holders being entitled to make any appeal" certain titles to property in South-West Africa. He admitted that the South African Government had been within its legal right in promulgating the Concession Modification and Mining Law Amendment Act, but directed the Council's attention to the principles of equity, with which, he said, the promulgation hardly seemed to be compatible. He referred to the proposed closer union between Kenya and Tanganyika, upon which the German Foreign Minister intimated that he would have some observations to make later.

M. Procopé's report was adopted by the Council.

Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, was *rapporteur* for the amendment of the Constitution of Danzig, which is, of course, administered by the League. The Council agreed to the proposed reduction in the number of Senators and Deputies as voted by the Senate and Volkstag of Danzig themselves. Other matters dealt with were intellectual co-operation, refugees, minorities, counterfeit currency, and the protocol for the revision of the Statute of the Court of International Justice.

COVENANT AND PACT

Mr. Henderson received the representatives of the Press this evening and made a general statement of British policy in regard to the matters which would come before the Assembly.

In regard to the harmonization of the Covenant and the Pact, he said that neither his views nor those of the Prime Minister had changed at all since the last meeting, and he hoped the Assembly would find the recommendations of the special committee acceptable. It was sometimes argued, he said, that the position of the United States outside the League was a great objection to making the proposed amendments, but they were trying to put the Kellogg Pact into the Covenant, not the Covenant into the Kellogg Pact. A most anomalous position existed at present, with countries bound by the Pact of Paris never to make war in their private interests, but allowed to do so in certain circumstances by the Covenant.

No step would be taken in regard to the general act of arbitration without the full concurrence of the Dominions, and Mr. Henderson seemed to indicate that it might be necessary to wait until after the Imperial Conference in London before Great Britain would take a decision about adhering to it. Referring to disarmament the Foreign Secretary said there had been negotiations between France and Italy and he hoped that during this Assembly sufficient progress would be made to make possible the summoning of the Disarmament Conference proper next year.

The prospect of appreciable progress being made in the Franco-Italian naval negotiations, however, seems to be greatly diminished by the announcement that Signor Grandi is returning to Rome to-morrow, the reason given being that he has come to Geneva only for the meetings of the Council, and not for the Assembly. It had been hoped that he and M. Briand would have had a series of conversations on the naval problem, but there seems little chance of this if Signor Grandi is only coming back for a few meetings of the new Council, which is to be elected next week, for it is known that M. Briand will soon after that return to Paris.

INVALIDS

The condition of Lord Rathcreedan continues steadily to improve, it was stated yesterday, and no further bulletins will be issued.

No change was reported last night in the condition of Canon Newbolt.

Sir Harry Stonor, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last month, has made good progress and has left the nursing home for the country.

The condition of Sir Richard Barnett was last night stated to be unchanged.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER

TRIBESMEN SUING FOR PEACE

ORDER RESTORED IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9

Reports from the Kurram Valley to-day are as good as those during the week-end were serious. The appearance of troops, with guns and six-wheeled armoured cars able to move across country, has produced an immediate and salutary effect. The Afghan insurgents have retired, and their *maliks* (headmen) have come in to discuss peace.

The *maliks* asked that aeroplanes should not bomb their friends, the people of Tirah. This request doubtless reflects in some degree the resentment which the tribes harbour against certain aspects of

the air action, in particular that it affects women and children as well as fighting men. It also shows the feeling of impotence which aerial bombing produces in the boldest hillmen, and therefore bears witness to its effectiveness.

The only tribes on the border who were subjected to air action before the recent disorders were certain sections of the Mahsud Afridis, who were bombed during the rebellion between 1919 and 1923. It is stated that none of them has taken part in the disturbances of the past summer. The Royal Air Force claim that their vigorous operations over most of the frontier area since May have so affected tribal moral that it is now largely possible to exercise control by making demonstrations, without the necessity of bombing.

There is a belief that the Afridis are thoroughly subdued in spirit. The latest reports from all sections of the frontier indicate general quiet.

BOMBAY COMMUNAL DISORDERS

PEACE RESTORED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 9

Normal conditions have been restored in the northern part of Bombay Island, largely as a result of the intervention of Hindu and Moslem leaders, who effected a meeting of the local Moslem and Hindu residents. Spokesmen of both sides declared that the unhappy incidents of Saturday and Sunday, when Hindus and Moslems came into conflict during the progress of the Ganpati day celebrations, were the work of outside hooligans, and that the relations of the local residents were free, and would continue to be free, from communal prejudice.

The Bilashi area of the Satara district is now peaceful. The Collector yesterday held a Durbar, attended by 1,000 people sent by the villagers as representatives. He announced an extension of the time for the payment of grazing fees, which appears to have greatly impressed all present, and the day ended with sports in which police and villagers took part.

The more detailed information now available shows that when the outbreak of disorder there first occurred, from 5,000 to 10,000 men, drawn from the group of villages of which Bilashi is the centre, were gathered in open rebellion to defy the forest laws and any authority which attempted to deal with them. They had been led to believe that the British Raj had ceased and that Mr. Gandhi was in full control. All they had to do, they believed, was to refuse to pay and to resist any police action. Gandhi would put them right. They are now completely disillusioned, and their penitence appears genuine.

Polling for three seats in the Legislative Council takes place in Bombay to-morrow, when the Congress War Council intends to endeavour to picket the polling stations, in spite of the knowledge that the police are determined that this interference will not be tolerated.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 9

Arrangements have been completed for Pandit Motilal Nehru to go to Mussoorie on Thursday accompanied by his daughter.

SIND EDITOR SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, SEPT. 9

Shewak B. Motwani, editor and publisher of the *Sind Satyagraha Bulletin*, was this morning sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate at Karachi for publishing an unauthorized cyclostyle issue of the newspaper after repeated warnings. He was placed in the "C" class.

CALCUTTA PROCESSION DISPERSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9

An attempt to organize a reception for Miss Madeline Slade, disciple of Gandhi and daughter of an English admiral, was frustrated by the Calcutta police.

Miss Slade was walking from the Howrah station at the head of a crowd when she was met by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who advised her to proceed by motor-car, as her presence in the crowd might lead to disturbance. On her refusal Miss Slade was taken to police headquarters in a motor-car. A number of women who had joined the procession marched through Harrison-road and College-street calling upon passengers to descend from omnibuses and tramcars, and afterwards squatted in College-square, whence they were removed by the police.

*** The weekly official survey of the situation in India is published on page 14.

CLYDE SHIPYARD TO BE CLOSED

RATIONALIZATION AT DALMUIR

NEW COMPANY'S PLANS

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited—which was formed in February of this year by firms in the shipbuilding industry to eliminate redundant shipbuilding capacity and to secure more economical costs by a resultant concentration of production—has, as its first act, bought the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Limited, at Dalmuir, on the Clyde. Two small contracts on which the firm is engaged will be completed within the next few months. It is expected that the yard will be closed by the end of the year. Negotiations for the purchase and closing of two other yards—one on the West Coast of Scotland and the other on the East Coast of England—are in progress.

The following statement is issued by National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited:—

The naval shipbuilding establishment of Messrs. Wm. Beardmore and Co., Limited, at Dalmuir, on the Clyde, will cease to exist shortly, its shipbuilding yard having been purchased by National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited, the rationalization company formed by British shipbuilders six months ago, with a nominal capital of £10,000, subscribed by the shipbuilding companies, but with borrowing powers up to £3,000,000 and the support of banking authorities.

As the principal object of National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited, is the purchase of redundant shipyards, the dismantling and disposal of their contents, and the resale of the sites under restrictions against further use for shipbuilding, this purchase of the shipyard at Dalmuir means the end of shipbuilding there, although work in the other branches of Messrs. Beardmore at Dalmuir—the marine and general engineering works—will still continue. But no more ships can be laid down on the berths. The Dalmuir shipyard, which will complete the small amount of work now on hand, is expected to be closed by the end of 1930.

Negotiations between National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited, and two other shipyards, one on the West Coast of Scotland and the other on the East Coast of England, are in an advanced stage, and immediately arrangements are completed an announcement will be made.

FUTURE OF THE FIRM

A statement issued by Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Limited, after announcing the sale, says:—

This step has been taken in view of the post-War curtailment of warship work and the absence of an adequate volume of the high-class mercantile work for which the yard was suitable, and in order to permit of a concentration of the company's resources on the development of the marine and general engineering work at Dalmuir; at their forge and steel works at Parkhead; and on the other branches elsewhere of the heavy industries in which they still hold a leading position among British firms.

The Dalmuir shipbuilding yard is one of the largest on the Clyde. It was opened 25 years ago and was intended principally for the building of warships. The first vessel launched from the yard was the battleship Agamemnon. During the 14 years 1906 to 1919, when the last of the Wartime work was finished, Messrs. Beardmore built four battleships, seven cruisers, 21 destroyers, 13 submarines, six hospital ships, and a seaplane carrier. In the 11 years since 1919 the firm's naval construction has been limited to one cruiser and two submarines. The Dalmuir yard has 13 berths, ranging in size from 250ft. to 850ft., and its productive capacity, when fully occupied, is 60,000 gross tons. This year's naval construction programme is probably less than 40,000 tons. It is therefore apparent that the whole of the Admiralty's new construction this year is but two-thirds of what the Dalmuir yard itself could build.

When full of work the yard normally employed between 2,000 and 3,000 men. During the War the largest number engaged was 6,000, and in the "boom" after the War there was employment for between 4,000 and 5,000. Since then the number of workpeople has gradually declined, and it has probably not exceeded 1,500 in the last three years. To-day the number is about 500. Some of these men may find employment in one or other of Messrs. Beardmore's works, but the most substantial hope of re-employment will probably be associated with the beginning of work on the new giant Cunarder at Messrs. John Brown and Co.'s yard at Clydebank.

Messrs. Beardmore and Co. were originally steelmakers and armour and armament manufacturers. In 1905 they acquired the Napier shipyard and engine shop at Govan and were then able to build, armour, and arm warships completely. When warship work declined in volume after the War and the short-lived "boom" in merchant shipping collapsed there was a dearth of work of the type for which the Dalmuir yard was suitable. The only warships built by Messrs. Beardmore since the War have been the 10,000-ton cruiser Shropshire and two submarines. The notable liners built since the War have been the Cunarder Lancastria, the Anchor liner Cameronia, the Lloyd Sabaudo liners Conte Rosso, Conte Verdi, and Conte Biancamano, the Commonwealth liners Largs Bay and Esperance Bay, and last, the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Atholl.

As the official announcement shows, Messrs. Beardmore have sold the naval shipyard, but none of their other establishments. It is hoped that the concentration and reorganization of the company's undertakings, which are in progress, will enable Messrs. Beardmore to maintain their position as one of the foremost firms in the heavy industries of the country.

BRITISH SEAPLANES IN STOCKHOLM

SWEDISH PRINCE'S FLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 9

The R.A.F. seaplane squadron which is now visiting Scandinavia arrived in Stockholm this afternoon from Copenhagen, having taken just over six hours in the flight. Colonel the Master of Sempill, with the British Minister as passenger, flying his Puss Moth seaplane, met the squadron at the outskirts of the city and piloted the machines to the Stockholm airport.

While waiting news of the approach of the squadron the Master of Sempill went up in his machine with Prince Gustaf Adolf, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, and remained aloft for 45 minutes. The Prince controlled the machine, making four landings unaided.

On coming ashore Group Captain Nanson, with the British Air Attaché, who arrived with the squadron, was welcomed by Admiral Lübeck on behalf of the Swedish Air Force.

During their stay here a full programme of entertainments has been arranged for the members of the seaplane squadron.

AIRSHIP FLIGHT TO INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, SEPT. 9

Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Watt, of the Royal Airship Works at Cardington, has arrived at the Karachi airship base, where preparations for the reception of the airship R 101 next month are well advanced. He has taken up his duties as officer-in-charge of the airship base at Karachi and is in charge of the Karachi civil aerodrome.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION

ATTACK ON JUNTA GUARDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 9

At about 8 o'clock last night artillery fire was heard in the neighbourhood of Government House. Thousands of civilians, soldiers, and sailors were moving about in the Plaza de Mayo intermittently until after midnight, and from time to time machine-gun and rifle fire was heard. It was learned later that two lorries carrying armed men fired on the troops guarding the Central Post Office. The troops at Government House, believing that their comrades at the Post Office had been seriously attacked, then opened fire on the assailants. Firing continued intermittently for four hours.

It is believed that a false alarm of counter-revolution, intended to create the impression that the new Government could not assure the city's safety, led to confusion, and this in turn to the shooting in front of Government House. Once the confusion was cleared up calm was re-established. Those responsible for the occurrence are believed to have been identified, and if caught will be executed. The Government has the situation well in hand.

The swearing-in of the provisional Junta brought enormous crowds to the Plaza de Mayo, where the new Government was received with enthusiasm. No police or other armed forces were present, but the uncontrolled crowds behaved with splendid courtesy.

DR. IRIGOYEN

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 9.—Reports published here regarding the arrest of Dr. Irigoyen, the former President, are authoritatively stated to be incorrect. The Government has consented to his being lodged for the moment, at his own request, in the barracks of the 7th Infantry Regiment for reasons of health.

Four post office clerks have been summarily executed by a military firing squad after they had been discovered shooting from behind at some soldiers who were defending the post office. Some 15 men charged with looting have also been sentenced to be shot.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Associated Press Correspondent in Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine Ministry of the Interior has ordered the surrender of arms in the possession of private persons. In cases of non-compliance with the order the possessors of arms will be subject to martial law.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH EXHIBITION IN BUENOS AIRES

The Argentine Embassy in London issues the following statement:—

The Argentine Ambassador wishes to state that the recent events in Argentina will in no way affect the British Industries Exhibition which is to be held next March in Buenos Aires, and that there is not the slightest occasion for any misgiving as to the change of the situation having any prejudicial effect on its success. The Provisional Government has already declared its sympathy with this exhibition, and the numerous facilities which have already been accorded will be strictly observed. Not only the committee and exhibitors, but also visitors to Argentina, will be given every assistance by the Provisional Government, which has every desire of consolidating still further the traditional friendship and commercial relations between the two countries.

EMPLOYMENT RETURN

20,742 MORE OUT OF WORK

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that it is estimated that at August 25, 1930, there were approximately 9,548,600 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 36,100 less than a month before and 726,100 less than a year before.

On September 1, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,349,193 wholly unemployed, 614,008 temporarily stopped, and 97,243 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,060,444. This was 20,742 more than a week before, and 908,184 more than a year before.

Date	Persons normally in regular employment. Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment. Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
Sept. 1, 1930				
Men ..	973,371	383,181	94,501	1,451,053
Boys ..	47,940	12,727	223	60,890
Women ..	286,335	205,369	2,493	494,197
Girls ..	41,547	12,731	28	54,304
Total ..	1,349,193	614,008	97,243	2,060,444
Aug. 25, 1930				
Men ..	961,962	381,650	93,794	1,437,406
Boys ..	47,990	11,992	221	60,203
Women ..	282,713	203,092	2,506	488,311
Girls ..	41,185	12,575	22	53,782
Total ..	1,333,850	609,309	96,543	2,039,702
Sept. 2, 1929				
Men ..	623,193	177,365	73,240	873,798
Boys ..	35,195	4,130	139	37,464
Women ..	120,595	85,502	1,295	207,392
Girls ..	29,440	4,157	9	33,606
Total ..	806,423	271,154	74,683	1,152,280

During August 1930 the average numbers of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,314,078 wholly unemployed, 627,258 temporarily stopped, and 94,796 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,036,132, of whom 1,330,766 were men aged 21 and over, 106,799 men aged 18 to 20, 59,745 boys aged 14 to 17, 416,278 women aged 21 and over, 69,578 women aged 18 to 20, and 52,966 girls aged 14 to 17.

The average number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain is shown in the following table:—

—	August, 1930	July, 1930	August, 1929
Wholly unemployed ..	1,314,078	1,218,228	798,409
Temporarily stopped ..	627,258	652,924	289,649
Casuals	94,796	92,227	73,994
Total	2,036,132	1,964,379	1,162,052

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee on Monday, with Lord St. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of works submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £1,780,000, to provide employment for approximately 4,400 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 1,036 and are estimated to cost £14,350,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary Buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

SCIENTISTS AT BRISTOL

LAST FULL DAY

EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRISTOL, SEPT. 9

To-day has been the last full session of the Bristol Meeting. To-morrow there will not be even the usual "Butter meeting" for passing votes of thanks, but, after a meeting of the Council at 10 in the morning, the officers will wait on the Lord Mayor and the University authorities and convey their thanks for the excellent arrangements made and the warm welcome given.

The Committee of Recommendations met this afternoon and collated the applications for grants for scientific purposes, the suggestions for special committees, and the formal resolutions which came from the committees representing the different sections. The General Committee met at 5.30 and took the last formal step in the appointment of General Smuts as President of the Association for the Centenary Meeting to be held in London next year. The Committee also adopted the report of the Committee of Recommendations, on which the Council can now act. One of the most important duties which will devolve on the new Council is to consider what recommendations they will put before the committees appointed to organize the Centenary Meeting. These will meet, first separately, and afterwards jointly, in the Christmas vacation.

There are already two schools of thought. The London meeting is expected to be unusually large and it will be further swollen because the celebration of the Faraday Centenary and of the Jubilee of the Natural History Museum are to be held about the same time and each is expected to bring a train of delegates. One idea is that the Sections should be further subdivided in order that more communications on specialized branches should be received. The other is that an attempt should be made to divide the subjects rather than the meetings and to hold a series of reviews of the progress of each branch in the last century, in a form intelligible and interesting to those representing every branch of each Section.

As there were no more presidential addresses to be given, the Sections were able to devote themselves to detailed work, chiefly of a technical character. The Physicists and Mathematicians discussed methods of estimating the rate of flow in gases, meteorological acoustics, and some abstract theories in algebraic geometry. The Chemists were busy with gases and combustion. The Sections of Geology, Geography, and Anthropology discussed how far periods of great rain, which can be recognized as having occurred in Africa and elsewhere, can be correlated with the glacial periods in the northern hemisphere. In the Section of Zoology, Dr. Uvarov, a Russian entomologist now working at the British Museum, described the evidence for his theory that the migratory locust is a form in which a relatively harmless and non-migratory grasshopper appears from time to time.

AFRICAN LAKES

The afternoon was devoted to the biology of the great African lakes. Dr. Worthington, the principal contributor to the discussion, is leading an expedition to some of those that have been least studied. He has received grants from the Royal Society, the Natural History Museum, and the Geographical Society for the purpose, and it is hoped that the Association may also be able to contribute.

The Physiological Section was occupied with papers on carbon monoxide and dioxide, and the Psychologists discussed conditional reflexes and the curious, almost specific, effect of tuberculosis on the mind of the patient. The section on Education had a discussion of unusual importance on educational preparation for commerce and industry in this country and abroad, to which Sir Francis Goodenough made a striking contribution.

*** Reports of the Sectional meetings will be found on page 7.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales arrived at Fort Belvedere yesterday after a stay of a week with the King and Queen at Balmoral Castle. It is probable that before he finishes his holiday he will go to France again for more golf.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall at Buckingham-gate yesterday, attended by Lord Clinton, Lord Fortescue, Lord Radnor, and Major Hilgrove McCormick.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Ambassadors — THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION — 8.30
Cambridge — CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE — 8.15
Comedy — THE SILENT WITNESS — 8.30
Criterion — NINE TILL SIX — 8.30
Daly's — EL DORADO — 2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane — THE THREE MUSKETEERS — 2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's — THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN — 2.30 & 8.30
Everyman — THE FAR-OFF HILLS — 8.15
Gaiety — THE LOVE RACE — 8.15
Garrick — ALMOST A HONEYMOON — 8.30
Globe — STREET SCENE — 8.30
Haymarket — THE FIRST MRS. FRASER — 2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome — SONS O' GUNS — 2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's — BITTER SWEET — 2.30 & 8.30
Little — JEALOUSY — 9
London Pavilion — COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE — 8.15
Lyceum — TRAFFIC — 2.30 & 8.15
Lyric — LET US BE GAY — 2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith — THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST — 2.30 & 8.40
New — RICHARD III. — 8
Palace — FREDERICA — 8.15
Piccadilly — OPEN YOUR EYES — 2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse — CYNARA — 2.30 & 8.30
St. James's — THE SWAN — 2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's — PETTICOAT INFLUENCE — 2.30 & 8.30
Savoy — THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE — 2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's — ON THE SPOT — 2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum — 2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire — 6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's — 3 & 8
Palladium — 6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace — 6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall — B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace — 10 to 10
Tussaud's — 10 to 10
Zoological Gardens — 9 a.m. to 8 p.m

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra — ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT — 1 to 11
Astoria — GREEK STREET — 1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion — ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES — 12 to 11
Capitol — HELL'S ISLAND — 12 to 11
Carlton — THE BIG POND — 2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion — THE DAWN PATROL — 2.30 & 8.30
Empire — ROMANCE — 12 to 12
Kensington — ATLANTIC — 1 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion — FRENCH LEAVE — 2 to 11
New Gallery — ONCE A GENTLEMAN — 2 to 11
Plaza — LET'S GO NATIVE — 11.45 to 11
Polytechnic — PALESTINE — 2.30, 5.45, 8.15
Regal — THE YELLOW MASK — 1 to 11
Rialto — THE STORM — 1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre — HIGH SOCIETY BLUES — 12 to 11.45
Tivoli — RAFFLES — 12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND (all districts).—Light or moderate variable winds; mainly cloudy; rain at times; perhaps thunder locally; local fog in the early morning; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Rather unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The text has now been issued of the International Load Line Convention drawn up by the conference held in London this summer. (p. 9)

Messrs. William Beardmore and Co.'s naval shipbuilding yard at Dalmuir, on the Clyde, will be closed in a few months, having been bought by National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited, the rationalization company recently formed by British shipbuilding firms to buy and dispose of redundant yards. (p. 12)

Yesterday was the last full day of the Bristol meeting of the British Association. A large number of papers were read. (pp. 7 & 12)

Sir Edward Elgar conducted the performance of his oratorio, *The Apostles*, at the Three Choirs Festival at Hereford yesterday. (p. 10)

The Ministry of Labour's weekly return shows that on September 1 there were 2,060,444 persons registered in Great Britain as unemployed—20,742 more than a week before. (p. 12)

The existence of a new type of anti-aircraft gun has been confirmed by the Admiralty. (p. 17)

By the end of this month a beginning will have been made with the work of extending the Piccadilly tube railway to the north of London. (p. 9)

The first of the series of manœuvres in the Army training in the Salisbury Plain area has been concluded. (p. 17)

Our Motoring Correspondent writes on the models and prices of Humber cars for 1931. (p. 22)

The Select Committee on Estimates have issued their report in regard to Merchant Seamen's War Pensions, the Ministry of Pensions, Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Prisons, and Reformatory and Industrial schools. (p. 9)

The auction of the Mayfair site in Berkeley-square and Bruton-street has been postponed from September 25 to November 6. (p. 9)

About 130 female employees of the Rover Company, Limited, of Coventry, withdrew their labour yesterday because the company were endeavouring to introduce the new French system of piecework. (p. 14)

Sixty aircraft and 20 vessels of the Atlantic Fleet were engaged last night in a combined exercise in which the seroplanes were given the task of harassing the warships and impeding their attack on the defenceless town of Cowes. (p. 14)

Recent excavations at Caistor, near Norwich, establish that the town was occupied by the Romans at the end of the fourth century and possibly at the beginning of the fifth. (p. 9)

The Nower, 60 acres of parkland near Dorking, Surrey, has been given to the town by Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barclay. (p. 14)

POLITICS

Mr. Dixey, Conservative M.P. for Penrith and Cockermouth, has written to Mr. Baldwin asking him to give a stronger lead to the Conservative Empire policy. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

As a result of the R.A.F. action on the Indian frontier, hostile tribesmen from Afghanistan have come over to negotiate for peace. After the intervention of Hindu and Moslem leaders normal conditions have been restored in Bombay, where communal disagreements provoked disorder on Saturday and Sunday. (p. 12)

Rough weather prevents for the present any further operations in the salvage of the Egypt. The divers have prepared a scheme for raising the bullion room of the liner intact. (p. 12)

At Geneva last night Mr. Henderson made a statement to the Press on British policy in regard to matters which would come before the Assembly. At the meeting of the League Council there was a lively exchange of views between the French and German Foreign Ministers on the continued presence of French troops in the Saar. (p. 12)

An attack on the Post Office, resulting from the spreading of false rumours, led to intermittent firing throughout Monday night in Buenos Aires. The Junta is reported to have the situation in hand. (p. 12)

A Bill providing for reductions in public service salaries and new taxation was yesterday introduced in the Tasmanian Parliament. (p. 11)

The second victim of the motor-car accident in the Scheldt has been identified as Mrs. Sari Gabrielle Crocker. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales arrived at Fort Belvedere yesterday from Balmoral Castle. (p. 12)

SPORT

The Doncaster St. Leger meeting was begun yesterday, when the race for the Champagne Stakes was won by Sir A. Bailey's Portlaw. (p. 5)

The South of England beat the M.C.C. at Folkestone yesterday by 76 runs; there was no play in the match at Scarborough. (p. 6)

The South of England Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Eastbourne yesterday. (p. 6)

It has been decided to make no change in either team in the second polo match between England and America for the Westchester Cup at Meadow Brook to-day. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Italian Banking Fusion; German Debt Figures; Floating Debt Position; Calico Printers' Balance-Sheet, Interesting Dividends; Canadian Corporation's Expansion; A Banking Souvenir; Sugar Planters' Lower Dividend; Danish Insurance Troubles; and The International Convention on Loadlines. (p. 18)

In Lombard Street money was in keener demand and loan rates advanced. Discount rates were unaltered. France bought the bulk of the £560,000 of African gold in the bullion market, the price being 84s. 11½d. per oz. Foreign Exchanges were more favourable to sterling, the Paris, Berlin, Italian, Swiss, Belgian, and New York rates all advancing. Argentine and Brazilian currencies appreciated. (p. 19)

In the Stock Markets yesterday the outstanding feature was the strength of British Funds. Rubber shares rallied slightly, but Oil shares were dull. Industrial shares reacted further. (p. 18)

FACING THE MUSIC

The Australian Government seems to be finding some difficulty in reaching a decision on the precise measures necessary to carry out the pledge to balance the Federal Budget, given by MR. SCULLIN before his departure to attend the Imperial Conference. It appears that some members of the Cabinet are reluctant to embark on the reduction in wages and salaries accepted in principle by the PRIME MINISTER and are endeavouring to explore other sources of economy in the hopes of attaining budgetary equilibrium. In the circumstances such hesitation is perhaps natural enough. The reduction of what is now fashionably termed the "standard of living" is always an unpleasant task, particularly for a Labour Government, since it runs counter to all the most cherished precepts of Labour doctrine. At the same time it is clear that any postponement of the measures which all thoughtful observers both here and in Australia know to be necessary cannot fail to exercise an unfavourable influence on Australian credit, which, as the recent movement in the London stock markets has shown, has not been enhanced, to say the least of it, by the irresponsible threats of financial default uttered by a small but vociferous body of extremists in New South Wales. Fortunately the timely and uncompromising disavowal by MR. SCULLIN and his deputy, MR. FENTON, of any intention of repudiation has made it perfectly clear to every one that talk of this kind can be dismissed as idle chatter. Nevertheless the existence of a body of opinion of this type, however unrepresentative of the real feelings of the Australian people, makes it doubly imperative that the bull should be taken by the horns with the least possible delay. The diagnosis of SIR OTTO NIEMEYER, which was accepted unanimously by the Financial Conference of Federal and State Treasurers, made it perfectly plain that drastic measures would have to be taken in order to balance the Budgets of the States and the Commonwealth. Most of the States have already taken steps towards the necessary retrenchment, and the Federal Government can scarcely afford to lag behind. Any doubts that may have continued to linger in the minds of Federal Ministers should surely have been dispelled by the Federal revenue returns for the first two months of the financial year, which disclosed a deficit considerably greater than had been anticipated. It is difficult, therefore, to see how the Federal Budget can be made to balance unless the all-round reduction in salaries agreed to by MR. SCULLIN under pressure from the State Governments is put into force as soon as possible.

Unfortunately neither Federal nor State Governments have been assisted in the invidious and delicate task of retrenchment by the recent manifesto of MR. HUGHES, which sponsors all that is most pernicious in the recent tendencies of Australian economic life. It might have been expected that a former Prime Minister who held the responsibility of office during the War would at least have given some words of encouragement to those who are grappling with a scarcely less critical situation. Unhappily, like some other men who rose to popularity and leadership during that supreme emergency, he has proved a less sagacious counsellor in times of peace, singling out for commendation precisely those easy and popular courses which have brought Australian finances to their present plight, and even going to the length of stirring up invidious sentiment against Great Britain. Were MR. HUGHES's position in his own country what it once was, a pronouncement of this kind might well be taken more seriously than it is by either the Australian or the British public. But, as the recent message from our Melbourne Correspondent clearly indicates, he is regarded by the vast majority of his fellow-citizens as an extinct volcano. Nevertheless, pronouncements of this kind, as ARCHBISHOP MANNIX did not hesitate to remark, "do a great "deal of harm." The Federal Government has before it a hard enough task as it is in carrying out financial reforms which are in the nature of things bound to be unpopular, without the encouragement of the recalcitrant elements in its own party by one who, in the eyes of the outside world at least, has attained the position of an elder statesman.

There are, moreover, other reasons also which make it not unnatural (however regrettable it may be) that the Federal Government should for the moment adopt what seems to be a hesitating attitude. The Cabinet, hitherto untrained in the responsibility of office, has been temporarily deprived of its leader by the occasion of the Imperial Conference. It has been called upon to deal with a situation of peculiar difficulty owing to the uncertain attitude of its own supporters, to many of whom the drastic measures demanded by the present crisis are bound to appear unpalatable. Until the attitude of the unions has been more clearly defined there is at least every excuse for treading cautiously. The Council of Trade Unions met yesterday in Melbourne, and there is every indication that the powerful Australian Workers' Union will offer a resistance to the policy of retrenchment which may yet prove formidable. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Federal Government, although it has definitely rejected the disastrous proposals of the extremists in New South Wales and reaffirmed its decision to carry out the pledge given by MR. SCULLIN, should have found it advisable to hold its hand pending negotiations with the employers' and workers' organizations. Meanwhile the outcome of these discussions will be watched in this country with interest not wholly untinged by anxiety. The Government will certainly need an unusual measure of tact, patience, and courage, if it is to be successful in applying the remedies so clearly pointed out by SIR OTTO NIEMEYER and endorsed by itself. But if the situation demands caution, it also brooks neither hesitation nor delay. Half measures are only too likely to prove worse than useless, and every week which passes can only make the ultimate task of restoration more difficult.

A Famous Shipyard

The purchase for dismantling of the naval shipyard of MESSRS. WILLIAM BEARDMORE and Co., LIMITED, at Dalmuir signifies the approaching end of an establishment which, in the fifteen years preceding and including the War, played a great part in equipping Britain for defence at sea. In that period the yard built forty-five warships, a seaplane carrier, and six hospital ships. Of the warships four were battleships, seven were cruisers, twenty-one destroyers, and thirteen submarines. MESSRS. BEARDMORE purchased the Napier shipyard and engine shop at Govan in order to become the builders of the ships that their engineering works were equipped to armour and arm. They were already one of the great armament firms of the country, and when they became shipbuilders also they were self-sufficing for the construction of large and small ships of defence. The Dalmuir yard is one of the largest on the Clyde and during the War it employed as many as 6,000 men and boys. Its thirteen berths, ranging in size from 250ft. to 850ft., have a building capacity of 60,000 gross tons. Laid out and organized primarily for the building of warships, it was obliged in the after-War period to compete for orders of another kind. The demand for ships of war has declined so greatly that in eleven years MESSRS. BEARDMORE have had contracts for only one cruiser and two submarines. The firm has in those eleven years made some notable additions to the world's mercantile marine, but in turning perforce from naval to mercantile shipbuilding it has added to a shipbuilding capacity which was more than adequate for the world's requirements. The closing of the yard is really a deferred industrial casualty of the War. The Dalmuir yard itself could build much more than all the tonnage included in this year's programme of naval construction.

An establishment preparing for war has succumbed in peace time because warships are in declining demand. Warship work in private yards to-day is one-fifth of what it was at the end of 1928, and not much more than one-twentieth of what it was immediately before the War. That is the short explanation of the closing of the Dalmuir yard. The manner of the closing is wise. The yard has been sold to National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited, a company representing shipbuilding interests, which was formed in the early part of this year for the express purpose of reducing the number of shipyards. The productive capacity of our shipbuilding plant is far in excess of the demand for ships. Several things have contributed to the want of balance between potential supply and actual demand. The needs of the War—not only the building of warships but also the urgency of replacing merchantmen sunk by enemy submarines—led to increases of berths and equipment. Apart from other considerations, those increases alone would have given the shipbuilding industry a surplus of building power in normal times. Not only, however, has warship building in private yards fallen away to next to nothing; there is also a smaller demand for merchant vessels. Moreover, owing to increases of size, fewer ships are needed to provide the same amount of tonnage, and, owing again to increased speed, journeys are quicker and more round trips can be made in a given time. In the years that preceded the War a million and a half tons of shipping represented 500 ships under construction, but to-day the number would be no more than 350. It follows, therefore, that the number of berths can be greatly reduced without reducing our shipbuilding capacity below the level either of the pre-War period or of the foreseeable demand of many years ahead. The purchase of the Dalmuir yard is the first achievement of National Shipbuilders' Security, Limited, in bringing about in an orderly and rational way such a contraction of the shipbuilding industry as will restore economic strength and stability. It is announced that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of two other yards, one in Scotland and the other in England, and, as a premature statement would clearly be inadvisable, the probability is that the negotiations are nearing completion. Here then is evidence that the shipbuilding industry is putting its house in order, not by curtailment of production or employment, but by corporate action to arrange production more economically and advantageously to the employers and also to the workpeople who stand to gain more from regularity of work than they lose in permanent unemployment.

The Men for Commerce

How far can commerce strictly be called a science? The business of selling might equally be regarded as an art, though there is no need to quarrel with SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH'S word, especially as in delivering the address which we summarize this morning he was facing a scientific audience. But just as medicine, which was at one time no more than an art, established itself as a science, so in commerce a similar development may be witnessed. Modern business unquestionably demands all the ordered thought and systematized knowledge, which is science, that can be put into it, and, that being so, it calls for first-rate character and intellect. Whether it is now getting what it needs in this country is doubted by many; and, as SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH maintains, it is a question of education, not in the technical sense, but in that of the larger qualities which it is the business of the highest education to foster. SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH is at the present moment the chairman of a committee of inquiry on the subject which has already issued an interim report; but its urgency justifies a constant attention to it. If it is a general experience, as it has been that of one headmaster lately, to find among the best boys a disinclination for commercial life, there must be something narrow in the scholastic outlook, for there are more boys at school than there used to be, and in several professions recruiting has diminished or overcrowding has grown. On the other side, there are notoriously sad cases of well-educated young men unable to find any openings; and science as a branch of industry is often very poorly remunerated. Not all employers have vision enough to recognize promising material when they see it, or to understand that a type which served them well enough in former days will not serve them in the future.

"In industry and commerce," says SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH, "there is always room in "the upper ranks for first-rate men." To boys of promise this should be encouraging; for SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH'S desire is not so much to lay down the school curriculum, as to dispel the notion that there is anything inferior in a business career. If ever business was the art of selfish moneymaking, it has long ceased to be that in a country which must live by its business men as much as it must be protected by its Army and Navy. Everything indeed conspires to make modern business a field for the best talents. It offers a satisfaction for many of the strongest human instincts—contact with mankind, cooperation with a team, and endless scope for knowledge and intellectual ingenuity. The team spirit is consciously trained in the public schools; but it is more doubtful if intellectual interests are equally well looked after in all of them. Commerce, it is true, wants something better than the diligent student; and the suitable type ought to be forthcoming with encouragement. The emphasis, however, which SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH lays on "character plus brains" appears to suggest that in his opinion the brains are often not given enough to occupy themselves with at school. If good mental habits are not developed there they are exceedingly difficult to acquire afterwards.

National Parks

The papers and discussions at the Bristol meeting of the British Association do not carry the question of national parks much farther, and indeed seem a little superfluous until the appearance of the report of DR. ADDISON'S Committee. The members of that body, competent Government servants, have received abundant evidence from experts and enthusiasts, and may be expected to give a clear account of possible sites and their merits, and, more than likely, a rather disillusioning statement of difficulties connected with existing rights and with the cost of acquisition and maintenance. In the meantime it is clear that many worthy persons are advocating many worthy objects, all supposed to fall under the general designation of a national park, an area to be preserved from encroachment or spoliation, and dedicated to the recreation of the people. The term "recreation" must be given a wide connotation, and it is inevitable that it will embrace objects not easy to reconcile, the more so if the national parks are to be supported from national funds with the implication that they must be open to the people.

The primary idea is the preservation of large areas of natural beauty. A territory including Snowdon, the Forest of Dean, a big deer forest in Scotland, and similar sites have been suggested. Such schemes are delightful, but the cost of compensation to owners, the purchase of mineral rights, and the difficulty of access to any except local inhabitants and persons of sufficient means have to be faced. Even national parks will require guardians to control not only visitors, but also the exuberance of nature, and guardians have to be housed and clothed. Next there is the question of roads. Many of those most friendly to the preservation of wild scenery are hostile to motor roads. But if there is not access of that kind, how are the people, the owners of the parks, to get there and to enjoy the amenities? Are the only visitors to be sturdy pedestrians? If the people are taken there by charabancs and buses there will have to be garages, petrol stations, and refreshment rooms. It has been urged by many, moreover, that the national parks must be provided with rest camps for the holidays of city workers, of boy-scouts and "brownies." These are excellent purposes, but they will imply what, in all respect to the member for Bow and Bromley, may be called "Lansburies," areas with open-air swimming baths, and tea-gardens, running grounds, cricket pitches, tennis courts, and bowling greens. Finally there is the most desirable object of preserving the wild flowers, the native mammals, the birds, the butterflies, and other insects. How far there would be a gain to these wild inhabitants if their fastnesses were thrown open to the public, traversed by charabancs, and overrun by holiday makers, is at least doubtful. And how far botanists and entomologists, who have hitherto been able to collect native plants, butterflies, or beetles, will be pleased to find their former hunting grounds subjected to the regulations and by-laws of a town park is even more doubtful. But DR. ADDISON and his colleagues are engaged in solving these and other riddles, and the delay in issuing their report will cause no surprise.

ST. KILDA AND ITS COLDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With regard to the prevalence of colds on St. Kilda following the landing of strangers, may I mention that the same susceptibility is found among other small island communities similarly cut off, notably Tristan da Cunha and Pitcairn? On every occasion on which ships have visited Tristan in recent years reports have afterwards reached me of the epidemic of colds which has followed, and Mrs. Rogers, in "The Lonely Island," made particular mention of it when referring to the after-effects of the visit of H.M.S. Dublin in 1923, when she said:—

> After the departure of H.M.S. Dublin there was quite an epidemic of very bad colds all through the island, and many of the people were very unwell for some days, but it did not amount to influenza. It is, however, very curious that this is always the case when a ship from outside stays at the island.

Seeing how few people land when a ship does call, it is matter for conjecture whether the infection is not found on the ship itself and the islanders are affected through visiting it. It would be helpful to the inhabitants to know how these colds are to be avoided, and scientific opinion would be very welcome.

Yours obediently,
DOUGLAS M. GANE, Tristan da Cunha Fund.

3, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1, Sept. 8.

PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—From the standpoint of nearly 70 years I am much interested in Miss F. Schofield's letter on "Parents and their Children" in *The Times* to-day. George Macdonald's words have often been on my lips, "God sends us to school when He gives us children," and, I may add, "grandchildren." As a grandmother, I have to readjust my ideas of mutual education with the coming generation. Indeed I feel that those who are deprived of children miss much of educational value that can be obtained in no other way.

I am, &c.,
C. R. FARRER.

Copgrove, Bagley Wood, Oxford, Sept. 8.

CONGRESS AND THE CONFERENCE

THE PRICE OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

A WORD TO ENGLISH POLITICIANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The failure of the efforts made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to bring about a cessation of the Civil Disobedience movement and to induce the Congress leaders to participate in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference cannot but sadden the hearts of all sincere well-wishers of India's constitutional progress. The movement has already done incalculable harm to Indian trade, is slowly ruining some of our infant industries, has resulted in grievous loss of life and property in different parts of the country, has been the cause of thousands of our countrymen being sent to gaol, has ruined the careers of thousands of our Indian students, and has taught the uneducated masses in India a lesson which will not be easily forgotten. The weapon now placed in their hands is certain to be made use of in the future by the discontented sections of our vast population against the National Government when India becomes self-governing.

Instead of putting an end to the deplorable conditions with which India is confronted as a result of this movement the Congress leaders are prolonging a struggle which is sure to prove disastrous to the cause of India's ordered progress. Not only have they absolutely ignored the urgent need of bringing about an amicable settlement of intercommunal difference in order to place an agreed constitutional scheme before the Round-Table Conference, as was suggested by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in his memorable speech in the House of Commons, but they are persisting in a course which is likely to accentuate the differences already existing among our heterogeneous population. It behoves the leaders of all non-Congress parties now to realize the seriousness of the responsibility resting upon their shoulders—to counteract the forces of disruption which, if left unchecked, will result in irreparable injury to India.

On the other hand, it is equally essential that the leaders of the three great political parties in England should realize the startling change which has come over India, more particularly during the last five years. As a result of the rapidly developing conditions in that country, the contest in India is now undoubtedly between those who, being convinced that the future of India lies within the British Commonwealth of Nations, are earnestly desirous of India attaining Dominion status as an integral part of that great Commonwealth and those who have adopted complete independence as their goal. Pronouncements such as those made recently by Mr. Winston Churchill are, beyond doubt, calculated to weaken the hands of the Dominion Status Party and to strengthen those of the Congress school. I would earnestly appeal to all sincere well-wishers of the British connexion, in England as well as in India, to set themselves to work in order to find the right solution of the difficult problem we have to face instead of indulging in language which can only rouse feelings of resentment and antagonism. How best to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indian *intelligentsia* and thereby to strengthen the tie which binds India to England is a task worthy of the highest statesmanship.

Yours faithfully,
MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

Continental Palace Hotel, Blankenberghe, Sept. 8.

COCKINGTON FORGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of December 7, 1929, a letter from Mr. Thomas Scales Carter was printed which referred to a rumour that Cockington Forge, Torquay, might be bought by an American for transportation. A question was also asked in the House with regard to this matter.

I am now happy to inform you that I have the authority of the owner of Cockington Court to say that the Forge is not sold, and has never been offered for sale; neither has a sale been contemplated by the Lord of the Manor.

Your obedient servant,
A. R. POWYS, Secretary.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 20, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, Sept. 6.

A CITY ON A HILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those who know Laon, and many others also, must have read with delight the attractive article on the city in *The Times* to-day. But not all will share the writer's impression that the colossal sculptured oxen on the Cathedral towers give "a pagan touch to the whole." The old legend is that the white oxen owe their place there to their willingness in dragging the stones for the building up the hill; and if the way of recognizing their service is unique, it does not seem alien to the spirit of medieval Christianity.

Your obedient servant,
W. R. SORLEY.

King's College, Cambridge, Sept. 8.

ROADS IN THE HIGHLANDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just returned from a motoring tour in the Western Highlands, moved to gratitude that we escaped accident owing to skilful driving. When one gets into the heart of this land of mountains, lochs, and valleys, the scenery compares in variety and beauty with anything to be seen in Italy or Norway, but the roads, as, for instance, between Gairloch and Inchnadamph, are so neglected as to be dangerous to traffic. They are narrow, the sides in places fall away precipitously, and the surface is so rough that it is difficult to avoid skidding.

The livelihood of the scant population of this part of Scotland depends mainly on visitors from the outer world, and especially those who delight in fishing. On all hands in Scotland one sees indications of competition on the part of various Government Departments to prove their efficiency. A little attention to the roads of the Western Highlands would not only prove to the advantage of the inhabitants, since it would increase the number of visitors, but might be the means of saving life.

Yours, &c.,
ARCHIBALD HURD.

Rhuarden, Grantown-on-Spey, Sept. 8.

CANVASSING IN SOUTH PADDINGTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to your remarks in regard to the vacancy in South Paddington, I should like to inform you that canvassing in the interests of the United Empire Party is taking place and that one of their representatives called at my house only a few days ago.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM SOMERS SCHUSTER.

20, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2, Sept. 9.

"AFTER AN OPERATION"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Possibly Mr. Buckston Browne would be better pleased with the statement of his eminent French *confrère* on similar dismal occasions: "Il est mort, mais il est mort guéri." It satisfied the doctor, even if it failed to console the survivors.

I am, &c.,
W. A. J. ARCHBOLD.

Selwyn Croft, Cambridge.

AN INDIAN DIARY

III.—CANDID PEN PORTRAITS

SOCIAL OCCASIONS

The third of the series of articles compiled from "An Indian Diary" gives Edwin Montagu's impressions of many of the men he met during his visit to India in 1917-18 and also some caustic comments on official entertainments.

All through the diary which Edwin Montagu kept while he was in India drawing up the Reform scheme which bears his name and Lord Chelmsford's there are little pen portraits of the men with whom he was dealing. His frank estimates of the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, Lord Ronaldshay, and Lord Pentland have already been given in the extracts quoted from the diary in the earlier articles. Some of the other sketches are equally candid.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is described in an early entry as "a little rough Irishman with great vigour of expression." Some time later he is "still opposed to everything" and ". . . determined to maintain his position as the idol of the reactionary forces and to try to govern with the iron hand."

"Monty" Butler (Sir Montagu Butler) is a "very clever fellow of very broad views" and Sir William Vincent a "curious creature." Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, the Indian member of the delegation, is "dear old Basu," but he is also a "wicked old man," because he "does not read the documents that are given to him." At breakfast once Sir James (now Lord) Meston asked him "whether he would rather be a Brahmin or a Scotsman, and Basu replied: 'I would not be a Brahmin under any circumstances.'"

Mr. Charles Roberts, also a member of the delegation, "always tries to draft everything as if it was a statute." After a long meeting on a hot afternoon, when Mr. Roberts had "kept on objecting to new proposals," Montagu makes this entry:—

> He [Roberts] is the most maliciously-minded man I have ever come across. I believe if you asked him to stay with you for a week-end he would not take the proposal in that form; he would understand it to mean that I was proposing a statute which would say: "Be it enacted that, on the appointed day, Mr. Roberts, member of Parliament for Lincoln, shall proceed, save as mentioned in section 10 of this Act," &c., &c. My method of working is so different—forming conclusions and training myself to discard them, without prejudice, for better ones. This cautious phrasing makes us in dialectics miles apart. However, there it is: we emerged!

Sir William Meyer (Finance Member of the Government of India) is criticized as a man who "regards everything from a very narrow Indian point of view." Mr. Lionel Curtis is summed up as "a strange mixture of impossible inhumanity and soundness." Mrs. Besant Montagu finds impressive. After a talk with her he writes:—

> She kept her silvery, quiet voice, and really impressed me enormously. If only the Government had kept this old woman on our side! If only she had been well handled from the beginning! If only her vanity had been appealed to! She is an amusing old thing. . . . She implored us to come to the Congress. Oh, if only Lloyd George were in charge of this thing! He would, of course, dash down to the Congress and make them a great oration. I am prevented from doing this. It might save the whole situation.

INDIAN FIGURES

Montagu also sets down frankly his impressions of Indian Princes and Indian politicians. At Delhi he decides that the Maharajah of Patiala, who "has developed into a very fine fellow," is "one of the nicest men here," but the Maharajah of Alwar is "far and away the cleverest of them." "One is talking to a real statesman when one is talking to him. He sees all difficulties in all problems." Lord Sinha is "really on the whole the greatest gentleman and the most loyal and attractive Indian I have known."

The Maharajah of Jaipur, who complains that he is "old and old-fashioned," is a "fine-looking old man, with a white beard and a beautiful dress." He keeps explaining that he is "a goods train and cannot travel at a higher speed." Sir Sankaran Nair is described in an entry after a conference at Delhi as "really an impossible person." The passage continues:—

> His dissenting minute consists mainly of ill-constructed suggestions, badly thought out, and abuse of the British Government. He shouts at the top of his voice, refuses to listen to anything when one argues, and is absolutely uncompromising. At the same time he has no knowledge of loyalty to his colleagues, and consults the whole of the Congress about every minute that he writes. If he is typical of Indian opinion I despair.

Among Montagu's visitors on a November day in Delhi was Surendranath Banerji, "loquacity itself, garrulous, sedulous," but with "no sign of moderation or compromise in him." Then came Mr. Jinnah, "young, perfectly mannered, impressive looking, armed to the teeth with dialectics," and afterwards "the renowned Gandhi," who is described as follows:—

> He [Gandhi] is a social reformer; he has a real desire to find grievances and to cure them, not for any reasons of self-advertisement, but to improve the conditions of his fellow men. . . . He dresses like a coolie, forswears all personal advancement, lives practically on the air, and is a pure visionary. He does not understand details of schemes; all he wants is that we should get India on our side. He wants the millions of India to leap to the assistance of the British Throne. In fact, I may say here that, revolutionary or not, loathing or not as they may do the Indian Civil Service, none of these Indians show any sign of wanting to be removed from connexion with the British Throne.

The Pandit Madan Malaviya, "the most active politician in any Council," is seen as "a man of beautiful appearance, clad in white, with a beautiful voice, perfect manners, and an insatiable ambition." Motilal Ghose, editor of the Amritsa *Bazar Patrika*, is a "fine old boy, gentle in his manner, with a strong sense of humour, a devout Brahmin, a fierce politician, thoroughly bitter, with a profound disbelief in public of our good intentions, though accepting them in private." In Madras there was an interview with Ramaswami Aiyar, "one of the cleverest men I have ever met in my life, very extreme, but very, very, very able"—and he "tied us completely into knots."

DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS

The social "functions," the "enormous" dinner and luncheon parties, the receptions and the garden parties, which he had to attend bored Montagu greatly. At one luncheon in Calcutta there was "a wonderfully representative crowd." "Extremists, Conservatives, Mohammedans, Hindus, revolutionaries, were all there." He goes on, however:—

> Any number of snapshots were taken and then a group; and after lunch a young woman played and sang that harmless, wailing song, "Bande Mataram" ("Hail to the Motherland"), proscribed once as illegal, and therefore made enormously popular with the Indians. Basu turned to me and said: "We always stand up when this song is sung; do you mind?" Of course I said "No," and we all stood up. I do not think Maffey will ever forget it.
>
> I came home at 3, after a lunch warranted to kill anybody who ate it. Cooked on the European principle, the menu would have to be seen to be believed. Dish followed dish;

meat followed meat; sweet followed sweet. Well, well, abstinence secured my survival.

In the evening there was an "enormous dinner party." Sixty-one people sat down to dinner after the "pantomime of presentation" first to the Governor and Lady Ronaldshay and then to the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford.

In Madras there were more luncheon and dinner parties. One of them he records as follows :—

In the evening there was a dinner party. I do not know what I am to do about these dinner parties. I cannot keep awake after dinner; in fact, after I had yawned three times in quite a nice woman's face, she asked me if I found Madras a sleepy place.

A day or two later there was an "interminable garden party of 850 people, grossly insmanaged because I was left to be stared at by everybody and quite unable to find anybody to talk to."

(To be concluded)

*** The first article in this series was published in *The Times* on Monday. The second appeared yesterday.

"An Indian Diary," by Edwin S. Montagu, edited by Venetia Montagu, will be published shortly by William Heinemann, Limited.

SITUATION IN INDIA

THE KURRAM FIGHTING

In its review of the situation in India for the week ended September 6, issued last night, the Government of India describes the attacks by Frontier tribesmen on the Militia post at the head of the Kurram Valley.

The Peshawar border has remained quiet throughout the week (the review states), and there have been no fresh developments of any importance in the Mohmand country or in Tirah. The storm centre has been the Kurram Border, where the activities of the hostiles mentioned in last week's summary gave cause for considerable anxiety. They occupied positions on the high ground along the actual boundary line, from which they were able to direct heavy fire on Militia pickets and on motor transport using the road. On September 3 and 4 these hostile positions on both banks of the Kurram river were strongly reinforced, guns were brought into action, and hostile positions were shelled on the afternoon of the 4th.

Matters came to a head on the night of September 4, when the hostiles delivered a strong and determined attack on Kharlachi Militia post and village, and on the picket positions held by our village levies on both banks of the Kurram river. The hostile positions were strongly reinforced late in the evening of the 4th, and it seemed clear that an attack was impending. Militia guns were brought into action, and 35 rounds of shrapnel were fired on the hostile positions before dark. The first round registered a direct hit on a hostile picket, and the fleeing tribesmen came under heavy fire from our village levies. The guns apparently disconcerted the enemy programme, and hostile fire ceased until about 9 p.m., when a heavy attack was delivered. Towards midnight two further hostile *lashkars* arrived and joined in the attack.

A HARD FIGHT

The enemy centre penetrated along the river two miles, and inflicted some casualties on the defenders of the river-bank villages. The attack on Kharlachi was particularly heavy, and the levies had a hard fight to defend the immediate vicinity of these villages. About 1 a.m. several hundred enemy advanced against Kharlachi Militia post. The Militia reserved fire until the enemy were within close range, and then opened heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. By 1.30 a.m. it was clear that the enemy was retiring on all points, and by 2 a.m. they were completely beaten off. Our casualties during the night were:—Villagers, seven killed, seven wounded; Militia, three wounded. The enemy casualties have not yet been ascertained, but are certainly heavy. The hostiles retired across the border, but reoccupied their former positions on the boundary line on the afternoon of the 5th, and killed one Militia sepoy. By the morning of the 6th the Kharlachi area was quiet, and it is hoped that the heavy casualties sustained on the previous night may have lessened the enthusiasm of the hostiles.

There are, however, some indications of a fresh hostile concentration in the Peiwar area, and the necessary defensive dispositions have been made. On the other side of Kurram Valley air action has been continued, when weather conditions permitted, against two sections of the Chamkannis, who remain obdurate.

THE PEACE PARLEYS

Referring to the failure of the efforts made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to persuade the Congress leaders to call off the civil disobedience movement, "owing to the unreasonable and impracticable nature of the latter's demands," the review says:—

Apart from prejudging certain issues of first-rate constitutional importance, these demands most closely affect the financial interests of local governments, and represent an attempt to impose the views of one party without reference to the opinions of others, and to practical constitutional and financial considerations. In a third aspect they involve recognition by the Government of action on restraint of trade, and the continuance of several of the main activities of the civil disobedience movement under official sanction. The proposals as a whole are so far removed from practical politics as to suggest that they have been put forward deliberately for propaganda purposes. Intimation has been conveyed to those responsible for them that discussion on the basis of the demands is impossible.

The breakdown of the conversations may give a slight and temporary impetus to the civil disobedience movement. On the other hand, the conversations have been unscrupulously used in many parts of the country as evidence that the Government was anxious for a settlement on any terms, and have been employed to encourage volunteers to defy the law on the assurance that prisoners would be very shortly released. This opportunity for organized misrepresentation is now removed. It may also be expected that moderate opinion will recognize that, while the Government was right to afford all facilities to public-spirited persons for the pursuance of any efforts they might make in the cause of peace, the responsibility for the breakdown of the conversations must be attributed to the extravagant and impractical attitude of the Congress.

ACTION AGAINST TERRORISTS

In the Punjab, where the terrorists have been active for some months, the police have recently made arrests, and obtained evidence which, it is hoped, will materially assist in disorganizing the violence party, and in unravelling several important outrages that have occurred within the past year. It is, of course, too much to hope that these successes will bring the movement under effective control, for, owing largely to the unrestrained appeals made to youths for some months past, and to the exaltation of assassins as national heroes, the terrorist party has obtained a large number of recruits, who must remain a source of potential danger.

The reports received from provinces are on the whole reassuring. In Madras, civil disobedience activities have become negligible, and the movement in that Province may now be regarded as having definitely failed. There are indications of waning enthusiasm in the United Provinces, but although the picketing of educational institutions has slackened, it is still causing trouble in one or two towns. The active assistance given by certain local authorities to the movement is a matter of some concern.

The campaign against the payment of the Chaukidari Tax is being carried on in several districts, and on one or two occasions it has been necessary to make a display of force in order to secure collections. The report from the Punjab is particularly reassuring. The movement generally has declined in vigour, and, with the exception of two or three districts, has reached a stage approaching stagnation. Congress meetings are far less frequent, and in a number of places Congress offices have closed down. Whereas a few months ago loyalists were subjected to insult and abuse, they are now treated with respect. On the other hand, although a hard blow has been struck at the terrorist movement, there is danger of further outrages. The reopening of colleges after the vacation, which ends about the middle of this month, may be accompanied by student agitation, and efforts are still being made to foment Sikh discontent, although the Sikhs are unwilling to act in cooperation with Congress.

In Bombay City, the labour situation is steadily growing worse. More than 45,000 mill hands are now out of work, and although the local Government is doing its best to send them, at Government expense, to their homes in the districts, many of them are unwilling to return, as harvest operations are now well advanced, and there is little work for them to do.

FLEET AND AIR EXERCISE

NAVAL ATTACK ON COWES

COUNTER ASSAULT BY AEROPLANES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GOSPORT, SEPT. 9

Air resistance to naval attack on seaports has been tested to-night, and though the result was not to prevent the naval bombardment or to cause its entire discontinuance the experiment has shown how unpleasant conditions may be made for the Fleet by hostile aircraft. It is highly improbable that the Fleet would have stood in so close to the shore in the face of such harassing assaults, and the losses which would undoubtedly have been inflicted on it might have led to its withdrawal from the area of effective range. Combats of this sort have been arranged before, but not on so large a scale. In this case the Atlantic Fleet was opposed by 60 aircraft, which all returned to their bases and later made second attacks.

The whole Atlantic Fleet, moving from Portsmouth and Plymouth to Invergordon, paused in the Channel to bombard Cowes. A defenceless town with no forts or ships to cover it, its only help came from the R.A.F. base at Gosport, which sent all its land machines across the Solent and the Isle of Wight to assail these great ships, which were firing over the hills of the island on Cowes at a range of from 12 to 15 miles. For reconnaissance purposes the Air Officer Commanding (Air Commodore A. W. Bigsworth, D.S.O.) had the help of two Southampton flying-boats from Calshot, and found them of the utmost value. Their wireless reports kept him constantly informed of the enemy's position and movements, and enabled him to send his machines over on their 15 minutes' journeys with precise instructions.

The Fleet assembled at 5 o'clock this evening 12 miles south of the Needles, and had moved up to within about five miles of the coast midway between the Needles and St. Catherine's Point when hostilities began at 5.30. From that time the great ships, such as the Nelson and the Rodney, were within easy range of their target, and for the next 2½ hours they and their powerful companions were given no peace. Air attacks on some part of the Fleet developed every 10 minutes. Almost before they came into action the aeroplanes were diving down on the vessels. Promptly at 5.30 nine Flycatchers came diving down through two layers of clouds from a height of 6,000ft. to make gas and machine-gun raids on the cruisers Centaur and Norfolk and the Adventure, which are specially equipped for anti-aircraft work, and on the flotilla of destroyers, in order to keep them engaged while greater things were preparing. At the same time another formation of six Flycatchers sought to put the anti-aircraft guns of the Nelson and the Rodney out of action.

MASS TORPEDO ASSAULT

Before these short-sharp strokes were over the biggest attack of the night was made. This was a mass torpedo assault by 18 Darts, ancient machines and obsolete, yet still fit for this kind of destruction when the way has been prepared for them. They approached the great battleships from both sides, came down almost to the water level, and discharged their torpedoes, generally at about 1,000 yards range. Torpedoes afterwards recovered showed that about 40 per cent. of hits had been obtained, and it may, therefore, be concluded that both capital ships were badly damaged before they had been firing more than five minutes.

A miscalculation by the Admiral Commanding the Fleet had helped this attack. All day the sky south of the Isle of Wight had been full of low clouds, which were hanging, too, like a grey mantilla over the heads of the hills. The Admiral had concluded that the aircraft could not come at him across the hills, but that they would take a clearer way round the Needles and come upon him from the west. On that assumption he had stationed two cruisers near the Needles for the purpose of interception, but he had been wrong. The aeroplanes, crossing from the western part of the island, had come in between the cruisers and the main body of the fleet they were intended to protect. Against this has to be set the fact that later this evening visibility improved greatly, and the air attacks were consequently handicapped.

This first attack, coming unexpectedly from the shore, found the Fleet in division steaming eastwards. As soon as the assaults developed, the ships changed direction and formation, turning northwards to get into closer firing range, and changing from divisions into line ahead, a formation which they maintained for the rest of the fight. The original mistake was soon corrected, and the cruisers best equipped with anti-aircraft guns were stationed on three sides of the Fleet by 6.30. Thereafter a quick succession of air attacks was made, in many cases over the guns of these vessels, and there may well have been air casualties. Some of the aircraft, however, could not have been touched from the sea. In one case six Fairey III. F's bombing the Marlborough and the Emperor of India with 500lb. bombs came fortunately out of the clouds right over their targets, dropped their missiles with good effect apparently and were safely away in a few minutes.

For the first hour and a half of the combat the Fleet moved slowly eastwards until they were off Ventnor, sending their shells right across the Island on to defenceless Cowes the whole time. So far they had stood out at about five miles from the coast, carrying on as steadily as possible in the face of assaults by Fairey III. D's, Blackburns, Flycatchers, and III. F's, with gas assaults, heavy bombs, and machine-guns. As every air formation finished its allotted task it wheeled about and was back at its convenient base here for refuelling and fresh ammunition, and was then off again to keep another appointment.

RAIDS OVER THE WHOLE FLEET

Sixty aircraft were none too many to maintain this attack on so large a naval formation, consisting of at least 20 vessels, 10 of them big and heavily armed. The raids were therefore spread as far as possible over the whole Fleet, while special attention was given to the two capital ships. By 7 o'clock all the vessels had been visited and another big effort was pending. This time 15 Darts came over to make a torpedo attack on the Nelson and the Rodney after preliminary machine-gun operation against the anti-aircraft gun crews. The light was failing now, but reports indicated a satisfactory percentage of hits. Thereafter came attacks by five Blackburns on Marlborough and the Emperor of India, by III. F's on the capital ships and by the Southamptons on the Barham, the Malaya, and the Warspite. Darkness was falling fast at 7.45, and more low clouds were rolling in from the west.

Raids after darkness had been planned to take place by Darts, Flycatchers, and Southamptons, which were to have flown over the Fleet without navigation lights and to have dispatched their torpedoes and bombs by the light of parachute flares dropped so as to illuminate the targets but to leave the raiders in obscurity. The state of the weather caused this part of the operations to be cancelled, but already the aircraft had done great damage. Eight hits by torpedoes are known to have been made on the Nelson and the Rodney, and these must have reduced their effectiveness. Most of the other ships were also probably hit.

All this may well have affected the bombardment, but it did not prevent it. At a quarter past 7, when the Fleet turned again to avoid the second torpedo attack, it had crept in a little closer, and some of the lighter guns were possibly in action. Having turned, still in line ahead, it came gradually northwestwards until, by 7.45, it was only 2½ miles south of St. Catherine's Point, well within range and no doubt doing great havoc on Cowes. But it had been harshly handled throughout. The raids had been timed so that some part of the Fleet was in trouble every 10 minutes. Not only were the raiders up to time, but machines actually saved time on the journey out and back, and some raids were put forward a few minutes.

The force of aircraft in this case was just big enough to make the operations a real test, and again the result appears to prove that, while aircraft cannot save the civilian population entirely, it can reduce the severity of an attack, and even make it too risky to be undertaken lightly by an enemy force.

MEDICAL SERVICES

PRIVATE AND PANEL PRACTICE

Dr. Graham Little, M.P., addressed the Paddington Medical Society last night on "Private or Contract Medical Practice?" The profession, he believed, was at the parting of the ways, and decisions about to be taken were even more important than they were in 1912, when the National Health Insurance scheme first came into operation. The issue was nothing less than whether or not the profession should consent to the entire extermination of private practice and all that it meant, and substitute for it one of two alternatives :—(i.) A practically universal contract practice; (ii.) a universal State medical service. The difference between the two alternatives was perhaps not so great as it might seem. He did not think any sensible person could doubt that if contract medical practice became universal the State would dominate it as completely as any State medical service.

The introduction of a State medical service was believed, Dr. Little continued, to form part of the future programme of the Government, and he was in possession of knowledge which enabled him to say that a scheme was actually in preparation with very influential support, and might see the light in the autumn. This was not, of course, in the least synonymous with saying that the scheme would pass Parliament. He did not think for a moment that it would, but the rumour that a State medical service was thus in contemplation by the Government had clearly influenced those who controlled the British Medical Association. At the meeting in July last of the representative body, at which he was present, resolutions promoted by the Council recommending the institution of what amounted to a general panel for the nation were passed by large majorities. In his opinion this was brought about by representations made by leading members of the Council, who explained that the alternative for the profession was not private practice or contract practice, because private practice was no longer a tenable proposition, but that the choice for the representative body lay between the policy promoted by the Association—namely, practically universal contract practice, and a State Service, to which it was said the Government was committed.

Dr. Little went on to criticize the constitution of the British Medical Association, which, he suggested, was not democratic enough. "The extension of the Insurance Act which is thus proposed," he continued, "would immediately bring seven-eighths of the whole population into the panel, and the position of private practice under such conditions obviously becomes impossibly precarious for it to survive for any length of time."

Some of the difficulties in securing, and the objections to effecting, an extension of the Insurance Act on the lines contemplated were that the resistance of the medical profession to the entire suppression of private practice might be expected to be prolonged and vigorous. Again, the National Health Insurance Fund was practically bankrupt. It had never been able to furnish the services which the Royal Commission of 1924 expressly declared ought to be given—namely, institutional and specialist treatment, and the debate on the subject just concluded at the Trades Union Congress revealed how acute was the dissatisfaction with the present system among the insured population. Would the institution of universal panel practice improve the status of the profession or the conditions of life of the practitioner, and would universal panel practice without any alleviation of private patients be acceptable to the profession, practice conducted, it must be remembered, under the continual harassment of outside control? At present the practitioner had to satisfy his patients; under the new régime he would have to satisfy an administrative superior, whose first consideration would seldom be the patient.

MEDICAL FITNESS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

REJECTED OFFICERS' CHANCE OF ESTABLISHMENT

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

A memorandum of a settlement by agreement reached on the National Whitley Council for the Civil Service has been circulated to all departments, providing, under certain conditions, for the establishment of officers who have been previously rejected for establishment on medical grounds, and have been permitted to continue in employment with the conditions of the established class, save in the matter of superannuation and sick leave. Such an officer may, at the age of 55 years, be submitted specially to the Civil Service Commission for reconsideration of the question of his establishment on the basis of a satisfactory sick leave record during his unestablished service. The Commissioners, if satisfied under Clause 4 of their General Regulations, after scrutiny of the officer's sick leave record, that he has, in fact, so far as medical fitness is concerned, properly and efficiently discharged, and is actually so discharging, the duties of the established class, will issue their certificate without further formal medical examination.

DISPUTE AT A COVENTRY MOTOR WORKS

FRENCH PIECEWORK SYSTEM OBJECTED TO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COVENTRY, SEPT. 9

The Rover Company, Limited, of Coventry, are endeavouring to introduce into their works the new French system of piecework. This resulted in about 130 female employees withdrawing their labour to-day, while a large number of male workers in other departments of the firm expressed their intention of going out in sympathy with the girls.

The new system is known as the Bedeaux, which, it is claimed by the company, enables the worker to earn more money and at the same time increases production and employment. The workers, on the other hand, declare that every operation under the system is timed in such a strict manner that it is equivalent to a "speeding-up" process without a corresponding remuneration, and with a prospect of reducing the number of employed persons. One of the employees likened the system to a football match, and said, "Time is taken out for all stoppages, and it is one constant rush."

The officials of the trade union of the workers concerned in the dispute contend that the Rover Company have enforced the system before it has been investigated by the trade unions, and have consequently broken an agreement. Negotiations are in progress, and both sides express the hope that agreement will be reached before the trouble spreads.

THE FOURTH WOMEN'S OLYMPIAD

PRAGUE, Sept. 9.—The Congress of the Women's International Sporting Federation, at a meeting here to-day, decided that the Fourth Women's Olympiad should be held in London in 1934. The next meeting of the congress will be held in 1932 at Vienna.—*Reuter.*

CONSERVATISM AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. W. J. O'Donovan, prospective Conservative candidate for Mile End, and physician to the Skin Department of the London Hospital, addressed the 1912 Club, at 36, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, last evening, on "Conservatism and the Public Health." He said that in a Socialist system a provided medical service would work on a veterinary level. Under the control of politicians, medicine would be prostituted to make promises of results and would claim credit for results beyond its knowledge and control. Medicine was an art and demanded cultured exponents; democracy distrusted culture and preferred the product of the technical school to that of the university. Preventive medicine was side-tracked to allow Socialist administration to play with curative medicine as a new toy, yet this must put back the clock of the healing art to the date when the chief administrator left his school. The State machine had an elephantine tread. Medical progress in a Conservative administration would be genuinely helped by giving every care, not to detailed municipal clinics but to the mother and mistress of all medical knowledge, the teaching hospitals. Our voluntary hospitals enshrined the men who had given their hearts to curative medicine, and the devoted women who were the true daughters of Florence Nightingale. These must have our first care. No politician could endow a profession with a sense of vocation. A Church, an education, and a healing art that were free were the first essentials of the life of a free people.

LONDON DOCKS WEEK

VISITS TO LINERS

A London Docks Week is to be held from September 20 to 27, in aid of the Dockland Settlements and the London Hospital, when a series of river excursions to the docks will be organized. Where possible, landings will be made at points within the docks system at which facilities will be provided by the Port of London Authority for parties to be shown over warehouses under its control. By courtesy of the principal shipping companies, visits will also be paid to a number of the larger vessels which are in port during the week.

This will be the first occasion that an opportunity of the kind has been given to the general public to see the docks, and it is regarded as particularly appropriate that it should be offered during the present year, which sees the completion of a vast scheme of improvements which the Port of London Authority initiated at its inception 21 years ago.

Charges for the excursions will vary slightly according to the particular programmes, an average price being about 10s. 6d. per head. Full particulars will be announced on or about September 15, when tickets will be on sale through the usual agencies. Inquiries should be addressed to "London Docks Week," Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

CONSERVATIVE M.P. AND MR. BALDWIN

PLEA FOR STRONGER LEAD ON EMPIRE POLICY

Mr. A. C. N. Dixey, M.P., has written to Mr. Baldwin asking for a stronger lead to the Conservative Empire policy. Mr. Dixey explains that he thought it desirable to write in consequence of a written question addressed to him by the Women Unionists of the Cockermouth area of his division as to his political position on Empire matters.

He adds:—"I am—and I hope I always shall remain—a loyal member of the Conservative Party. But I believe whole-heartedly in a full Empire policy. I disagree utterly and entirely with any form of Press dictatorship. I must say at the same time, however, I feel it essential that the fullest policy of Empire development should be included in the Conservative policy for the next General Election.

"May I remind you that in the lifetime of the last Parliament some of us pleaded with the Government to include bigger measures of safeguarding—particularly of the great iron and steel industry—and that our advice was utterly ignored because of the free trade influence which existed in your Cabinet. Nobody can but doubt that if such big measures had been adopted three years ago, the country—so far as unemployment is concerned—would have been in a far better position than it is to-day. To-day I do feel that the same influence of the party which caused the disaster of 1929 is assisting to split the Conservative ranks.

"I noticed with deep regret Mr. Churchill's speech that the only thing required for the next General Election, apparently, was to be an anti-Socialist campaign—an entirely negative programme. Such a policy is not only fatal to the interests of the Conservative Party, but for the party to admit such a view will mean a great disaster to the country as a whole. Much as I deprecate the running of independent candidates against the Conservative policy (apparently approved of by the two noble Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook), Conservative protectionists must feel what a menace such a line of action is going to be to the party at the next General Election.

"Therefore, may I, as one of your humble followers, take this opportunity of pleading with you to give a stronger lead to our Empire policy than has been given to date, and can we not have the position clarified in respect to food taxes?"

THE PRIME MINISTER AND DISTILLERS

"RESPONSIBILITY TO BUY HOME-GROWN BARLEY"

The Prime Minister, in a statement to a Press representative at Lossiemouth yesterday with regard to the reported decision of distillers to reduce the output by 25 per cent., said that if the distillers had to cut their output by 25 per cent. they ought to accept a responsibility to buy home-grown barley. They could quite easily stand the extra expense which this obligation to help their neighbours would impose upon them. They themselves had got a virtual monopoly, partly by their own organization and partly by the spirit duty, which enabled them to fix their prices, and they ought to share their privileges with those who were really partners in their industry.

Mr. MacDonald suggested a conference between distillers and farmers to arrange the whole matter.

OPTICAL CONGRESS

NO DETERIORATION IN EYESIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 9

The morning session of the International Optical Congress, now meeting at Trinity College, Cambridge, was taken up by demonstrations following on three papers submitted by delegates.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HARDY in his paper, "Vision—a retrospect and prospect," said that the increased number of people now wearing glasses, computed at two-fifths of the population, had provoked fears that the sense of vision was decaying. Intensive researches into the question would, he hoped, assist in forming useful conclusions concerning the general trend of vision and in particular help to reassure those who saw in the ubiquitous spectacles a decadent sense. Eye diseases had afflicted man for as long a time as existing records covered. As early as 1500 B.C. cures for eye disease were known, and operations for cataract were common in Ancient Egypt. Many people who wore glasses to-day would have been blind, or practically blind, had they lived three centuries or more ago. There was some significance in the fact that in 1899 the average number of blind people in Central and Western Europe was approximately eight to every 10,000. This figure had been reduced 15 years later to about five. Many more glasses were being worn to-day because more and more people of the present generation preferred relief and deliverance from eye defects and eye strain, and because such relief could be so easily secured from opticians. The increase in the number of glasses worn would inevitably result in the eyesight of a future generation being found stronger.

At the afternoon session, at which Mr. G. W. MILNER presided, the education of opticians was discussed, and in his opening remarks the Chairman said the education of the optician of the future was one of primary importance if they had to provide the public with a sight-testing service of increasing efficiency. This fact had been recognized in Great Britain for some years, and the standards had gradually advanced until the voluntary examination schemes now merited the respect of such authorities as the officials of approved societies. The British Optical Association had recently made such changes in their examination syllabus that the curricula of the several British training schools had been completely reorganized, and that meeting was primarily arranged for the purpose of stating the present position in this country.

The requirements of examining bodies were put forward by Mr. J. HARWOOD, president of the association, and MAJOR W. H. CHAMPNESS, clerk to the Spectacle-Makers' Company, who both drew attention to the higher standard of attainment now necessary to obtain a diploma. The educational possibilities were outlined by Mr. H. H. EMSLEY, Northampton Polytechnic, Dr. H. LOWERY, Manchester College of Technology, and Mr. H. C. COURLANDER, London Refraction Hospital.

THEFTS OF POSTAL ORDERS

Sentence of 20 months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on JOHN EDWARD WEST, 55, postman, who was indicted for stealing three postal packets in course of transmission by post, containing postal orders.

HENRY ROBERTSON, 36, porter, pleaded "Guilty" to stealing three postal packets, containing postal orders, in course of transmission by post. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division.

Obituary

MAJOR THE HON. CHARLES WHITE

A PIONEER IN RHODESIA

Major the Hon. Charles White, who died on Monday at his residence, The White House, Caterham, at the age of 70, had played a notable part in the early days of the British South Africa Company. He was the elder brother of Brigadier-General the Hon. Robert White, D.S.O., who was one of the Jameson Raiders, and both brothers served with distinction in the Great War.

Born in 1860, the third son of the second Lord Annaly, Charles James White went to Eton in 1874, to Mr. T. J. P. Carter's house, Mr. Shuckburgh being his tutor. After some service in the Longford Rifles (Militia), he joined The Royal Fusiliers in 1881, and served in India, being appointed adjutant of his battalion. In 1891 he joined the British South Africa Company's military police, and retired from the Army two or three years afterwards.

An exciting bit of work fell to "Pinky" White, as irreverent B.S.A. policemen called him, a tribute to his good looks, on taking command at Fort Tuli. The Northern Transvaal Boers, a fairly wild lot, greatly resented Rhodes's occupation of Mashonaland, which, under the guidance of Selous, the famous hunter, had been very quickly and skilfully effected. President Kruger, as a younger man, had hunted in Banyailand, as the Boers called Mashonaland, the tract of parklike country, stocked with game, which had suddenly become a closed paradise for all the Northern Transvaal Boers then waiting with their wagons for the Crocodile to go down, so that they might cross the river for their winter shooting in the game-veld. On the Boer side the lead was taken by a farmer named Ferreira, who in proper form notified White that the Boers intended to cross over into Banyailand in accordance with their custom for years past. It was, in fact, on the strength of these winter shooting trips that the Boer claim to a previous occupation of the country was based. They used to go in with their horses "salted" against tsetse fly, gallop the giraffe to a standstill (giraffe hide makes the fine, long wagon-whip of the Boer transport rider), capture ostriches and young eland, for sale to European zoos, and come back with a load of skins and dried game flesh (beltong).

White took up the challenge instantly, and warned Ferreira that any attempt to force a passage across the river would be repelled with arms. It was true that White knew (though probably Ferreira did not know that he knew) that President Kruger had descended on the right side of the fence, and banned the commando definitely. Still, the Boer preparations went on. The difficulty was to know by which of the three drifts, or fords, Ferreira would make his real effort. He feinted at crossing all of them. At each he found the Police lying in their bank, rifles at their shoulders, and machine-guns manned. At each he turned back before the first wagon crossed the long stretch of dry bed to the narrowing channel of the Crocodile which ran between the two forces. A day came when it seemed that the Boers really meant to cross—or was it Ferreira's final bluff? White had told them that when the first oxen's feet touched the water he would open fire. On the Transvaal bank the white-tented Boer wagons were seen getting into line and coming down the steep bank to the river bed. They came on, with whips cracking and the transport riders' wild cries to the oxen, as the wagons swayed in the deep sand. It was a tense moment. Just as the feet of the first *voorlooper* (the small native boy who leads the front oxen by a thong over their horns) touched the water, a Boer command rang out; the boy dragged his oxen quickly round, and round swung all the wagons behind him in unison, and back they all returned to the Transvaal bank. White had "called" Ferreira's bluff, but had left nothing to chance.

In the sequel, Ferreira, who was a good fellow, accepted the company's invitation to visit Rhodesia, which it had not yet been so named, and see what he thought of it as a farming country. It was part of Rhodes's policy to give the Dutch—under the British aegis—a share in his northward expansion of the Empire. A tract of rich country on the Sabie river was accordingly thrown open to Dutch farmers. The settlement, Melsetter, has become known for its excellent tobacco.

After several years of pioneering, Captain White decided to make his career in Rhodesia. He was appointed Mining Commissioner at Hartley Hill, and was first Registrar of Deeds in Mashonaland. When the Military Police were disbanded, in 1892, he organized and raised the first Civil Mounted and Town Police in Rhodesia. He served in the Matabele campaign in command of Scouts in 1893, and was present at the battles of Shangani and Bembesi in the Matabele Rebellion of 1896. He was Staff captain on the outbreak of the rebellion in Mashonaland, and commanded the flying column which relieved the town of Salisbury and the mining town of Hartley Hill, receiving the medal and clasp. From 1892 to 1895 he was Chief Commissioner of Police and Resident Magistrate in Rhodesia.

Early in the Great War Captain White joined the 9th Service Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment, and afterwards served on the Staff in France. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and received his brevet of major, and was also awarded the Order of St. Sava of Serbia. He married, in 1901, Evelyn, daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Bulkeley-Johnson, and they had one daughter.

The funeral will be at West Norwood Crematorium to-morrow at 2.45.

CAPTAIN J. C. S. PATERSON, R.N.

Captain John Clarke Stewart Paterson, R.N., retired, died suddenly after an operation at Edgbaston on September 7. Captain Paterson entered the Navy in 1894, and served as a midshipman of the Prince George. He became a lieutenant in 1901, specialized in the torpedo branch, and during the late War served as torpedo officer of the battleship Goliath. He was in her when she was torpedoed and sunk at the Dardanelles on May 12, 1915. Later he had command of small craft on anti-submarine duties, and during 1918 was in command of the sloop Montbretia. He was promoted to commander in June, 1918. He retired in 1922, and was advanced to captain on the retired list in 1924. As a young man Captain Paterson played Rugby football and was keen on athletics. He was married, and his wife survives him.

MR. HARLEY RODNEY

Mr. Harley Rodney, late Secretary of the Public Record Office, died at Hastings on Friday after a long period of indifferent health. The only son of Mr. William Powell Rodney, of Llanvihangel Court, Abergavenny, he was descended from the great Admiral Lord Rodney. His mother was a sister of the first Lord Avebury. He was born on November 20, 1858, and went to Eton in 1872 to the Rev. E. Durnford's house. After taking his degree at Oxford (Christ Church), he entered the Public Record Office in December, 1879, became an Assistant Keeper in January, 1907, and was appointed Secretary in May, 1916. He retired in November, 1918. A former colleague writes of him:—

His chief official work, by which he will always be remembered, was his reduction to some sort of order of the flotsam and jetsam which had accumulated during many centuries. He had the proper combination of qualities for the task, a sense of proportion, an unwearied patience and energy, and an ability to take long views; he never asked any man working under him to undertake any task in which he was not himself prepared to share, even though, from a physical point of view, it was severe. The problem he was set to solve did not allow him to consider fine points of provenance, though he had the necessary scholarship; in fact, any appreciable progress in arranging the accumulation of many years was quite inconsistent with detailed examination of individual documents. The debt that his colleagues and successors owe to him is incalculable; he has provided the road along which they have travelled.

Outside his official duties he was an active worker and organizer for many years in the Christ Church Mission at Poplar; he was a chess player of repute; he was interested in music, and wrote some novels. He was a keen supporter of games of all sorts and was essentially a man's man. It was probably this quality which led to his success in the War-time Special Constabulary. He joined the Bow-street Division in August, 1914, and was a sub-inspector in less than a year's time. In May, 1917, he received the long-service medal.

Lady Loudoun, of Loudoun Castle, Galston, Ayrshire, appeared before Sheriff Welsh in Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday for examination in bankruptcy. After she had taken the oath the trustee asked if there were any questions by the creditors. There were none, and the proceedings closed, having lasted less than a minute. A few weeks ago a meeting of the creditors was held, when the full state of affairs was gone into.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY CLOUDY

Meteorological Office, Sept. 9

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A complex area of low pressure covers the British Isles. Weather will be cloudy generally, with rain at times in most districts and mist or fog locally at night and in the early morning.

Forecasts for To-day

BRITISH ISLES (all districts).—Light or moderate variable winds; mainly cloudy; rain at times; perhaps thunder locally; local fog in the early morning; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rather unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ALL PASSAGES.—Light or moderate variable winds; mainly cloudy, rain at times; local fog; sea slight or moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind variable to westerly, 5 to 15 m.p.h. at surface, 15 to 25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly cloudy, local rain or showers. Local fog early. Visibility 200 yards locally early, improving in most places to 3 to 6 miles.

Sun rises, 6.27 a.m.; sets, 7.26 p.m.
Moon sets, 8.44 a.m.; rises, 8.20 p.m.
Last Quarter, September 15.
Lighting-up time, 8.26 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.13 a.m. and 4.14 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 9, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1009.0mb. (29.80in.), steady; temp., 62deg.; humidity, 95 per cent.; wind, S., light; weather, overcast, drizzle.

Monday, 7 p.m., to Tuesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 54deg.; rainfall, trace.

Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 65deg.; rainfall, 0.9mm. (0.04in.).

Sunshine at Kew, nil.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 1¼; Lowestoft, Margate, 3; St. Andrews, 2; Torquay, 1½; Ventnor, 3.

GIFT FOR DORKING

60 ACRES OF PARK LAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DORKING, SEPT. 9

The Nower, 60 acres of charming hilly park land and one of Surrey's famous beauty spots, has been given to the town of Dorking by Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barclay. The announcement of the gift was made at a Dorking Council meeting this evening and the news came as a pleasant surprise even to the Councillors, for it had been a well-kept secret.

The Nower is a popular picnic ground with thousands of people from London every summer. Luxuriantly clothed with trees and bracken, it is a projection of the North Downs from which glorious panoramic views of Surrey may be obtained.

Dorking is now unique in being surrounded by famous public open spaces. Box Hill, Leith Hill, the Glory Woods, Holmwood Common, Ranmore Common, and the Dene are all within easy walking distance of the town, and the rights of the public to use them are secured for all time. Only a year ago the Glory Woods were given to the town by the Duke of Newcastle. The Nower forms part of the Bury Hill estate, where members of the Barclay family have lived since 1805. For many years the public have been allowed access to the Nower, but this privilege has been threatened on several occasions when careless visitors have defaced the Nower by leaving litter. In 1914 Colonel Barclay prepared to sell his estate, including the Nower. The local Council negotiated for the purchase of the Nower and a draft contract for its purchase for £10,000 was approved, but the War intervened and negotiations were dropped.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening :—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mn.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST					
Berwick-o-T.	7·2	—	44	58	Fair.
Scarborough	—	5	52	57	Mist and rain.
Bridlington	—	3	46	59	Dull, drizzle.
Cleethorpes	—	1·1	54	63	Dull, rain.
Mablethorpe	—	0·3	55	62	Dull, rain.
Skegness	—	2	52	65	Dull, rain.
Hunstanton	0·7	3	54	66	Cloudy, rain.
Cromer	0·1	—	53	64	Dull, shower.
Yarmouth	3·9	—	54	66	Bright intervals.
Lowestoft	4·5	—	53	65	Fair, drizzle.
Felixstowe	1·0	0·4	55	66	Cloudy, rain.
Dovercourt	1·7	0·2	55	68	Cloudy, drizzle.
Walton-o.-N.	1·1	—	51	66	Cloudy, shower.
Clacton	1·1	—	52	66	Cloudy.
Maldon	0·1	2	50	67	Dull, rain.
Southend	0·8	2	54	68	Cloudy, rain.
Margate	1·3	1	56	66	Cloudy, drizzle.
Ramsgate	—	—	—	69	Dull, rain later.
Deal	—	—	52	65	Dull, drizzle.
Dover	—	1·3	53	63	Dull, drizzle.
SOUTH					
Folkestone	—	0·5

Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE, SEPT. 9

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arrived at the Castle, and Lieut.-General Sir Percy Radcliffe has left.

The Dowager Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Erskine, Colonel Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bt., and Major Eric Mackenzie had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, SEPT. 9

The Prince of Wales presided this afternoon at a Meeting of the Council of His Royal Highness, held at the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham Gate. There were present :—The Lord Clinton, the Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Radnor, and Major Hilgrove McCormick.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu left London yesterday for a tour through Scotland. They expect to return to London on September 20.

The Polish Ambassador will return to London towards the end of the month from the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Plymouth, who have returned from Germany, are in residence at St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff, for the present.

The Earl of Bective arrived at 41, Portman-square yesterday from Ireland. He will return to Ireland on Friday. The Countess of Bective expects to return to London on Monday.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will return to London to-day from Sweden and Denmark.

Lady Alice Mahon will return to 33, Cadogan-square on Monday from Tunbridge Wells.

Annie Viscountess Cowdray and Miss Joan Pearson leave England to-day in the Europa for New York. They expect to be travelling in America and Canada until Christmas. Letters addressed to 16, Carlton House-terrace, S.W.1, will be forwarded.

Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge will return to South Park, Penshurst, this month from Canada.

Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall returned at the week-end to Shabden Park, Chipstead, from the Continent, and the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall has left for Scotland.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley expect to return to London towards the end of the month from the country.

Lord and Lady Darrington will return to 65, Onslow-gardens next week from Westmorland.

Lord and Lady Aberdare will return to 1, Lowndes-square on September 20 from Norfolk.

Lord and Lady Greenwood have left for Paris. They will return to London about September 18.

Lady Seaforth, who spent the summer at Lydhurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex, has left 47, Berkeley-square for the Continent. She expects to be away for about a month.

Lady Armaghdale will return to 13, Prince's-gardens towards the end of the week from France.

NOW.... Cabin Comfort direct to New York

In addition to its world-famous luxury service, by the express liners "Ile-de-France," "France," "Paris," the French Line now runs a FAST "CABIN" and "TOURIST THIRD CABIN" Service with the new motor liner

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GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wig Stands, Torchères, Console Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Indian, etc., a quantity of fine carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases almost new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 21s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3gns. Larger size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 19s. 6d. to 12gns. Well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3gns. Large-size CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of the almost Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Adam. Or small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 200 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the sums now asked to clear. Quantity of DINING CHAIRS at 5s. 6d.

850 COMPLETE BEDROOMS, including 36 SOLID OAK CURLY BED-ROOM SUITES, with full panel Bedsteads and Mattresses, offered at £4 10s. set.

60 Suites in Walnut, Mahogany, Lacquer, Satinwood, enamel, in English and Continental Styles, from £9 15s. up to 250gns., many originally costing over double; 50 fine wardrobes at £4.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, selected from 10gns. to 100gns.

Old English Chiming Grandfather and Bracket Clocks, important collection of Statuary, Pictures, Silver and Sheffield Plate, quantity of fine Old Cut Glass, Bed and Table Linen, a large quantity of Office Furniture including Iron Safes, Roll-top Desks, Typewriting Tables, &c., &c.

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

SIR BRADFORD LESLIE AND MRS. OAKES

A marriage has been arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bradford Leslie, O.B.E., only son of the late Sir Bradford Leslie, K.C.I.E., and Mrs. Charles Oakes, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. de la Montaigne Ludlam, and granddaughter of the late Charles Denison, of New York City. The wedding will take place in New York City.

MR. E. F. P. GAGE AND MISS MILLETT

The engagement is announced between Edward Fitzhardinge Peyton Gage, Coldstream Guards, second son of Brigadier-General Morton Foley Gage, D.S.O., and Thalia Westcott Millett, eldest daughter of Mrs. Donald Malcom, of Rake Manor, Milford, Surrey.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. L. POPE, R.N.R., AND MISS B. BURNAND

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander W. L. Pope, R.N.R., and Miss Bettie Burnand will take place at the Church of St. Saviour, Walton-street, S.W., on Thursday, September 11, at 12 noon.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. BARROW, R.N., AND MISS B. HEINEKEY

The engagement is announced between Guy, son of Ernest R. Barrow, of the Bath Club, London, and the late Mrs. Barrow, and Barbara, daughter of Ernest A. Heinekey, of Lynton, Oxted, Surrey, and the late Mrs. Heinekey.

SUB-LIEUTENANT F. S. FERGUSON, R.N., AND MISS AMOS

The engagement is announced between Francis Stuart Ferguson, Royal Navy, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. H. Ferguson, of Brooklands, Wroxall, Isle of Wight, and Joan Mary Orland, only daughter of the late Dr. S. E. Amos and Mrs. Amos, of Gayley, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

CAPTAIN F. C. PICTON AND MISS BOYD

The engagement is announced between Captain F. C. Picton, Royal Artillery, and Lorna, only daughter of Major and Mrs. J. E. M. Boyd, R.A.M.C., of Ferozepore, India, and Birchington, Kent.

DR. L. H. B. REED AND MISS MCIVER

The engagement is announced between Dr. L. H. B. Reed, of Leatherhead, Surrey, and Marjorie Jean, only daughter of Mr. C. D. McIver, of 3, Meadow-road, Ashtead, Surrey.

MR. J. BEAVAN AND MISS H. MAYNE

The engagement is announced between John Beavan, Sudan Political Service, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Beavan, of Nanneruch, Flintshire, and Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mayne, of Greenwood, Jersey, retired Indian Civil Service. The marriage will take place in October.

MR. R. E. W. BURNSIDE AND MISS M. D. BOWYER

The engagement is announced of Robert E. Warrick Burnside, B.A., of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, son of the late Mr. John W. Burnside B.A., and Mrs. Burnside, late of Wymondham, Norfolk, and Marjorie Donne, daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. Bowyer, of Yeovil, and niece and adopted daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest W. White, C.B.E., M.B., and Mrs. White, of Bettey House, near Shrewsbury.

MR. J. A. BUYERS AND MISS DUNCALFE

The engagement is announced of John Allison Buyers, M.A., Lecturer in Economic History, University of Glasgow, elder son of the late Rev. Wemyss Buyers and of Mrs. Buyers, Cathcart, Glasgow, to Emmie, elder daughter of the late Henry George Duncalfe, of Stockwell End House, Tettenhall, in the county of Stafford, and of Mrs. Duncalfe, O.B.E., of Pylewell House, Hythe, Hampshire.

MR. C. THOMAS AND MISS D. M. PEARSON

The engagement is announced between Cecil Thomas, A.R.B.S., of 7, Gloucester-terrace, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, and Dora Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Alderman George Pearson, J.P., and Mrs. Pearson, late of Dockrayrigg, Wigton, Cumberland, and Howard-place, Carlisle.

MR. D. STEWART AND MISS MOODY

The engagement is announced between Mr. Daniel Stewart, B.Sc., F.I.C., only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Stewart, of Dunfermline, and Miss Eileen Mary Doveton Moody, elder daughter of Mrs. A. K. Johnston and the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Moody, C.B.E., T.D., J.P., C.C., of Stourbridge.

MR. R. G. CLIFFORD AND MISS E. M. HARCOURT-CLARKE

The engagement is announced between Richard Guy, elder surviving son of the late Henry Leyns Clifford, Ennistown, Kilmessan, Co. Meath, and Mrs. Clifford, and Evelyn Margaret (Meg), younger daughter of the late Denys Harcourt-Clarke, Packwood Haugh, Warwickshire, and Mrs. Harcourt-Clarke, at The Briars, Northwood, Middlesex.

MR. R. N. WILLS AND MISS C. S. CHAMPION

The engagement is announced between Ralph Norman Wills, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wills, of Weston-super-Mare, and Constance Stafford, younger daughter of Major and Mrs. S. S. Champion, also of Weston-super-Mare.

MR. E. H. FROST AND MISS M. LETTS

The engagement is announced between Eric Harold, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Frost, of Hove, and Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Hubert Letts, of Warlingham.

MR. C. F. SUTRO AND MISS STODART

The marriage arranged between Mr. Charles F. Sutro and Miss Evelyn Margaret Stodart will take place at North Berwick on Wednesday, September 17.

MR. J. C. V. MACKENZIE AND MISS M. R. WILMOT-SITWELL

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. C. V. Mackenzie, youngest son of the late Mr. Harman Mackenzie, and Miss M. R. Wilmot-Sitwell, daughter of Mr. Hervey Wilmot-Sitwell, will take place at the end of October.

MR. P. J. BIDWELL AND MISS E. O'N. GIBBONS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Philip John Bidwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bidwell, of Woodley, Berks, and Miss Ellen O'Neill Gibbons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hutton Gibbons, of 18, Southcote-road, Reading, will take place on November 22 in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

The marriage arranged between Lord Brougham and Vaux and Miss Olive Plunket will not take place.

FUNERAL

SIR JAMES GUTHRIE

The funeral of Sir James Guthrie took place from Rowmore, Row, Gare Lochside, yesterday afternoon, to the Row Churchyard. The services at the house and at the church were conducted by the Very Rev. C. L. Warr, Dean of the Thistle and Minister of St. Giles', Edinburgh, assisted by the Rev. P. Lilley. The pall-bearers were Mr. T. W. Guthrie (son), Mr. W. G. Gardiner, Sir Frederick Gardiner, Dr. W. A. Sewell, Mr. A. G. C. Stewart, Mr. A. Whitelaw, Mr. J. Whitelaw Hamilton, R.S.A., and Mr. J. Paterson, R.S.A.

Among others present were:—

Mr. R. K. Blair, Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., Mr. W. Somerville Shanks, A.R.S.A., Mr. A. Kay, R.S.A., Mr. J. McCabe (president of Glasgow Art Club), Mr. Samuel Fulton, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Leonard Gow, Mr. R. B. Cunninghame-Graham, Mr. J. L. Caw (director of the National Galleries), and Sir John Burnet, R.S.A.

Sir Hugh Allen, Director of the Royal College of Music, will return to London on Saturday from the United States.

Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley sails in the Majestic to-day for New York to represent the British Portland Cement Association at the Road Congress to be held in Washington at the beginning of October.

Mme. Matsudaira left London yesterday for Geneva, where she will join the Japanese Ambassador, who is attending the League of Nations Assembly.

Mrs. E. J. Mills and family wish to thank all friends for the beautiful floral tributes and the kind expressions of sympathy in their overwhelming bereavement. Mrs. Mills will try to write personally later.

We have to announce the death of Major the Hon. Charles White, third son of the second Baron Annaly, on September 8, at The White House, Caterham. Funeral at West Norwood Crematorium on Thursday at 2.45.

The Old Coldstreamers' Association Memorial Parade will take place on Sunday, September 14. A short address will be given by the Archbishop of Melbourne in the Guards Chapel at 3 p.m., after which there will be a march, with the band of the regiment, to the Horse Guards Parade, where a wreath will be laid on the memorial by Colonel John Campbell, V.C. Morning dress and medals will be worn.

MARRIAGES

MR. A. T. SMITH-BINGHAM AND MISS GARLAND

The marriage took place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, yesterday of Mr. Arthur Turberville Smith-Bingham, 15th/19th Hussars, second son of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Smith-Bingham, of Mickleton Manor, Gloucestershire, and Miss Jean Garland, of Newbold Pacey Hall, Warwick, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tuller Garland, of Moreton Hall, Warwick.

The Rev. W. G. Pennyman and the Rev. R. C. Herring officiated.

The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Captain de Pret. She wore a gown of white chiffon, embroidered with diamanté and pearls, and a long tulle veil, and she carried a bouquet of white lilies. The train was carried by Master John de Pret, who wore a white chiffon shirt and white velvet trousers. There were three other child attendants, Miss Lavinia Emmet, Miss Sammy Pease, and Master Michael de Pret. The little girls wore long picture frocks of white chiffon. The grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Mary Sinclair, Miss Helen Spencer, Miss Betty Homan, and Miss Lorna Hargreaves. They wore long frocks of white chiffon with close-fitting bodices and gauged sleeves with flowing cuffs. They wore wreaths of white flowers and silver leaves and carried bouquets of flame-coloured gladioli. The Hon. Thomas Frankland was best man.

Among those present at the church were:—

Brigadier-General and Mrs. Smith-Bingham, Mr. C. B. B. Smith-Bingham, Mrs. H. B. Smith-Bingham, Mr. C. Smith-Bingham, Mr. D. Smith-Bingham, Miss Garland, Mrs. de Pret, Baron and Baroness Profumo, the Misses Profumo, the Dowager Viscountess Portman, Lady (Trevor) Dawson, the Hon. Mrs. Trevor Lewis, Lady Victoria de Trafford, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Sir Henry Floyd, La Marquise de Portago, Comtesse de la Negroanda, the Hon. Mrs. Wrigley, Lady Katherine Drummond, Miss Drummond, the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Parker, Colonel and Mrs. Younger, Mrs. R. T. Younger, Mrs. Bayfield, Miss Bayfield, Mrs. Geoffrey Southall, Mr. and Mrs. Conway Lowe, Mrs. Arthur Lowe, Mrs. Panton, Mrs. Humphrey Drake, Mrs. Jolliffe, Miss Henning, Mr. P. N. Mitchell, Mr. J. Watson, Mrs. Bainbridge, Miss Bainbridge, Mrs. Charters, Miss Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Wykeham Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. K. Wykeham Musgrave, Canon and Mrs. Aglionby, Miss Aglionby, Mrs. Geoffrey Pease, Mrs. E. Rotherham, Miss A. Rotherham, Miss Frampton, Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. G. Lockett, Mrs. Alan Spencer, Mrs. Good, Mr. W. B. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Boole, Mrs. Garnet Muir, Miss Muir, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Nettlefold, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. H. Heber Percy, Miss Heber Percy, Mrs. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Montagu-Villiers, Mrs. Leonard Homan, Miss Homan, Mrs. Kenneth Homan, Mrs. John Dundale, Mr. and Mrs. Docker, Mrs. Richard Agnew, Mr. Frank Hargreaves, Miss Hargreaves, Mrs. Pryce, Mrs. Frank Arkwright, Mrs. Patrick Stewart, Miss Sealy, Mrs. Gairdner, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Sam Smith, Mrs. Forester-Leighton, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Basil Williams, Miss Williams, Colonel Trevor Wright, Mrs. Chichester, Mrs. Rogers, Colonel Trevor Wright, Mrs. Felden, Miss Felden, Mrs. Leaf, Mrs. Forbes Crumbie, Mrs. Weatherby, Miss Weatherby, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Captain Rogerson, Captain Lockhart, Major and Mrs. Emmet, Captain Emmet, Mrs. Alister Campbell, Mrs. Shepcard, Miss Williams, Miss V. Homan, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Grove Wilson, Miss Wilson, Captain F. A. Gill, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Reed, Miss Chadwicke, and Mr. E. Kenworthy.

Mrs. Francis Williams, the bride's grandmother, held a reception at Claridge's.

The honeymoon will be spent at Brioni, and the bride's travelling dress was of beige crepella with a hat to match.

THE REV. A. S. BLUETT AND MISS M. H. CHERRY

The marriage took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, yesterday, of the Rev. A. Sterling Bluett, eldest son of the Rev. R. D. Bluett and Mrs. Bluett, of Delgany Rectory, Co. Wicklow, and Miss Maud H. Cherry, daughter of the late Right Hon. R. R. Cherry, formerly Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and Mrs. Cherry, of 92, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. The Rev. J. H. Alcock, the Rev. J. L. P. Atkinson, the Rev. C. J. Burrowes, the Rev. G. C. Johnston, and the Rev. C. C. W. Duggan officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. R. R. Cherry, wore a gown of ivory satin brocade made with a close-fitting bodice and a long skirt. Her veil of Brussels lace was held in place by a circlet of pearls and orange-blossom, and she wore a string of pearls and carried a sheaf of pink and white Madonna lilies. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Eva Cherry, and by the bridegroom's sisters, Miss Noel and Miss Elizabeth Bluett. They wore frocks of rose-pink, salmon-pink and peach-coloured georgette, with little capes of mauve georgette. They wore Juliet caps of gold brocade and gold shoes, and carried bouquets of pink and white carnations. The Rev. F. W. Synnott was best man.

A reception was held afterwards at 92, St. Stephen's Green, and among the guests were:—

Miss Cherry, Mrs. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. F. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Rawdon Greene, Miss Greene, Mrs. Dolton, the Rev. G. C. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Miss Heighton, Miss Bluett, the Misses Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leeper, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fannin, Mrs. Patrick Baker, Miss Swift, MacNeill, Mr. Chamney, Mr. W. T. Drennan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, Miss Holliday, the Misses Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Cunningham, the Misses Sealy, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Haythornthwaite, the Rev. R. H. and Mrs. Hamilton, the Rev. H. and Mrs. Forde, the Misses Townshend, Miss Amelia Kinahan, the Misses Eames, Mrs. French, Mrs. and Miss Wallace, the Misses Lett, Lady Thompson and Miss Daphne Thompson, the Misses Golding, Mrs. Ashworth, Mrs. and Miss Jameson, Miss Scott, Mrs. and Miss Merlin, the Misses Armstrong, Mrs. Griffith, Mr. Harry Griffith, Mrs. and the Misses Dobbin, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Thompson, Mrs. and Miss Graham, the Misses Powell, Dr. and Mrs. MacFeridge, the Rev. and Mrs. Cecil Caddock, Dr. and Mrs. Newport White, Dr. Ella Webb, Mr. David Webb, and Miss Mary Webb.

MR. L. R. ALSTON AND MISS WOOD

The marriage took place at the church of St. John the Baptist, Puttenham, yesterday of Mr. Louis Raymond Alston, younger son of the late Mr. George R. Alston, of Trinidad, and of Mrs. Alston, of Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W., and Miss Ellinor Wenonah Wood, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wood, of Puttenham Priory, Guildford. Canon G. R. Wood, the Rev. B. H. Lynes, and the Rev. S. Power officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length gown of parchment satin cut on medieval lines. Her train was of gold brocade and old Spanish lace, and her veil was also of old lace. She wore a pearl and diamond pendant, and carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies and white heather. The train was carried by the bridegroom's nieces, Miss Jean Croll and Miss Jacqueline Martin, and there was one other little girl attendant. Miss Prudence Wood. They wore dresses of blue georgette, with blue shoes and wreaths of love-in-the-mist and glass necklaces. There were also two grown-up bridesmaids, Miss M. St. C. Wood (sister of the bride) and Miss E. M. Boord. They wore blue georgette picture dresses, blue shoes, and light beige hats, and carried bouquets of delphiniums. Mr. J. Thorpe was best man.

A reception was held afterwards at Puttenham Priory, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. G. Alston, Mrs. R. Alston, Mrs. Croll, Mrs. Martin, Miss W. Alston, Mrs. and Miss Healing, Mrs. N. de Haller, Miss M. Wood, Mrs. G. R. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. F. Wood, Mrs. B. H. Lynes, Mrs. Boord, Lady (Rose) Alston, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. K. Goschen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goschen, Commander and Mrs. E. Bruce Gardyne, Mrs. C. Round, Mr. J. Round, Mr. O. L. Boord, Mr. A. T. Small, the Archdeacon of Surrey and Mrs. Blackburne, Lady Knaggs, Mrs. Cadman, Captain and Mrs. Monell, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lloyd Edwards, Mrs. G. B. Wood, Miss E. Morris, the Misses Turwood, Mr. and Miss Sim, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Thatcher, Miss Power, Lady Boston, Lady Verner, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Congreve, Mrs. Huband, Mr. R. C. Huband, Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn, Captain and Mrs. Tuckwell, Major and Mrs. Stedall, Colonel and Mrs. Elias Morgan, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Gordon Smith, Mrs. Struther Smith, Mrs. I. Jones, Mr. P. F. Ashburner, Mrs. Moseley, and Captain and Mrs. G. Drury, Mrs. Railton, Colonel and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Redfern, Mr. and Mrs. Boosey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Norman, Mrs. G. Bird, and Mrs. Cubitt.

The honeymoon will be spent in Devon, and the bride travelled in a blue and green flowered chiffon dress with a hat to match.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Captain and Mrs. John Moubray took place at the Guards' Chapel yesterday. The Rev. C. E. Chadwick officiated, and the child was named John Michael. The godparents were General Sir John Du Cane, for whom Captain J. Moubray stood proxy, Captain R. Myddelton (Coldstream Guards), for whom Captain Lord Stratheden stood proxy, and Miss Ellen Moubray.

As a result of the charity meeting held at the Harringay track on August 16 the directors of the Greyhound Racing Association have handed £860 to the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway; £537 to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Tottenham; and £107 to the Hornsey Central Hospital, Crouch End. This makes a total sum of £1,504.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY

MRS. EMILY MARY ADELMANN, of Avenue-crescent, Mill Hill Park, Acton, W., who died on July 27, left estate of the gross value of £20,054, with net personalty £19,819. She left:—

£105 War stock to John Neale, attendant to her late husband; 50 £10 shares in the Morgan Crucible Company and £100 to her maid, Mary M. Watling.

£100 each to the London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street, W.C., the Homœopathic Convalescent Home, Eastbourne, the Acton Hospital, St. Dunstan's Hostel, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the Dogs' Home, Battersea ("in memory of Sybil, Jerry, and Minnie").

MR. FREDERICK STIRLING NEWALL, of Wylam-on-Tyne, chairman of Turner and Newall, Limited, left gross unsettled estate of £807,384, with net personalty £784,793. It is estimated that death duties will exceed £280,000.

DAME FLORENCE MAYO-ROBSON, of Broadoak, Seale, Surrey, who died on July 24, aged 70, wife of Colonel Sir Arthur Mayo-Robson, K.B.E., left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £10,312, with net personalty £9,863.

MR. FREDERICK NEWTON COLBORNE, of Clifton-road, Clifton, Bristol, until recently Warden of Broad Plain Settlement, Deacon of Highbury, and President of St. Paul's Penny Bank, who died on June 26, left estate of the gross value of £29,629, with net personalty £17,246. He left:—

£1,000 each to Ellen Turley Baker and Beatrice Maud Smart; £250 to New College, Finchley-road, Hampstead, London, N.W., now carried on in conjunction with Hackney College, London; and £100 to the Bristol Guild of the Handicapped.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD TIMOEUS, J.P., of High-street, Bedford, who died on July 12, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £42,761, with net personalty £28,190. He left:—

Thirty shillings per week to Albert Foskett, now residing at Peacehaven, Sussex, "who has recently left my business after employment therein for nearly 50 years"; £500 to his servant, Ada Mary Willett, if in his service at his death; and £200 each to Frederick Tollman and Isaac Bennett, if respectively in his employ at his death.

MRS. ANNIE ALBONI MOORE, of the Prince of Wales Hotel, Southport, widow of W. Moore, who died on May 13, left property of the gross value of £26,696, with net personalty £26,428. She gives:—

£2,000 to the executors, for some memorial, or for the relief of suffering, in memory of her son's life work.

MR. HUBERT JAMES VICK, of Ashcroft, Sterte, Poole, Dorset, architect and quantity surveyor, who died on May 27, left estate of the gross value of £16,554, with net personalty £12,806. He left:—

£500 or £50 for each year or part of a year during which she has been his housekeeper, whichever be the greater, to Edith Vick, and £100 to the Royal Infant Orphanage, Wanstead, Essex.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value.
BENZIE, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert, D.S.O., of Chapelton, Ellon, Aberdeen (personal estate)	£4,982
BLACKIE, Mrs. Matilda Grace, of Eglinton-crescent, Edinburgh, wife of A. W. Blackie (personal estate)	32,826
BRIDGE, Mr. Wallace (47), of Drake-street, Rochdale, Lancs, director of David Bridge and Co., Limited, rubber and cable machinery makers (net personalty £12,368)	13,334
CULSHAW, the Rev. George Harold, M.A., of The Rectory, Iver Heath, Bucks (net personalty £14,473)	14,742
DANIELS, Mr. Frederic William, F.R.C.S., of Springfield-road, Leicester (net personalty £6,573)	7,750
ELLMAN, Miss Alice Mary (74), of De Charnroad, St. Leonard's-on-Sea (net personalty £6,790)	6,894
HERBERT, Mr. Henry Leith (75), of Pwll Bottom, Curry Rivel, Somerset, late P.W.D., Punjab Irrigation (net personalty £4,712)	7,409
HOLMES, Alderman Charles, J.P., of Court-street, Faversham, retired grocer (net personalty £7,911)	12,535
JACKSON, Mr. John Thomas, of Grendon-avenue, Oldham, wholesale drysalter (net personalty £11,706)	11,810
KNIGHT, Mr. Archibald Alfred (46), of Powderham-road, Newton Abbot, Devon, stone-mason and granite merchant (net personalty £4,739)	8,495
LAW, Mr. Charles Woodin (84), of Carlisle-road, Hove, barrister-at-law (net personalty £7,107)	8,808
LAYTON, Mr. Charles Stubbs (73), of Pineside, Southern-road, Bournemouth (net personalty £15,059)	19,111
MCCLURE, Mr. Robert, of Brooklyn, Knock, Belfast, company director (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	61,963
MANSEL-JONES, Mrs. Mary Catherine, of Bossington House, Stockbridge, Hants, widow of H. M. Mansel-Jones (unsettled property of the value of £16,039, settled lands of the value of £27,000) (total)	43,039
MOYS, the Rev. Arthur Edwin (59), of Hindolveston Vicarage, Guist, Norfolk (net personalty £331)	1,033
NUTTALL, Mrs. Hannah Sophia (83), of Highclere, Dane-court-road, Parkstone, Dorset, widow of C. J. Nuttall (net personalty £19,154)	20,090
PRICE, Mr. Rees, L.D.S., F.S.A. (75), of Bannitts, Broadway, Worcs, an antiquary and a collector of glass (net personalty £21,353)	25,333
ROSS, Lieutenant-Colonel George, V.D., J.P. (86), of Leamington-terrace, Edinburgh, retired ironmonger and general merchant (personal estate)	4,627
TURNER, Mr. Alexander, J.P., of Cloughmills, Co. Antrim, draper (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	9,228
WOOD, Mrs. Olivia Augusta (94), of The Vale, Oatlands, Weybridge, Surrey, a widow (net personalty £5,576)	5,736

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentation:—The REV. L. A. LONG, curate of Linthorpe and curate-in-charge of St. Mark, Grove Hill, in the Diocese of York, to the rectory of Wigginton, in the same diocese.

The BISHOP of ATHABASCA (Dr. Robins), who recently resigned the See in order to become Assistant to the Bishop of Norwich, has accepted an invitation to succeed the late Rev. S. G. Mansbridge as vicar of Wicklewood.

The Rev. E. Sharpe, who is resigning the rectory of Flordon, Norfolk, to take up work in Dundee, will be succeeded by the REV. H. M. THORPE, formerly curate of St. Martin's, Kensal Rise.

The Bishop of Gibraltar has appointed the REV. A. HAWKINS JONES, vicar of Holy Trinity, Sittingbourne, to be chaplain at Ploesti, Rumania, from Advent Sunday. The REV. HERBERT PENTIN, the present chaplain at Ploesti, has accepted the chaplaincy of Taormina, Sicily, where he served a year or two ago, and will begin work there on Advent Sunday.

CLERGY AND DOCTORS

The Bishop of Bristol has appointed a diocesan committee of clergy and doctors "To confer with a view to ascertaining the best methods of ministration to the sick and others in whose well-being both the clerical and medical professions are interested and where mutual exchange of experience would be helpful; subject to the Bishop's approval to take such action as seems desirable from time to time." Canon T. W. Pym is chairman of the committee. One of the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference emphasizes "the urgent need for cooperation between clergy and doctors, since spiritual and physical treatment are complementary and equally necessary for true well-being."

NOTES

The Bristol Diocesan Conference will meet at Malmesbury on October 14 and the Salisbury Diocesan Conference at Salisbury on October 15 and 16. The Chichester Diocesan Council will meet at Hove on October 15 and 16.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, at whose request the Franciscan Capuchins have been working among the hop-pickers for the last 25 years, visited the Kent hop-picking area on Sunday. After saying Mass for the hop-pickers at East Peckham, he preached at Paddock Wood and Horsmonden. In the afternoon he visited the pickers at Staplehurst, Marden, Benover, Bull Common, and Wateringbury.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST

Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught has arranged to pay his annual visit to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on Sunday, September 21, when he will inspect the battalion of Gentlemen Cadets on Church Parade, and take the salute when they march past. His Royal Highness will afterwards attend with the Commandant, Officers, and Gentlemen Cadets the parade service at the R.M.C. Memorial Chapel.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended August 30 were 959,305, making a total sold of 980,547,703.

THE LAST WITCH

A QUESTION FOR THE ANTIQUARY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

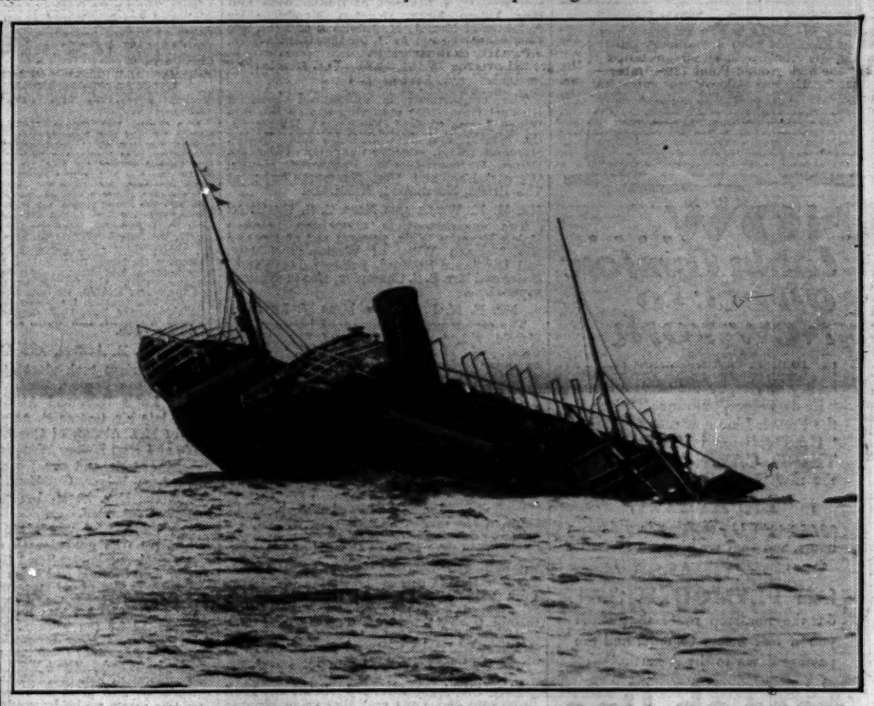
The belief in witches died not less hardly than those interesting people were supposed to do. Although there was the full odour of antiquarianism in Sir Walter Scott's "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," yet there were many parts of the British Isles where belief in and reprisals for witchcraft still existed when that work was published in 1830 for Murray's respectable Family Library. It would, indeed, be interesting to know which dark corner of these Isles could claim the last witch. Relying on memory, the latest case recorded by Scott of witchcraft in Scotland occurred in 1800, when a sheriff cautioned an old woman. She had ill-wished a farmer, who subsequently suffered damage to his cornsacks; and the sheriff, while not accusing her of witchcraft, told her that if she continued to speak as she had done she might expose herself to suspicion and the revenge of her neighbours. The old woman, says Scott, was affronted rather than pleased with the sheriff's incredulity. But five years later, according to Brewer, a woman at Kirkcudbright was tried for witchcraft and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to be set once a quarter in the pillory.

These cases, however, would appear to be far from dating the last sweep-up of witchcraft superstition. Much later ones come to light in an interesting letter rescued from an old escritoire which had long hugged its secrets in a disused loft. The letter was written by Maria Graham, daughter of George Dundas, rear-admiral of the Blue and commander of the Admiralty. Before she married Captain Thomas Graham, R.N., her governess had told her, from personal experience, many stories of Dr. Johnson, the Burneys, and Sir Joshua Reynolds; and Maria herself often met Samuel Rogers, Thomas Campbell, and Sir Thomas Lawrence. So that she early took the Blue-line, as Scott used to say, which led to her successful career as a writer. Her "Journal of a Residence in India" (1812) and "Letters on India" (1814) are familiar books in Anglo-Indian literature; but it is her "Little Arthur's History of England," written after an adventurous widowhood and when she was the wife of Callcott the artist (afterwards Sir Augustus Callcott), by which she is best remembered. Here she is writing from Plympton, March 1, 1821 (just before setting out on that voyage to South America on which her first husband died), to Francis Cohen, Esq., of 4, Basinghall-street, London, who—changing his name, two years later, on embracing the Christian faith—became Francis Palgrave (afterwards Sir), the father of "Golden Treasury" Palgrave. Below is an abst

THE CUB HUNTING SEASON

ON THE SOUTH DOWNS.—Now that the farmers have gathered their grain crops cub hunting has started in most of the hunting counties. Both the training of the young hounds and the breaking up of the litters of foxes are the aims of these early morning meets. They are well attended, though the hunting man prefers to wait for the opening of the season later in the autumn. Our picture shows the Southdown pack on the Downs near Lewes between Mount Harry and Blackcap during one of these runs.

SINKING OF THE TAHITI



THE SINKING OF THE TAHITI.—A photograph of the New Zealand mail steamer Tahiti just before she sank while on a voyage from Wellington to San Francisco. The steamer Ventura reached her in time to take off the passengers and crew, and most of the mails.

OPENING THE SAFE OF THE EGYPT.—After it had been recovered from the sunken liner Egypt the captain's safe was opened on board the Artiglio alongside the quay at Brest.

AFTER EIGHT YEARS.—Examining the contents of the safe from the Egypt. These included sealed letters from the Foreign Office to British representatives abroad, and other important papers.

AIRMEN'S WELCOME.—Major Costes and Lieutenant Bellonte acknowledging the cheers of the crowds in New York after their triumphant flight across the Atlantic.

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International Tennis Tournament
International Golf Tournament
Two Drag Hunts weekly
HOTEL WESTMINSTER
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250 rooms with bath and 'phone.
SPECIAL TERMS for September.

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ARMY TRAINING

SALISBURY PLAIN OPERATION

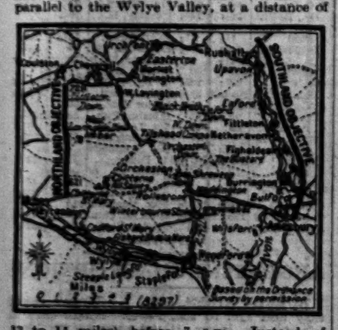
A LESSON WELL LEARNT

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

AMESBURY, SEPT. 9

If the object of the series of manœuvres in the Salisbury Plain area is to learn lessons, then the first of them, which was brought to a conclusion yesterday evening, was most successful. Before passing to actual experiences it is necessary to recall, as briefly as possible, the tasks with which the respective commanders were confronted. The Southern Force, starting from the Dorchester-Wool area, had (as far as such vehicles as medium tanks, artillery dragons, and omnibuses containing infantry were concerned) to skirt round the tank-obstacle formed by the River Wylye from Heytesbury to the neutral frontier at Wilton (a northerly movement), and then to turn due east to seize the crossings over the River Avon between Rushall (north of Upavon) and Amesbury. The distance from the starting point to the pivot at Heytesbury measures about 40 miles. The distance between a north and south line running through Heytesbury and the River Avon line is about 16 miles.

Major-General H. H. S. Knox, the Southern Commander, had at his disposal a squadron of 11th Hussar armoured cars, the 9th Mechanized Field Brigade R.A., without its Howitzer Battery (76th), an Anti-Aircraft Battery R.A., No. 1 Omnibus Company, R.A.S.C., with enough vehicles to carry the infantry of the 7th Experimental Infantry Brigade, the 7th Brigade, and the 1st Medium "Armoured Brigade," which included the 3rd and 5th Battalions of various natures of tanks specified in my previous article. This force might move at 3 a.m., but it was not allowed to cross the frontier (which was parallel to the Wylye Valley, at a distance of



13 to 15 miles) before 7 a.m. Instead of following my usual custom of placing myself at the Headquarters of one side, I went to Heytesbury, the pivot of the Southern Commander's movement, where the most critical situations were likely to develop. It was a rendezvous for spectators, among whom I noticed the Italian and the Hungarian Military Attaches, and a large number of senior British officers. Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Montgomery-Massingberd directed the operations in person, with his headquarters at Tilshead.

Major-General A. E. W. Harman, the Northern Commander, had at his disposal at daybreak the 1st Cavalry Brigade, the 11th Hussar armoured cars (less a squadron), the 2nd Field Brigade, R.A. (horsed), and the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps. These were in the Tidworth-Windmill Hill area (about five to seven miles from the River Avon line), and he had the 2nd Cavalry Brigade in the Savernake area (nearly 20 miles by road from Amesbury, the southern end of the line to be held). General Harman's orders were to "secure in succession" (1) the River Avon line from Rushall to Amesbury, with a "primary duty" of securing the crossings in all circumstances: and (2) "the high ground Point 729—Imber—Point 821." He was allowed to move his armoured cars at 7 a.m., but not his other troops without higher authority. This authority did not arrive until about 8.30 a.m. When his troops did move, they moved fast. The 2nd Cavalry Brigade were holding the whole river line in two hours, a very fast performance.

"TWIN BABIES"

I took special note of a fan-shaped screen of little Austin Scouts which were spread out in pairs ("twin babies") in an arc extending from Urchfont in the north to south of Stonehenge in the south. Behind the centre of each line of twins another twin was stationed, behind those again a central twin with two dispatch-riders in attendance. The system seemed an ideal one to employ on such ground, high features whence a wide view could be obtained of the surrounding country. If the scouts in the little Austins had had the radio-telephony apparatus which I described on a previous occasion, more than its value would be saved in machines, but the system eliminated the risk of interception and of blocking.

The 1st Cavalry Brigade was moved forward in the north to Easterton, south-west of Urchfont. The 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps was directed upon the Imber position, on the open plain 12 miles west of the River Avon line. The light tanks moved fast, but they just failed to establish themselves on that line, though some of them just reached it and brought their machine-gun fire to bear upon the Southern Armoured Brigade, which was advancing on both sides of the Warminster-Imber road. Headquarters of the Southern Armoured Force were at Point 695, about half way between those places, with the 9th Field Brigade in close support. The 3rd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps was on the right, the 5th Battalion on the left. Thenceforward, from about noon to the conclusion of the operations, the movement eastward of the Southern force was slow and marked by long pauses. The Northern tank battalion imposed considerable delay upon the Southerners during its retirement. So did the 4.5in. and 3.7in. howitzers (both mechanized) with the 1st Cavalry Brigade on the Northern flank. So also did a raid at a critical moment by Northern armoured cars upon the Southern Headquarters near Longridge Deverill, about three or four miles south-west of Heytesbury. At that place desultory fighting, chiefly between armoured cars and light tanks, went on from 9 a.m. till about noon. Superiority in 11th Hussar armoured cars—which were ubiquitous—gave the Northern side a great advantage.

THE OMNIBUS COLUMN

We now come to the omnibus column which brought up the 7th Experimental Infantry Brigade, accompanied by the mechanized machine-guns and anti-tank guns with which its battalions are equipped. Much delay had been imposed on this force by the miscarriage of a message to it to move. I awaited it (and the Southern Headquarters) at Heytesbury. The omnibuses with the first battalion did not pass through that place until 1.15 p.m., by which time the situation on the commanding ground south of Urchfont apparently did not permit the forward direction of the omnibus columns to be determined. They moved as far as the fork in the road at Chitterne, and subsequently to Tilshead, which they did not reach until 5.10 p.m. Southern Headquarters were established at Heytesbury from 2.50 p.m. The Southern Armoured Brigade moved forward to a line within about two miles of the River Avon. The Northern tank battalion had already withdrawn behind the river, leaving one company forward on the left flank about Alton Down. Eastern exits from the river crossings were strongly held by the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. There was a great preponderance of artillery on the Northern side, with excellent facilities for observation. Preparations had been made to blow up the bridges and to explode anti-tank mines in the defiles leading to them. The Southerners still had the 1st (Northern) Cavalry Brigade, with its guns, on their flank. At 6.15 p.m. the Director stopped the operations. It was clear that an attack upon the Avon line could not be staged at so late an hour.

Among the good work of the day I include that of the "G" branch of the Staff, responsible for the mechanized movements, and for fuelling and repairs, for which arrangements were very complete. I also noted the excellent handling of the civilian and Army traffic, over the whole area, by the Military Police. Their task was a responsible one, especially at the critical cross-roads, which abound in this area, and it was well performed. There was no risk to the most timid of owner-drivers, and no appreciable delay to the movement of the varied types of fast Army vehicles. Air cooperation with the Army was as good as usual, but R.A.F. observers were seriously handicapped by mist, which shrouded the movements of both sides during the critical early hours. By the time the mist lifted most of the Northern units had reached their destinations and lay concealed. The troops were working, for the first time in my experience of late, on the smaller scale 1in. instead of on the 1in. map, a point to which I shall refer again later. I shall not be in a position to publish until Friday morning any details about the next operation, a larger one, in which the whole of the 1st Division, from Aldershot, will also participate. This will begin at 2 p.m. on Thursday and conclude some time on Friday.

13TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

THE "ROMAN" SCHEME CONTINUED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CATTERICK, SEPT. 9

The second and final scheme of the 13th Infantry Brigade training period began yesterday morning and finished this morning. In *The Times* of September 5 was an account of the "Roman" withdrawal from the heights of Stainton Moor to a position covering the tungsten concession on Barden and Hauxwell Moors and near Downholme village. The operation which concluded this morning was in continuation of the scheme which ended in the early morning of September 4. Thus September 8 and 9 will be assumed to be September 4 and 5 respectively.

The Roman forces engaged yesterday and to-day contain:—One squadron 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards; 20th Field Brigade (less one battery); 1st Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers; 2nd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment; 2nd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment; 4th Battalion, The Royal Tank Corps; and one flight 26th (A.C.) Squadron, Royal Air Force, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Watson (1st Lancashire Fusiliers). The Cumbrian and Brigantes forces were commanded by Major G. L. Brown (1st Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment), and consisted of 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards (less one squadron); one battery 20th Field Brigade; 1st Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment; and one flight 26th (A.C.) Squadron, Royal Air Force.

The Cumbrian force which defeated the South Brigantes (friendly to the Romans) on September 3 at Bainbridge, and which bivouacked the same night at East Witton and was the primary cause of the Roman withdrawal from Stainton Moor by threatening the Roman line of communication, attacked the Roman position at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and drove in the Roman left and centre. At about this hour the Roman commander received a visit from the commander of the 5th Legion, who brought the information that the Cumbrian Armoured Brigade had reached Sedbergh (42 miles west of Richmond) and that it must be reckoned with on the morrow. He further suggested that the Roman Armoured Brigade, which was due to reach Catterick Bridge by 12 noon, should be used from the direction of Druggon Hill Farm against the commanding ground of Newfound England and to the west. He also said that the attitude of the South Brigantes, who rallied in Hornby Park after their defeat by the Cumbrians at Bainbridge, was doubtful; after expressing a wish that the Roman forces should be thoroughly established before the Cumbrian Armoured Force arrived, the commander of the 5th Legion left by air to attend a council of the Emperor at Eboracum.

HEAVY TANK LOSSES

At 12.30 on Monday the Brigantes attacked Scotton Covert in an attempt to turn the Romans' left; they got into the covert, but an immediate counter-attack by the East Surreys, who were holding that part of the line, regained this feature. At about 2.30 p.m. the East Lancashires were attacked on Black Hill, and a quarter of an hour later the Roman tanks, which by now had reached Field House, one mile east of Druggon Hill Farm, under cover from the air, commenced their attack, their first objective being from Scotton Covert southward to Scotton Beck, and their second objective Newfound England. The East Surreys and the East Lancashires were ordered to push forward and consolidate the ground overrun by the tanks. This attack was watched by Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron Shute (C.-in-C., Northern Command). The attack went well, though the tanks lost heavily, the infantry anti-tank guns claiming four tanks and the artillery five tanks. As a result of this attack the Roman position on the left and centre was pushed forward. The reserve battalion, 1st Middlesex (in theory only), was still at Richmond, where it had been sent early that morning to reorganize after the very severe hammering it had received at the hands of the enemy in their early morning attack.

As soon as the Roman Commander perceived the success of the tank attack he issued an operation order shortly after 4 p.m. for The Lancashire Fusiliers (on the right of the Roman line) to attack and consolidate the north-eastern slopes of Walburn Moor across the Gill Beck; this was no doubt done in order to conform to the wishes of the Commander of the 5th Legion, which had been expressed by him earlier in the day during his visit, though I think it is doubtful if this position could withstand attack as well as a position north of the Gill Beck.

The East Lancashires were ordered to conform and gain touch with The Lancashire Fusiliers at Halfpenny House. The attack was supported by observed artillery fire by the 20th Field Brigade. Zero hour was 5.45 p.m. At this hour 13th Brigade Headquarters was at point 754 on Range road. Three-quarters of an hour before the attack was due to start 1 saw Lancashire Fusilier patrols dribbling forward to the line of the Gill Beck. At about this time the combined Cumbrian and Brigantes Headquarters moved back to Bellerby; observation was very good and numerous enemy could be seen from the Roman position on the heights to the south of Walburn Moor, and although beyond effective rifle range still made excellent targets for the numerous Roman machine-guns. I thought that the Romans on their part were somewhat daring in their use of roads for machine-gun teams and limbers in view of the enemy artillery, one battery of which was enfilading the Hartleap Well-Halfpenny House road. It seems the enemy launched an attack against the Roman right at the same time as the Lancashire Fusilier attack was launched, the result being a "dog fight" on Walburn Moor. This, however, was straightened out about 7 p.m., when the Cumbrian-Brigantes force retired. The Roman force took up an outpost position for the night on the line Wath Gill-Halfpenny House-Willow Gill and practised the relief of an outpost battalion by night.

TANK MOTOR-SHIP LAUNCHED ON THE TYNE

The single-screw tank motor-ship Gylfe, which has been built to the order of Messrs. Eiv Evensen A/S. of Oslo, by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. (Shipbuilders), Limited, was launched from their Walker shipyard on Monday. The launching ceremony was performed by Mrs. Barbra Evensen. The vessel is of the two-deck type, with poop, bridge, and forecastle, and trunk on deck, built to Lloyd's highest class, and framed on the longitudinal system. The oil cargo is carried in eight double compartments, having cargo pump room extending from side to side of the vessel. The propelling machinery, constructed and installed by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. (Engineers), Limited, Scotswood, consists of an Armstrong Sulzer two-stroke single-acting six-cylinder Diesel engine fitted at the aft end of the vessel, together with one large and one small vertical boiler for the supply of steam to the auxiliaries. The construction of the hull and machinery of the vessel has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Paul Kavli, of Messrs. Johs Johannessen and Paul Kavli, of Oslo.

WING-COMMANDER KINGSFORD-SMITH

The High Commissioner of Australia, at Australia House yesterday, presented the 1928 trophy awarded by the International League of Aviators to Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith, for his flight from Australia to New Zealand. Mr. CLIFFORD B. HARMON, president of the International League of Aviators, said that the society had members in 39 countries and numbered 16,000 aviators. The league had 20 trophies for different countries, and each was awarded for the most meritorious flying achievement of the year.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 3

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. J. J. Youngs to be Lieut., with seny. of Aug. 13.

SEPTEMBER 4

R.N.

Cd. Gnr. J. Beese placed on Retd. List, with rank of Lieut. (Aug. 20).

SEPTEMBER 5

R.N.

Cd. Shipwright F. Hough placed on Retd. List at own request (Aug. 10).

Wt. Instr. in Cookery A. E. Pratt to be Cd. Instr. in Cookery, with seny. of Aug. 24.

Serg. Lieut. T. L. Cleave, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., transferred to permanent list, with original seny. of Feb. 13, 1928.

R.N.R.

Act. Sub-Lieut. W. K. Hunter to be Sub-Lieut., with seny. of Aug. 16.

Probv. Paymr. Sub-Lieut. R. F. Challis to be Paymr. Sub-Lieut., with original seny. of May 22, 1929.

SEPTEMBER 6

R.N.

Comdr. M. F. F. Wilson, D.S.O., placed on Retd. List (Sept. 6).

Midn. (E) to be Sub-Lieuts. (E), with seny. stated:—B. U. Alcock, O. P. Tilden, W. V. Stitt (June 1).

SEPTEMBER 8

R.N.

Cd. Bosn. P. Smith placed on Retd. List, with rank of Lieut. (Sept. 8).

Lieut.-Comdrs. (Retd.) to be Comdrs. (Retd.), with seny. stated:—C. V. Siveright (Sept. 5); F. G. Brodribb (Sept. 8).

Paymr. Lieut. A. C. Dickson to be Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. (Sept. 8).

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 9

REGULAR ARMY

The follg. Cols. (Ind. Army) are granted the temp. rank of Brigadier:—

A. M. Mills, D.S.O., whilst a Bde. Comdr. in India (July 4).

H. B. Tucker, whilst J.A.G. in India (July 15).

Bt. Lt.-Col. F. D. Frost, C.B.E., M.C., Ind. A.S.C., to be Col. (June 29), with seny. Feb. 7, 1925.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. appts. are made:—

Col. H. P. Stokes, C.B.E., D.S.O., from Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., Northern Comd., to be Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans., War Office (Sept. 1).

Col. N. D. Nonic, D.S.O., from h.p., to be Offr. i/c of Record and Pay Office (and Records of R.E., T.A.), R.E. (Aug. 31).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. E. D. Milligan is restd. to the estabs. (Aug. 1).

Lt. A. H. Musson to be Adjt., vice Capt. (now Maj.) J. M. Murphy (Feb. 16).

Lt. H. E. Morrell retires, receiving a gratuity (Sept. 10).

INFANTRY

THE BUFFS.—The undermentioned Sec. Lts. to be Lts. (Sept. 1):—R. F. Parry, H. F. Williams, C. G. Hill.

KING'S OWN R.—Sec. Lt. Gerald Henry Graham Burne, from Supp. Res. of Off., King's Own R., to be Sec. Lt. (Sept. 8).

E. YORK R.—Capt. C. L. V. MacMahon retires, receiving a gratuity (Sept. 8).

CAMERONIANS.—Capt. A. J. Cox retires on ret. pay (Sept. 10).

K.O.Y.L.I.—Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) F. H. Pryor to be Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) (Feb. 28).

K.S.L.I.—Capt. E. Bird having attained the age fixed for compulsory retirement retires on ret. pay (Sept. 10).

MIDD'X R.—Sec. Lt. L. H. J. de la M. Herapath to be Lt. (Sept. 1).

Y. AND L.R.—Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) A. W. Taylor, O.B.E., M.C., retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (Sept. 7).

Regtl. Serjt.-Maj. Charles Marriott, M.M., to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (Sept. 7).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt. N. O. Duckett to be Capt. (Sept. 8).

Lt. E. Robinson, R.A., Lab. Bn., ceases to be empld. with the R.A.S.C. (Aug. 18).

THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS

The undermentioned Capts. to be Majs. (Sept. 2):—A. Williams, S. A. McCormack.

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Lt.-Col. E. P. Argyle, D.S.O., having attained the age limit for compulsory retirement retires on ret. pay (Sept. 8).

Maj. H. J. Holmes, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (Sept. 7).

ESTABLISHMENTS

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—Maj. D. R. St. J. J. French-Mullen, R.E., Instr. (Cl. 2), R.E. Wing, Sch. of Anti-Aircraft Def. (Sept. 1).

Capt. R. H. B. Longland, R.E., Offr. of a Co. of Gentlemen Cadets, R.M.C., Sandhurst (Aug. 28).

Lt.-Col. E. P. Argyle, D.S.O., Comdt., R.A.V. Sch. and Sch. of Farriery (Sept. 7).

The undermentioned apts. are made:—Maj. C. Sleigh, M.C., R.E., to be Instr. (Cl. 2), R.E. Wing, Sch. of Anti-Aircraft Def. (Sept. 1).

Lt. C. G. Stainer, R.E., to be Offr. of a Co. of Gentlemen Cadets (Cl. B), Mil. Academy (Aug. 28).

Lt.-Col. H. J. Holmes, D.S.O., to be Comdt., R.A.V. Sch. and Sch. of Farriery (Sept. 7).

MEMORANDUM

Lt.-Col. A. Herklots, D.O., h.p. list, late R.A.S.C., retires on ret. pay (Sept. 10).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Capt. C. G. Thomas having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Sept. 8).

REGIMENTAL LIST

INFANTRY

E. YORK R.—Capt. C. L. V. MacMahon (ret.), to be Capt. (Sept. 8), with rnty. March 23, 1927.

GREEN HOWARDS.—Lt.-Col. W. J. Rockell having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Aug. 28).

K.S.L.I.—Capt. E. Bird (ret. pay) to be Capt. (Sept. 10), with seny. June 20, 1917.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. J. A. Chester, M.B., from Supp. Res. of Offs., to be Capt. (Sept. 9).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Lt.-Col. A. C. Lee, O.B.E., M.C., ceases to belong to the Res. (Sept. 8).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

ROYAL ARTILLERY

53RD (BOLTON) FD. BDE.—Maj. C. I. Scowcroft, T.D., resigns his commn. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (June 19).

60TH (N. MIDLAND) FD. BDE.—A. M. Burgess to be Sec. Lt. (Aug. 6).

72ND (NORTHUMBRIAN) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. A. C. James to be Lt., with seny. Jan. 5 (March 11).

12TH (HIGHLAND) LOWT BN.—Lt.-Col. B. Allan, O.B.E., T.D., to be Bt. Col. (June 1).

GLAMORGAN HEAVY BDE.—Lt. H. W. J. Powell to be Capt. (July 8).

54TH (E. OF LOND.) A.A. BDE.—Lt. S. S. Gill resigns his commn. (July 15); Sec. Lt. J. P. Lawrie resigns his commn. (July 2).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

43RD (WESSEX) DIVNL. ENGRS.—Lt. C. W. Tall, M.C., resigns his commn. (Oct. 15, 1929).

57TH (LOND.) A.A. BN. (L.E.E.).—Lt. T. H. R. H. Jolly to be Capt. (July 16).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

50TH (NORTHUMBRIAN) DIVNL. SIGS.—Capt. T. T. J. Sheffield to be Maj. (Sept. 4).

INFANTRY

4TH BN. DEVON R.—Capt. H. R. Carpenter, T.D., to be Maj. (July 18).

4TH/5TH BN. L. LAN. R.—W. D. R. Kay (late Cadet Serjt., Bromsgrove Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Sept. 1).

4TH BN. DUBLIN R.—The Christian names of Sec. Lt. Eric Rose Pound are as now described and not as stated in the *Gazette* of May 23.

5TH BN. R.W.K.—Capt. H. J. Cochrane, M.C., R.U. Regt., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (Sept. 6).

Lt. C. S. Durtnell, R.W.K., to be Adjt. and is granted the temp. rank of Capt. in the T.A. (with pay and allces. of a Lt.) whilst holding that appt. (Sept. 6).

Lt. C. G. Drewitt to be Capt. (July 17).

5TH BN. Y. AND L.R.—Capt. T. K. Steer having attained the age limit retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Sept. 1).

2ND C. OF LOND. R.—J. B. Neal (late Cadet Serjt., Dulwich Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Sept. 6).

14TH LOND. R.—Lt.-Col. D. Lyall Grant, M.C., T.D., to be Bt. Col. (Sept. 9).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. N. G. Hounsfield, Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., resigns his commn. (July 29).

The Rev. L. Rabinowitch, M.A., to be Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl. (May 31) (substituted for the notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of May 30).

GENERAL LIST

OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

CAMBRIDGE UNIV. CONTGT. (INFY. UNIT), SEN. DIV.—Sec. Lt. D. G. A. Sanders ceases to serve with the Contgt. (July 18).

MILL HILL SCHOOL CONTGT., JUN. DIV.—Capt. W. P. Phillips to be Maj. (May 30).

TERRITORIAL ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

INFANTRY

Lt. A. W. Hollis, from Gen. List., T.A., to be Lt. (Sept. 6).

REGIMENTAL LIST

YEOMANRY

LANARK.—Sec. Lt. K. G. Jackson, from 56th (1st Lond.) Divl. Sigs., R. Signals, to be Lt. (Sept. 6).

NORTH'D H.—Maj. J. H. G. Dodds, C.M.G., T.D. (Hon. Lt. in Army), having attained the age limit, retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Sept. 6).

YORK D.—Capt. C. G. Lauder, having attained the age limit, retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Sept. 6).

INFANTRY

4TH BN. K.O.Y.L.I.—Capt. T. B. Little, having attained the age limit, retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Sept. 6).

9TH BN. A. AND S.H.—Lt. J. Robertson on enlistment into the ranks, relinquishes his commn. (Aug. 22).

AIR MINISTRY, SEPT. 9

ROYAL AIR FORCE

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

Capt. A. C. Cuming is granted a short service commission as a Flight Lt. on the Supplementary List (Aug. 25).

Lt. G. C. Dickins, R.N., is reattached to the R.A.F. as a Flying Officer with effect from Aug. 25, 1930, and with seniority of April 27, 1925.

The undermentioned are promoted with effect from Sept. 10, 1930:—

FLYING OFFICERS TO BE FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—G. H. Huxham, C. R. Mason, P. Hill, G. V. T. Thomson.

Group Capt. R. E. C. Peirse, D.S.O., A.F.C., is placed on the half-pay list, Scale B (July 8, 1930, to Dec. 31, 1930, inclusive).

Flying Officer R. C. H. Monk is transferred to the Reserve, Class A (Aug. 30).

The short service commissions of the undermentioned Pilot Officers on probation are terminated on cessation of duty (Sept. 10):—C. E. Alven, H. M. Chubb, G. Egerton-Hine, I. R. Hills-Jeddere.

MEDICAL BRANCH

191814 Serjeant-Major, 1st Class, J. Holt, is granted a permanent commission as a Medical Quartermaster and Flying Officer (Sept. 6).

M. T. O'Reilly, M.B., B.Ch., is granted a short service commission as a Flying Officer for three years on the active list, with effect from, and with seniority of, Aug. 18, 1930.

A. W. Comber, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., is granted a temporary commission as a Flight Lt. with effect from, and with seniority of, Aug. 14, 1930.

Squadron Leader (Quartermaster) H. Steele is placed on the retired list (Sept. 9).

Flight Lt. T. O'Brien, L.R.C.P. and S., is transferred to the Reserve, Class D (h) (Sept. 8).

The notification in the *Gazette* of Aug. 26, 1930, concerning Flight Lt. C. W. Colley, L.R.C.P. and S., is cancelled.

DENTAL BRANCH

Flight Lt. W. D. Guyler, L.D.S. (temp. Capt., General List, Army, Dental Surgeon), is granted a non-permanent commission as a Flight Lt. (July 1).

MEMORANDUM

The permission granted to Sec. Lt. A. E. Walsh to resign his rank is withdrawn on his enlistment in the ranks of the Army (Aug. 8).

RESERVE OF AIR FORCE OFFICERS

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

R. A. D. Foster is granted a commission in Class A.A. (ii) as a Pilot Officer on probation (Aug. 27).

(Continued at foot of next column)

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

WEST AFRICAN CRUISES

The autumn cruises of the ships on the Africa Station will be chiefly to places on the West Coast. The sloop WALLFLOWER, Commander L. H. Ashmore, has already gone to Walvis Bay, and from September 21 to 24 will be at Luderitz. Meantime, her sister ship, the VERBENA, Commander G. D. Owen, will cruise to the eastward, visiting Knysna, East London, and Port Elizabeth.

The CALCUTTA, flagship of Vice-Admiral R. M. Burmester, C.B., C.M.G., will remain at Simonstown until November 12 and will then make a month's cruise to Walvis Bay, Saldanha Bay, and other places. The CARLISLE, Captain W. E. B. Magee, D.S.O., leaves the base on October 20 for St. Helena, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Accra, Lagos, and other ports. The CALCUTTA completes two years in commission next week, and is expected home in the spring of 1931.

H.M.S. SEAWOLF FOR SALE

It has been decided that repairs to the SEAWOLF, which was recently in collision with a steam trawler, are not to be proceeded with, and the vessel is to be relieved by the TENEDOS, hitherto in maintenance reserve at Rosyth. The SEAWOLF belonged to the division employed in Irish waters, based on Queenstown, and manned and supplied from Devonport. She is to be de-stored, paid off, and prepared for sale at Devonport as convenient. She belongs to the Admiralty "S" class, of 1,075 tons, and was completed in 1919. The TENEDOS is of the same class.

COMMAND OF THE HASTINGS

Commander D. S. McGrath has been selected to command the new sloop HASTINGS, which is due to be completed at Devonport in November for service in the Persian Gulf, where her sister-ship, the FOLKESTONE, has already arrived. Commander McGrath was promoted in June, 1927, and has since commanded the destroyer division in Irish waters. During the late War he was a lieutenant of the cruiser LANCASTER, until August, 1915, when he became second-in-command of the new destroyer MASTIFF. From January, 1917, he commanded successively torpedo-boat No. 4 and the destroyers FOXHOUND and ROSALIND. Earlier in the present year he studied at the Senior Officers' Technical Course.

ARGENTINE TRAINING SHIP

The Argentine training ship PRESIDENTE SARMIENTO is expected to visit Gibraltar in the course of her cruise from October 11 to 14. This vessel, a three-masted ship, is well known in British waters. She was built at Birkenhead in 1898, and was refitted there in 1926. There is accommodation in her for 400 boys.

CHANGES IN INDIA

Colonel D. B. Ross, O.B.E., who has been officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters, has been appointed as such in place of the former holder, Colonel L. F. Arthur, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. O. Walker has been appointed Commandant of the 4th Battalion, 15th Punjab Regiment, and Major R. N. G. Scott, O.B.E., has assumed the duties of second-in-command.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Edwards has been transferred to the command of the 10th Battalion, 15th Punjab Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Anderson has assumed command of the 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. O. De R. Channer, M.C., is appointed second-in-command.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Selby, Australian Staff Corps, goes on three months' leave on November 3, and at the expiration of the period he will vacate his appointment as an instructor at the Staff College, Quetta.

Captain G. O. N. B. Jackson has been granted a year's leave from October 24, and will vacate his appointment as Embarkation Supply Officer at Bombay on January 24.

Captain H. J. Cooper, R.A.S.C., Assistant Military Attaché at Teheran, will vacate his appointment on October 17.

NO. 23 GROUP, R.A.F.

The vacancy in the command of No. 23 Group, R.A.F., with headquarters at Grantham, caused by the selection of Air Commodore P. B. Joubert de la Ferté as Commandant of the Staff College, has been filled by the appointment of Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, D.S.O., hitherto Director of Personal Services, Air Ministry. The latter officer has had a varied career, for he was born in Australia, retired from the Navy in 1910, rejoined for the War, became an assistant inspector of steel for the Admiralty, and transferred to the Air Department in 1915. He saw active service with the R.N.A.S. in the Dunkirk area, and was wounded and made prisoner in May, 1918. Since the War he has seen further foreign service in Constantinople, Iraq, Persia, Palestine, and Egypt, and in 1924-29 he was Director of Airship Development. His new Group includes the five flying schools at home and other training units, and forms part of the Inland Area.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BASIDU, Sept. 6.—Lupin left.
BOMBAY, Sept. 7.—Cyclamen arrived.
BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH, Sept. 7.—Trinidad left for Chatham.
CANDIA, Sept. 8.—Bryony arrived.
CHANGSHA, Sept. 6.—Tern arrived. Sept. 7.—Teal left for Ichang.
CHATHAM, Sept. 7.—Trinidad arrived.
CHENGLIN, Sept. 5.—Ladybird left for Shasi.
DEVONPORT, Sept. 8.—Scythe left for Queenstown.
HALIFAX, Sept. 6.—Danae left.
HENJAM, Sept. 6.—Folkestone and Lupin arrived.
HONG-KONG, Sept. 6.—Sepoy arrived. Sept. 7.—Sterling left.
LAMLASH, Sept. 8.—Beaufort arrived and left.
LIMASOL, Sept. 7.—Eagle, Wren, and Verity arrived.
LOCH TARBERT, Sept. 6.—Beaufort left for Lamlash.
LOWESTOFT, Sept. 7.—Leeward, Sundown, Fumarole, and Lunar Bow arrived and left. Sept. 8.
MADANG, Sept. 6.—Albatross arrived and left for Eitape Sept. 8.
MALTA, Sept. 7.—P 59 and Submarine H 30 left, and Amazon left for Limasol. Sept. 8.—Active left for Spetsai.
MANAOS, Sept. 7.—Delhi left for Para and Trinidad.
MIDDLESBROUGH, Sept. 8.—Pharos left.
MIRAMICHI BAY, Sept. 7.—Heliotrope left.
PORTLAND, Sept. 7.—Snapdragon arrived.
PORT SAID, Sept. 7.—Hermes arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 6.—Sundown left for Invergordon. Sept. 8.—Alresford left for exercises.
PORT SWETTENHAM, Sept. 8.—Iroquois left for survey.
SARAWAK RIVER, Sept. 8.—Herald left for survey.
SHASI, Sept. 6.—Ladybird arrived.
SHEERNESS, Sept. 8.—Kellett left for survey, and Sheen, Harmattan, and Coldsnap left for Invergordon.
SINGAPORE, Sept. 6.—Caradoc arrived.
VENICE, Sept. 8.—Coventry arrived.
WARAVA, Sept. 8.—Laburnum left for Vanua Mbaluva.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPTS.—The HON. G. FRASER, D.S.O., to Calypso (Oct. 27); and K. J. G. MACKINNON, D.S.O., to Hermes.

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—L. W. LAMPLOUGH, to Vivid (Sept. 13); and R. ST. J. PRENTICE, to Victory, for Tactical Course (Sept. 22).

LIEUTS. S. W. ROSKILL, to Royal Sovereign (Sept. 15); G. R. M. ROBERTSON (Flt. Lieut., R.A.F.), to Hermes (Sept. 29); R. F. TURNER, to Restless (Sept. 22); and E. H. M. COLEGRAVE, to Valiant (Oct. 7).

LIEUTS. (F./O., R.A.F.).—J. H. CHARNLEY, N. KENNEDY, J. A. D. WEDGWOOD, H. M. KING, and W. H. PARKIN, to Hermes (Sept. 29), and D. R. C. HODSON, to Courageous.

ENGNS. LIEUT.-COMMR.—A. E. TAYFORD, to Cormorant (Sept. 15).

PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—T. T. THEOPHILUS, to Royal Oak (Oct. 25).

CD. BOSN.—W. J. SABTAIN, to Royal Sovereign (Sept. 15).

WT. ENGNR.—L. A. CREED, to Dolphin (Sept. 1).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.—F. G. GOODMAN, to Tempest (Sept. 14).

PAYMR. LIEUT.—G. H. P. THOMPSON, to Vivid, for R.N. Barracks (Sept. 14).

MR. S. A. NICHOLLS, entered as Proby. Paymr. Sub-Lieut. (seny. Sept. 4).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

LIEUTS.—J. C. GLOVER and R. K. SPENCER, to Vivid (Sept. 21 and 27 respectively).

PAYR. LIEUT.—A. E. PEATTIE, O.B.E., to Victory, for R.N. Barracks (Sept. 13).

NEW ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN

A PROVED EFFICIENCY

The existence of a new type of anti-aircraft gun has been confirmed by the Admiralty, and trials have proved the efficiency of the new gun.

It is described as a weapon that will enormously strengthen the defence, not only of ships, but also of land positions against aerial attack. The new type is understood to be a multi-barrelled gun of unusual dimensions, capable of exceedingly rapid fire.

E. H. Buston is granted a commission in Class A as a Pilot Officer on probation (Sept 9).

Flying Officer E. A. Wills is transferred from Class A to Class C (Sept. 9).

Flying Officer H. J. Phillips is transferred from Class A.A. (ii) to Class C (Aug. 20).

Flying Officer A. E. Stewart relinquishes his commission on completion of service (Sept. 2).

MEDICAL BRANCH

Flight Lt. J. A. Musgrave, D.P.H., relinquishes his commission on completion of service (Aug. 17).

AUXILIARY AIR FORCE

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

No. 602 (CITY OF GLASGOW) (BOMBER) SQUADRON.—Flying Officer J. R. Stewart resigns his commission (Aug. 19).

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NEW YORK AGENCY ..	Bank of Montreal.

TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.

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THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
STERLING	$8,500,000
SILVER	$8,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, $20,000,000.	

Head Office: HONGKONG

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE, Deputy-Chairman.

W. H. BELL.	Hon. Mr. J. J. PATERSON
A. H. COMPTON	T. E. PEARCE
R. LANDER LEWIS	T. H. E. SHAW
G. MISKIN	J. P. WARREN

CHIEF MANAGER: V. M. GRAYBURN.

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Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen (Dalny), Foochow, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkew (Shanghai), Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Moukden, Muar, Nagasaki, New York, Peiping (Peking), Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sungei Patani, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtao, Yiloilo, Yokohama.

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Sir Newton Stabb. H. D. C. Jones.
Sub-Manager: R. E. N. Paddell.
Accountant: A. Moncur.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT

(Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of Members is Limited)

Head Office: CAIRO.

FULLY-PAID CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. ..	£2,950,000

London Agency:
6 & 7, King William Street, E.C.4
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Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
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CITY NOTES

GERMAN BUDGET FIGURES

ITALIAN BANKING FUSION

It is announced by the B. I. Holding Company, which controls the Banca Italo-Britannica, that arrangements have been made whereby, subject to the usual legal formalities, the Banca d'America e d'Italia is taking over the business of the Banca Italo-Britannica as from October 1 next. In connexion with this fusion of interests, the B. I. Holding Company will take a participation in the capital of the Banca d'America e d'Italia, and will be represented on its board by certain British directors now on the board of the Banca Italo-Britannica. The Banca Italo-Britannica is the Italian subsidiary of the British-Italian Banking Corporation, both of which were formed in the summer of 1916 by important banking and financial houses at the instigation of the Government for the purpose of developing Anglo-Italian trade and industry. The British Government gave a subsidy to the British company for the first 10 years on certain conditions. As a result of the troubles which came to light at the beginning of last year in connexion with the Banca Italo-Britannica, a new company was formed in London with the title of the B. I. Holding Company, of which Mr. P. Ashley Cooper is the chairman. It has a capital of £1,250,000, the major part of which was issued in exchange for shares of the British-Italian Banking Corporation. At the same time a subsidiary company—the Italian Holding Company—was formed in Italy to take over from the Banca Italo-Britannica certain assets which were not essential to its business. This Italian holding company is also controlled by the British holding company. The British holding company also created £3,000,000 of Debenture stock. The Banca d'America e d'Italia was established in 1918 as the Banca dell' Italia Meridionale, but its name was changed in 1923. Senator Vittorio Scialoja is the chairman. According to the balance-sheet made up to July 31, 1929, it had a fully-paid up capital of 200,000,000 lire, while the total of the balance-sheet was nearly 1,000,000,000 lire.

German Debt Figures

The foreign exchanges again showed a more favourable tendency yesterday. The New York rate recovered ½ further to $4.86 5-16, the French exchange rose 3 points to 123.86f., and the Belgian exchange a full point to 34.85½b. Most of the South African gold disposed of in the open market was, as usual, secured by France. The more favourable tendency of the exchanges caused a noticeable rally in the gilt-edged market. The Berlin exchange, which still stands at a small premium over sterling, weakened slightly, and in the afternoon there was a setback in the German Reparation loan. This stock was rather pressed for sale in the market, though no reason for the pressure was forthcoming. Figures were received last evening of the German Budget estimates for the current year. The total revenue is estimated at 11,558,800,695Rm. (£577,940,000). Reparation payments together with the cost of the consolidated debt service will require 2,799,126,655Rm. Thus, the proportion of the revenue which will be absorbed in debt payments of various kinds is 24 per cent., which is by no means excessive in relation to the proportion of debt service charges in other countries. Pensions amount to the considerable sum of 1,761,837,000Rm., the Army and Navy takes 621,709,400Rm., and the Ministry of Labour 1,477,931,900Rm. War damage compensation payments are estimated at 355,767,655Rm. The transferred revenue amounts to 3,497,160,290Rm., and after providing for sundry services a balance of 238,794,650Rm. remains for meeting non-recurrent expenditure. At the end of June the internal debts and external loans amounted to 9,578,000,000Rm., while the Reparations debt capitalized on a 5 per cent. basis amounted to 34,472,000,000Rm., making a total of 47,050,000,000Rm., equal to £2,352,500,000. The following table shows how the total of 9,578,000,000Rm. of internal and external loans is made up:—

—	In million Rm. Interest bearing	Non-interest bearing	Total
A.—INTERNAL LOANS:—			
I.—Revalorization and Liquidation Debts—			
4½% Loan Liquidation Debt with drawing certificates	4,195		4,195
4½% Loan Liquidation Debt without drawing certificates		745	745
6% Inscribed Debt	938		938
Additional Compensation Claims		72	72
II.—New Debts—			
5% Loan, 1927 (Reinhold Loan) (bearing interest at 6 per cent. until 1934)	500		500
7% tax free Loan, 1929 (Nilferding Loan)	183		183
B.—EXTERNAL LOANS:—			
7% Dawes Loan	842		842
5½% Young Loan (of which Rm.36 millions is internal debt)	1,473		1,473
6% Match Loan (Kreuger-Toll) (not yet issued to the public, but proceeds already discounted and paid in)	630		630
	8,761	817	9,578

The non-Reparation debt amounts to less than £500,000,000.

Increase in Floating Debt

The Exchequer receipts for the week ended September 6 amounted to £11,071,865 and disbursements to £16,892,538, the excess of expenditure being £5,820,673. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £3,410,000, and the Treasury borrowed £2,350,000 from Public Departments in the form of Ways and Means Advances. The floating debt, as the following table shows, was increased on the week by £5,760,000:—

Floating Debt (£000's omitted)	Sept. 6, 1930	Aug. 30, 1930	Sept. 7, 1929
Ways and Means advances:—	£	£	£
By Bank of England	—	—	750
By Public Departments	40,420	38,070	46,100
Treasury Bills Outstanding	645,095	641,685	771,310
Total	685,515	679,755	818,160

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt shows a reduction of £132,645,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £48,100,000.

Calico Printers' Balance Sheet

The satisfactory dividend record of the Calico Printers' Association emphasizes the significance of the passing of the Ordinary dividend as a symptom of the plight of the cotton industry. A slight contraction in the assets is shown by the full accounts of the association, their total having declined from £11,291,493 to £10,924,786, due chiefly to a reduction in the holding of cash and securities. A strong position is disclosed by the balance-sheet, the floating assets, which include £128,000 in cash and £1,154,000 in investments in Government and other securities at or under market value, amounting in all to over £4,000,000, against current liabilities of £900,000. Reserves amount to £1,260,000, though a transfer of £50,000 from the dividend equalization reserve in order to pay the Preference dividend for the past year will slightly reduce this total. In good years the company has always increased its reserves and goodwill was written off out of reserves a few years ago. The strong financial position of the association is the fruit of this conservative financial direction.

Interesting Dividends

A number of interesting dividends were announced yesterday. One of the most important is the maiden distribution of 5 per cent. on the fully paid Ordinary shares of the Imperial Smelting Corporation, which, formed last year, acquired the bulk of the shares of the National Smelting Company. The latter concern paid dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. on its Preference and Ordinary shares, but its capital was substantially smaller than that of the Imperial Corporation, which, it is hoped, will, in the words of the chairman (Sir Robert Horne), play a very important part in the Empire's non-ferrous metal industries. After maintaining the dividend on its "A" shares at 17½ per cent. ever since 1918-19, the Northern Bank, which has its headquarters in Belfast, has reduced the distribution for the 12 months ended August 31 to 16½ per cent. The "B" shares, which are entitled to half the rate that is paid on the "A" shares, duly receive 8¼ per cent. The decision of the board to reduce the dividend is another indication that the banks are not immune from the effects of trade depression. Cooper, McDougall, and Robertson, manufacturers of sheep and cattle dips, insecticides, agricultural and horticultural remedies, &c., are reducing the interim dividend from 7 to 3 per cent. This decision has been arrived at "in view of the world-wide disturbance of trade and the effect thereof on foreign exchanges." This company was made public as recently as 1927, and for each of the three years to September 30, 1929, paid dividends of 15 per cent. The reduction in the dividend should not come as a surprise to shareholders, for at the meeting in March last the vice-chairman of the company stated that it was particularly concerned in the fall in prices of wool, mutton, beef, and general agricultural and horticultural produce, and that this, taken in conjunction with the keen competition which the company meets, and also the depreciated rates of exchange current in South America and other oversea markets, might affect the profits in the future.

Canadian Corporation's Expansion

Further growth is disclosed by the latest accounts of the Power Corporation of Canada, which cover the 12 months ended June 30. For 1929-30 the gross earnings amounted to $3,702,912, an increase of 11.8 per cent.; expenses rose from $465,686 to $492,207, and the net earnings were $3,210,705, an increase of 12.8 per cent. Though the net earnings were larger, the amount earned on the Common stock declined from $4.46 to $4.21 per share. The dividend on the Common stock amounted to $890,573, compared with $394,842. Of the corporation's total assets of $49,596,291 its investments in the Common stocks of, and its advances to, affiliated companies represented $18,920,223, while its other investments were $30,119,965, and a favourable point is the statement in the auditors' certificate that the aggregate market value of securities held on June 30 last was in excess of book value. During the past year the Common stock of the corporation was increased from $17,869,539 to $21,593,859. The corporation controls through stock ownership, or holds a substantial interest in, a number of leading Canadian power and utility companies, and it will be recalled that one of its more recent acquisitions was the British Columbia Power Corporation, which in turn controls the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, a successful Canadian enterprise in which British investors held a considerable interest.

A Banking Souvenir

The members of the staff of Lloyds Bank have prepared an illustrated souvenir to celebrate the opening of the new and palatial head office in Lombard-street and Cornhill. It is an excellent piece of work, and considerable credit is due to those who contributed to the making of an artistic and interesting historical record. It includes a short history of this very famous site, and gives some account of the many peoples of divers races who have "dwelt and laboured on the same spot, and by their continuity of business instincts helped to make it and its neighbourhood the hub of the financial world."

Sugar Planters' Lower Dividend

The heavy fall in the price of sugar has reacted unfavourably on the operations of Sir J. L. Hulett and Sons, the Natal tea and sugar growers, whose profits have fallen from £159,682 to £45,922. The dividend for the year to April 30 last has consequently been reduced from 15 per cent. to 6 per cent. Last March the duty on sugar imported into South Africa was raised from £8 to £12 10s., and the directors state that though coincident with the imposition of the higher duty prices have receded it is hoped that the increased crop in the current year will to some extent mitigate the effects of abnormally low prices. The crop now being reaped is estimated at 95,000 tons, the largest ever produced by the company.

Danish Insurance Troubles

The recent announcement that the Danish Royal Chartered Sea Assurance Company had decided to recommend liquidation has come as a shock to underwriters in the London market. The report for the year ended December 31 last referred to an extraordinarily large number of claims for total losses and severe accidents in both home and foreign business. The experience of marine underwriters generally for many years has been highly unsatisfactory, but the Danish Royal Chartered Sea Assurance Company was established more than 200 years ago, and its long record had inspired confidence in the minds of London underwriters. It would be distinctly unfortunate for international relationships in marine underwriting if, as the result of the present liquidation, London underwriters were to suffer substantially through reinsurances with this particular company. The Danish insurance market, as a whole, has hitherto enjoyed a favourable reputation, and it may be that the present troubles will be treated as a matter of importance to the rest of the Danish market, in which event practical recognition of the fact by all the companies would undoubtedly benefit the credit of Danish insurance. Experience has shown that any untoward development affecting a leading institution in any one market cannot be ignored by the rest of the market.

Agreement on Load Lines

The terms of the International Load Line Convention, now published, of which a summary appears in another page, will be of great interest to all the industries concerned. If ratified, it will come into effect on July 1, 1932, and it will apply to all vessels of 150 tons gross and over engaged in international voyages. For this country an outstanding point is the introduction of special load lines for timber ships and oil tankers. These vessels are to be allowed deeper loading than hitherto, the changes having been based on a very careful examination of the experience of all the maritime countries. The delegation representing Great Britain and Northern Ireland write, in their report, which is also now published, that the experience of other nations has shown that, under clearly defined conditions, ships carrying deck loads of timber, and tankers, can safely be allowed to load deeper than ordinary ships, but that neither the extent of the deeper immersion, nor the conditions under which it can be allowed, had been settled internationally. This has now been done for the first time. The British delegates would have preferred that it should have begun on a rather more moderate scale than that indicated in the Convention until further experience had been gained in British ships. Yet they could not question the evidence brought forward by their foreign colleagues that their ships had for many years, with perfect safety, been allowed to load more deeply than is now permitted by the Convention, and the limits now fixed in the Convention are a compromise which was arrived at after very full discussion. In view of the conditions under which alone the deeper immersion is to be allowed they think that compromise can safely be accepted.

(Continued in next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

RISE IN THE FUNDS

INDUSTRIAL SHARES LOWER

The outstanding feature in the stock market yesterday was the strength of British Funds; some of the buying appeared to come from an influential quarter. The weakness of the Reparations loan was prominent in an otherwise firm foreign market. Home railway stocks lost further ground, and the upward movement in Argentine railway securities received a check. Oil shares were dull, but there was a better feeling in the Rubber share market, which showed some recovery in sympathy with a rally in the price of the commodity. Industrial shares were again dull in the absence of business, and there were a number of falls in shares which were prominent in the recent upward movement.

The GILT-EDGED market opened dull, but advanced later. The Funding Loan was conspicuously strong, with a gain of ¼ to 91 15-16, and rises of ¼ occurred in the Three-and-a Half per Cent. and Five per Cent. Conversion Loans. The War Loan opened at just over 103½ and rose to 103 13-16, other stocks showing smaller advances. While there was no quotable change, Australian loans had a better tone, there being an absence of selling. In a dull HOME RAILWAY market Great Western and L.M.S. both lost a point, smaller declines being recorded in "Berwick" Preferred and Southern Deferred. Canadian Pacific advanced.

The FOREIGN market was firm on the whole, though business remained very slack. The Reparations loan, however, was conspicuously weak. It was quoted at 86½ in the morning, but eased off to 86¼. In the last half-hour, however, the price broke sharply, and the bonds changed hands down to 84, closing 2½ lower on balance at 86¼. French Rentes were a shade firmer, though closing below the best. Peruvian Corporation stocks were again a good market, the Preference rising to 38. Brazilian loans were ¼ to 1 higher, the exchange again advancing. Chinese bonds were firmer. The leading ARGENTINE RAILWAY securities were quieter, but Cordoba Central and Entre Rios moved up. Leopoldina reacted further.

RALLY IN RUBBER SHARES

A weaker tendency prevailed in the OIL market, falls of 3-32 occurring in Anglo-Persian, Burmah, Shell, Trinidad Leaseholds, and Lobitos, while Royal Dutch fell to 30. There was inquiry for the better RUBBER shares, and the market made some recovery. Rubber Trust, Anglo-Dutch, and Telogoredjo all showed fair gains. TEA shares remained idle; Nedeem was higher.

In the MISCELLANEOUS market international shares weakened, American advices being unfavourable. Falls occurred in Brazilian Traction, Hydro-Electric, and International Nickel. The leading gramophone shares receded. There were appreciable falls in such shares as Dunlop Rubber, Imperial Chemical, Turner and Newall, Unilever, and United Molasses, the first named being affected by the recent fall in rubber as well as by the general reaction in industrial shares. Textile shares were easier. Courtaulds declined 3-32 to 2 7-32, and falls of 3d. to 6d. occurred in Bleachers, Fine Spinners, Coats, and Bradford Dyers. Insurance shares reacted slightly, and in the banking group Hongkong and Shanghai weakened. Borax Deferred again advanced. Cables and Wireless Ordinary stocks reacted further, the "A" closing 2 points down at 28. Shipping shares were easier, P. & O. being weak. In the tobacco group Cameras and British-American were lower, but Godfrey Phillips gained a little ground. Motor shares were easier on the whole. Falls of 1s. 3d. occurred in Ford and Thornycroft, and of 3d. to 9d. in Dennis, Leyland, and S.T.D. Preferred. Imperial Airways relapsed. Iron, steel, and coal shares were easier. There were small falls in General Electric and Siemens. Brewery shares had an easier tone, Distillers falling back further. Swedish industrial shares were higher in a number of instances. In the store group Harrods again lost ground, but John Barker and Whiteley both advanced. Hudson's Bay reacted slightly.

South African MINING shares were easier, small falls occurring in Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, Randfontein, Robinson Deep B. and West Rand. Rhodesian shares were weaker; Chartered fell back slightly, and among the copper shares falls were shown by Bwana M'Kubwa, N'Changa, and Congo Border. Rio Tinto were easier. Mining Trust declined on the report. Ashanti Goldfields were firmer on the past month's profit figure.

BRAZILIAN BALANCE OF TRADE

According to advices received by the Bank of London and South America the figures of Brazil's overseas trade for the first half of 1930 disclose a balance in favour of exports of £7,715,000, as against £1,080,000 in 1929.

The volume of exports showed an increase of 222,338 tons, but the total value fell from £45,992,000 to £38,104,000. Imports declined in volume by 162,103 tons, and the total value was over £14,000,000 lower, being £30,389,000, as against £44,912,000.

Of the total exports, coffee accounted for £22,794,000, against £33,888,000, a decrease of £11,094,000. In volume, however, coffee exports increased by 801,000 bags, the total being 7,356,000 bags, compared with 6,555,000 bags. The average price of coffee exported during the first six months of 1930 is shown as 131mil., or £3 2s. per bag, against 211mil., or £5 3s. per bag in 1929.

The values of those exports next in order of importance for the period under review are as follows (comparative figures for 1929 being given in parentheses):—Frozen and chilled meat, £3,279,000 (£1,752,000); raw cotton, £1,356,000 (£447,000); maté, £1,068,000 (£994,000); cocoa, £1,012,000 (£1,027,000).

STOCK EXCHANGE LECTURES

The City of London College, Moorfields, has arranged a series of evening lectures upon various aspects of Stock Exchange practice and procedure. The complete series of lectures is fairly comprehensive and includes short courses of 12 lectures on such matters as Stock Exchange practice, principles of investment, elements of finance, Stock Exchange accounts, Stock Exchange markets, criticism of company accounts, &c. Students who are not desirous of taking the full series of lectures may enrol for any of the courses separately.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

CANBERRA, Sept. 9.—Commonwealth imports during July were as follows:—

—	1930	1929
Merchandise	£7,262,000	£12,924,000
Bullion and specie	£28,000	£46,000
Exports in July	£6,338,000	£6,275,000
Bullion and specie ..	£909,000	£143,000

—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

RENEWED FIRMNESS

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A renewal of encouraging trade advices had a strengthening effect on sentiment to-day, and while trading was not very active, the market showed an upward trend. Sales were returned at 1,937,000 shares.

The opening was firm on a renewal of professional support and a fair accumulation of overnight buying orders. An increase of $30,000,000 in the member banks' commercial loans, together with the fact that the country's steel ingot output in August was 162,000 tons over that of July, strengthened sentiment in quarters where a more than seasonal business revival is anticipated. General Motors stock was a prominent feature in the early firmness due to further favourable official predictions regarding next year's prospects. Scattered realizing came out on the rally, but the market reacted only slightly owing to the ready absorption of offerings, quick rebounds occurring whenever the pressure was withdrawn. Firmness was particularly noticeable in merchandising issues following reports of a marked increase in autumn consumption. The market also derived strength from the continuance of drives against the short interest in various specialities, notably Gillette Safety Razor, which advanced 3½ points.

The firmness of merchandizing issues, due to further reports of a greatly increased retail turnover, helped to strengthen the general list during the afternoon. Professional shorts made frequent attempts to bring about a renewal of selling pressure, but met with little success, slight set-backs being followed by quick rallies, owing to the ready absorption of offerings. This led to increased covering towards the end of the session, when public utilities and tobacco issues were prominently firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Sept. 9	Sept. 8
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 15/16	4.85 1/2
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 1/8	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 5/16	4.86 7/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 3/32	4.84 1/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.86
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 7/16	4.85 1/8
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92 1/8	3.92 1/4
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23 1/8	5.23 1/2
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.21 1/2	40.20 1/4
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76 1/2	26.77 1/4
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87 1/2	26.87 1/2
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77 1/2	26.77 1/2
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96 3/8	2.95 7/8
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.82 1/2	23.83
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95 1/2	13.95 3/8
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.40 3/4	19.40 1/2
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	10.90	10.94
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14 1/4	14.14 1/4
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55	17.55
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77 7/8	1.77 3/8
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29 1/2	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.51	36.21
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.15	9.90

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Sept. 9	Sept. 8		Closing Prices Sept. 9	Sept. 8
Atchison	221	221½	Int. Amer.	16⅛	16⅛
Atl. Coast	147	147	Kansas City	68¼	68
B. & O.	100¼	100½	Louisville	119¼	118
Do. Pref.	81½	81	Minn. S.P.	16	16⅛
Brooklyn M. Tsit	68¼	68	Miss. Pac.	69	68
Can. Pac.	185	182¾	Do. Pref.	122½	125½
Cent. N.J.	232	232	N.Mex.1 Pf.	2⅛	2⅛
Ches. & O.	51	50¼	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G.W.	10¼	10½	N.Y. Cent.	165	165
Do., Pref.	36¾	37¼	Norfolk	224¼	224¼
Ch., N.W.	68½	70¼	N. Pacific	72	71½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	15¼	15	Pennsylv'a	74⅝	74½
Ch.Rock.Is.	97½	97½	Reading	110	107
Del.& Hud.	169	168	S.L. & S.F.	89	90
Del., Lack.	117	117	S.L.& S.W.	66¼	67¾
Erie	40½	40	S. Pacific	118½	118¼
Do., 1 Pf.	56	57	Do., Pref.	93½	92
G.N., Pref.	78¾	78	Un. Pacific	219½	218
Illinois	114½	114¼	Do., Pref.	86⅛	85
Interborot' Rapid Tr.	30	29	Wabash Do., Pf. A	33 70	32 71
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct	127	124½	Int. Nickel	25⅞	25½
Allied Chem	280	279	Int. Paper	17¼	17
Am. Agric.	53¼	6	Int. T. & T.	42¾	42½
Do., Pref.	27	27	Kennecott	36½	36¾
Am. Br. Boy	19⅜	18	Kresge S.	51½	50¼
Am. and F. Power	74¼	72⅞	K'ger, S. & P.	28½	27⅝
Am. Can.	154	152¾	Liggett & M.	102	98¼
Am. Locos	45	45¼	Loose Wiles	64⅜	62½
Am. Rolling Mills	52½	52½	Mack Trucks	61⅝	60
Am. Smelt.	69⅞	70⅝	Montg'y W.	36½	36⅛
Am. Sug. R.	52	52¾	Nash Mtrs.	35½	35½
Am. Tel.	216¼	216½	Nat. Biscu.	86	85
Am. Tob.	248	249	Nat. Cash R.	47¼	47⅜
Am. Woo'n	11⅜	11	Packard	13⅜	13⅜
Anaconda	46	47¼	Pan.A. Pet.	54⅜	55
Armour, Pf.	75⅜	75	Pub. Ser. N.J.	97½	95⅛
As. Dry Gds.	37¼	36	Pullman	68	68
At'tic Ref.	33¾	34⅛	Radio Corp.	41⅜	41⅜
Baldwins	33⅛	33¼	R'm'g'n Rd'd	29¼	29⅛
Barnsdall A	22¼	22¼	Ry. Dutch	47¾	48¼
Beth. Steel	88¾	88¾	Sears R'b'k	74½	73
Celanese	13	13	Shell Trans.	41½	41¾
C. de Pasco	42½	42	Shell Un.	14⅜	14¼
Chile Corp.	35	35	Simms	13⅜	13⅜
Chrysler	28⅞	28¾	Std. Brands	25¼	25
Col. Fuel	50	50	Std. Brands	20¼	20*
Colum. Gas	63⅜	61¾	Std. Gas	107	105½
Col. Graph.	17½	17⅜	Std. Oil of Cal.	60½	61
Cons. Gas	111⅞	109¾	Do., N.J.	68⅜	69¼
Cont. Can	59½	59⅜	Do., N.Y.	30¾	31
Cont. Oil	19	19¼	Studebaker	31⅛	31⅜
Corn Prod.	93⅛	93½	Texas Corp	50⅜	51
Crucible	75	75	Texs. Gulf	59⅜	59⅜
Curtiss Wr.	27¾	28½	Tidewater	13⅜	13½
Du. Pont	123¼	121½	Trans Amer		
Eastman K	218¾	217	Sheet	25⅛	25⅛
Elec. P. & L.	75	72¼	Tr. Cont. Cp.	13½	13¼
Elec. Stor.	68⅝*	69	U.S. Carbide	81½	80
Fox Films	51½	51½	Ud. Corp.	35½	35⅜
Gen. Elec.	74¼	74	Ud. Fruits	87	87
Gen. Foods	58⅛	57⅜	United Gas	38⅛	38
Gen. Motors	46¼	46¼	U.S. Ind. Al.	89	89
Gillette	64	61¾	U.S. Rbr.	20½	20½
Goodrich	23	23⅜	U.S. Steel	172½	171⅝
Goodyear	53	52½	Do., Pref.	148	147
Hou. Oil Tx.	77¼	76	W'un. Tel.	173¼	172½
Hd. Motors	39⅜	39	W. Mfg.	154¾	154¾
Ind. Rayon	81¼	80⅜	Woolworth	66⅞	64
Int. Harv.	81¼	79	Wor. Pump	133¼	133
Int. Match Pref.	79	79¼	Youngst'n Sheet	—	—
CURB EXCHANGE					
Asd. Gas A	30¼	30⅜	Mid. West Utilities	29⅜	29¼
Br. Am. Tob	—	—	Penn Road	10⅜	10⅜
Elec. Bond	84¾	83½	Silica Gel	15⅜	15⅜
Gulf Oil	118	118¼	Std. Oil Ind.	49⅜	49½
Hydro Elec.	35⅜	38⅛	Swift. Int.	54½	54½
Int. Petlm.	19⅛	19	Vacuum Oil	78

MONEY MARKET

STERLING FIRMER

MARKET GOLD FOR FRANCE

Withdrawals of money from the short loan market by some of the large banks yesterday for balance-sheet purposes appeared to be on a larger scale than for some time past. There were no maturities of Treasury Bills owing to the Whit Monday holiday having fallen on June 9, and these two circumstances combined to cause tighter conditions in the Money Market, fresh accommodation for the night being at one time in strong demand at 2 and 2¼ per cent. Later the rate declined to 1¾ per cent., old loans being continued at 1¾ per cent. and at 2 per cent. Dearer money and the purchase by French buyers of the bulk of the £560,000 of African gold in the bullion market were counteracting factors to the influence exerted on discount rates by further appreciation of sterling in terms of leading foreign currencies, the New York, Paris, Brussels, and Swiss exchanges all advancing. Discount quotations were firmly maintained, 2 3-32 per cent. being the market's general competitive rate for three months fine bank bills, while brokers reported a few sales at 2 1-32 per cent. and even at 2 1-16 per cent. There was little demand for bills by the clearing banks and business was again inactive.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2½	2	2⅜	2 3/32–2 1/8	2 1/4–2 5/16	2 5/16–2 3/8

Discount (Treasury Bills).		Fine Trade Bills.		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2 1/16–2 1/16	2 3/32	3–3⅛	3¼–3⅜	3⅜–4

AUSTRIAN BANK RATE LOWERED

The Austrian National Bank has lowered its discount rate from 5½ to 5 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	September 8	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	414,775,000	– 190,000
Bills and advances	384,912,000	– 13,733,000
Notes in circulation	824,505,000	– 19,493,000
Deposits	12,358,000	+ 5,222,000

—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

	Sept. 6	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,618,902	+ 37
Of which deposited abroad	149,786	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	392,108	+ 23,087
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,572,422	– 157,580
Silver and other coin	148,429	+ 697
Notes of other German banks	13,514	+ 9,470
Advances	91,007	155,184
Investments	102,677	Unchanged
Other assets	668,097	+ 12,875
Liabilities		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,486,210	– 221,238
Other daily maturing obligations	582,396	+ 47,205
Other liabilities	225,023	+ 412

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

New York again refrained from offering sterling, and the New York rate continued to move in favour of London, being finally 4.84 5-16, a rise of ⅛c. The discount on forward dollars widened to nearly 3-32c., one month, and 5-32c., three months. A further rise of 3c. to 123.86f. occurred in the French exchange, while other Continental rates to move in favour of sterling included the Belgian (34.85¾), Italian (92.84l.), Swiss (25.06f.), and German (20.41m.). In the opening dealings bidding for Spanish currency caused the Madrid rate to move sharply in favour of the peseta, the rate touching 42.70p.; later a rebound occurred in the rate, which closed at 44.62½p., against 45p. on Monday. At 1s. 7 9-16d. the Shanghai rate was slightly higher. The Argentine exchange followed an erratic course, but on balance the rate again moved in favour of the peso, closing at 41d., a rise of 3-16d. The strength of Brazilian currency was a prominent feature, the Rio exchange being ¼d. higher at 4 31-32d. A sharp improvement occurred in Peruvian currency.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Sept. 9	Sept. 8
New York	9 to £	4.8666	4.85⅞–85⅞	4.86⅛–86⅛
Montreal	9 to £	4.8666	4.83⅝–82¼	4.83⅝–83⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.75–84	123.75–84
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.84½–85¼	34.83¾–85
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.80–92.85	92.78–92.84
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05¼–25.06	25.05–25.05¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375¼	374½–375¼
Helsingfors	Fin. to £	190.23	189–190⅝	189–190⅛
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.70–62½	44.60–45.75
Lisbon	Escu. to £		108½–109⅜	108½–108⅝
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½–08	12.07½–08
Berlin	M. to £	20.40½	20.40¼–41¼	20.40¼–41¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.40–34.44	34.41–34.44
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74–27.78	27.72–27.76
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163⅝–163⅞	163⅝–163⅞
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43⅜–43⅝	43⅜–43⅝
Jdja	Rupee to £	25.2215	25.22–25.23	25.22–25.23
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	813–815	813–815
Constntple.	Pct. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274.27½	274.27½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝–48⅞	48⅝–48⅞
Sofia	Lev to £	672.5	667–673	666–673
Reval	Kr. to £	18.159	18.22–18.27	18.22–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16½–18.17	18.16½–18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¾–09¼	18.09¾–09¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16½	18.16–18.16½
Alexandria	Pct. to £	97½	97⅛–97⅝	97⅛–97⅝
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3¾–3 1/16	1/3 31/32–3 1/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3¾–3 1/16	1/3 31/32–3 1/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3¾–3 1/16	1/3 31/32–3 1/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/6 5/16–1/6¾	1/6 5/16–1/6¾
Kobe	Yen to £	24.58d.	2/0⅛–⅛	2/0⅛–⅛
Shanghai	Per tael		1/7¼–1/7⅜	1/7¼–1/7 3/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/16–⅞	2/3 11/16–⅞
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07⅝–08¼	12.07⅝–07⅞
Manila	Per dol.	24.56d.	3/9⅛	3/9⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.8964	4 15/16–5	4 15/16–5
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.5776	40 5/8–41 1/8	40 5/8–40 7/8
Montevideo	Per dol.	51d.	40⅝–40¾	40⅝–40¾
Lima	Pct. to £	12.166	14.00	14.00
Mexico	Pesetas £	9.76	10.20–10.30	10.20–10.30

† 90 days. ‖ Based on legal stabilization at 23.90–3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 12 6	97 2 1	3 9 1	10 0 9
New Zealand	98 17 6	98 6 3	9 2 15	0 9 2
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 0	9 0 7	10 0 9

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 17 6	99 10 0
New Zealand	99 7 6	99 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 10 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £39,117 in Bar GOLD and the withdrawal for export of £3,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £270,844, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Sept. 4—		Sept. 4	Nil
Bar gold ..	16		
Sept. 5—		Sept. 5—	
Sovs.	359,574	Bar gold ..	8,729
		Sovs. ..	4,000
Sept. 6	Nil	Sept. 6—	
		Bar gold ..	27,980
		Sovs. ..	4,000
Sept. 8	Nil	Sept. 8—	
		Bar gold ..	1,750
Sept. 9	Nil	Sept. 9—	
		Bar gold ..	39,117
		Sovs. ..	3,000
		Net influx ..	270,844
Total ..	£359,590	Total ..	£359,590

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,081,717; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £6,228,489.

In the bullion market £560,000 of South African bar gold was available. In view of the higher level of the French exchange it was sold at 84s. 11½d. per oz., a decline of ¼d. The bulk of the gold—namely, £485,000, was bought on French account, the balance being divided between the home trade (£15,000), the Continental trade (£30,000), and India (£30,000).

Silver was a steady market, the price remaining at 16½d. per oz. for both cash and forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on September 4 to midday on September 8, amounted to £138,699, while exports amounted to £759,371, of which £708,097 went to France. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £19,187 and exports amounted to £32,449.

COMPANY MEETINGS

WARDLE & DAVENPORT, LIMITED

PAST YEAR'S RESULTS

SILK TRADE CONDITIONS

The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Wardle and Davenport, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company, Leek, Staffordshire.

Mr. C. H. COWLISHAW (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. T. A. Turner) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—You will notice that the item for buildings, machinery, &c., is reduced by approximately £20,000. This is brought about by not having added as much to buildings and machinery as in former years, and, therefore, the depreciation of £10,000 set aside last year, plus the usual depreciation, has reduced this item to £254,073, which the directors consider a conservative valuation. In view of the smaller additions to buildings and machinery made during the year, the directors have not considered it necessary to appropriate an amount for special depreciation.

STOCK-IN-TRADE AND RAW MATERIAL PRICES

You will notice the stock-in-trade stands at £55,212, against £76,202 last year. The reasons for this are twofold: keeping our stocks down to an absolute minimum owing to the uncertainty prevailing for several months prior to the Budget regarding the fate of the silk duties; and the heavy fall in prices of silk, artificial silk, wool, cotton, and other raw materials used in our business. The items sundry debtors and bills receivable and sundry creditors for goods supplied, &c., stand at a lesser figure than last year, reflecting the unsatisfactory condition of trade throughout the country. Cash in hand, at bank, and investments stand at £339,981, against £295,230 last year, and include the same gilt-edged investments as in the last balance-sheet—namely, £50,000 Four per Cent. Funding Loan, £125,000 Three per Cent. Local Loan stock, £30,000 Four per Cent. (tax compounded) War stock, and £26,000 Four per Cent. Consolidated Loan.

REASON FOR FALL IN PROFITS

No doubt you are anxious to hear my explanation of the drop in profits from £53,000 to £41,000. The reduction in the spending power of the public as a whole owing to the greatly increased unemployment was in itself sufficient to cause a decline in turnover and profit, and, in addition, our spring trade was seriously affected by the uncertainty regarding the fate of the silk duties. This uncertainty stimulated the importation of hosiery unaffected by the duties to the detriment of the home-made silk and artificial silk product. In addition to this the decreased value of our stocks, which were kept as low as possible, adversely affected our profits.

OVERSEA TRADE

Our oversea trade has suffered through the existing conditions in India and Australia. It is to be hoped that the Government will not only retain the silk duties in the next Budget, but will give an assurance on this point as early as possible in order to prevent the partial stagnation of business which the uncertainty caused last year and so avoid a further increase in unemployment in the silk industry.

You will perhaps remember that in my speech last year I stated that we had entered the real silk hosiery business in addition to the artificial silk, and in a circular accompanying the balance-sheet you will have noticed that we are marketing several makes at popular prices, which we are pleased to say are giving every satisfaction.

Your directors consider the results satisfactory in view of the difficulties we have been faced with during the year. The financial strength disclosed in the balance-sheet places our company in a position to take full advantage of any recovery in trade, which we hope will not be long delayed.

I will now move that "The report of the directors dated August 30, 1930, and the balance-sheet as at June 30, 1930, now submitted be and the same are hereby received and adopted, and that a final dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended June 30, 1930, of 7½ per cent., free of tax, be declared and paid."

Mr. A. JONES (managing director) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The retiring directors (Mr. V. C. P. Cowlishaw and Mr. F. L. Davenport) and the retiring auditors (Messrs. Armitage and Norton) were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the directors, staff, and employees concluded the meeting.

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the week to Saturday last together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in the previous financial year:—

Revenue	Week to Sept. 6	April 1 to Sept. 6	Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
Ordinary Revenue			
Inland Revenue:			
Income-tax ..	2,080,000	55,151,000	+ 2,179,000
Surtax, including arrears of Supertax	200,000	12,820,000	+ 1,920,000
Estate, &c., Duties ..	1,140,000	38,380,000	+ 300,000
Stamps	1,000,000	7,050,000	– 2,320,000
Total Inland Revenue	5,320,000	113,541,000	+ 1,849,000
Customs and Excise :—			
Customs	2,512,000	52,637,000	– 992,000
Excise	665,000	50,995,000	+ 1,168,000
Total Customs and Excise ..	3,477,000	103,632,000	+ 2,160,000
Motor Veh. Duties (Exch. share)	233,000	1,607,068	– 164,912
Post Office (net receipt) ..	500,000	6,300,000	– 50,000
Receipts from Sundry Loans ..	76,885	15,706,195	+ 5,455,772
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	465,000	10,828,154	– 3,357,240
Total Ordinary Revenue ..	10,071,885	268,214,437	+ 17,812,620
Self-Balancing Revenue			
Post Office ..	1,000,000	24,500,000	+ 550,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportd. to Road Fund ..	—	6,420,912	+ 451,912
Total Self-Balancing Revenue ..	1,000,000	30,920,912	+ 1,001,912
Other Receipts :			
Money Raised by Creation or Debt :—			
Under the Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1930 ..	620,000	8,900,000	+ 7,550,000
For other Issues:—			
By Treasury Bills	65,954,000	1,123,643,000	– 265,340,000
By Nat. Savings Certs. ..	800,000	18,750,000	+ 1,400,000
Ways & Means Advances ..	19,505,000	289,465,000	– 11,245,000
Repayments :—			
In respect of Issues under Land Sett. (Fac.) Acts, 1919 and 1921	24,644	90,164	+ 4,962
Ordinary Expenditure.			
Int. and Management of Nat. Debt ..	4,892,157	141,812,879	– 10,862,826
Payments to Local Tax Accts. and other Cons. Fd. Services ..	71,462	1,173,226	– 3,201,422
Payments to N. Ireland Exch.	202,464	2,278,222	+ 283,801
Supply Services ..	8,901,000	177,705,587	+ 29,852,899
Total Ordinary Expenditure.	14,067,083	322,969,594	+ 16,272,482
Sinking Fund ..	1,825,455	20,157,357	+ 715,667
Self-Balancing Expenditure			
Post Office ..	1,000,000	24,500,000	+ 550,000
Road Fund ..	—	6,420,912	+ 451,912
Total Self-Balancing Expenditure ..	1,000,000	30,920,912	+ 1,001,912
Other Issues			
Temporary Advances :			
Under the Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1930 to 1930 ..	620,000	8,900,000	+ 7,550,000
Redemption of Debt :			
Treasury Bills paid off	62,345,000	1,067,450,000	– 250,535,000
Principal of Nat. Savings Certs. paid off	600,000	15,800,000	– 3,200,000
Ways and Means Advances Repaid ..	17,155,000	277,575,000	– 8,685,000
Total Income ..	£97,975,509		
Total Outgoings ..	£97,832,538		
Thus the Exchequer balances were increased by	£142,971	to £5,972,496.	

PERTH, Sept. 9.—At the first wool sale of the season held here the offerings totalled 21,500 bales. Prices generally may be taken as being on a par with those obtained at the sales held last June, but there was a slightly better return for finer types. A good clearance was effected, about 95 per cent. of the offerings being sold. Continental buyers bid keenly for specially desirable lots, Bradford was not keenly interested, while America bought freely. The results were satisfactory. The top price realized was 16½d.—*Reuter.*

EASTWOODS, LIMITED

COMPANY'S TRADING MAINTAINED

GROWING DEMAND FOR BUILDING MATERIALS

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Eastwoods, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London.

SIR T. CATO WORSFOLD, Bt., LL.D., J.P., D.L. (the chairman), said that during the year the directors had been actively occupied in carrying out the developments outlined last year. In addition to the subsidiary and associated companies, which it was hoped would contribute substantially to their future profits, the parent company was opening a number of new departments to deal with the growing demands for building materials and other goods. As the direct result they had during the year increased their trading profits from £83,125 to £88,100, an extremely healthy sign, which should not be overlooked in view of the depressed state of business in many other industrial undertakings, due, in many instances, to lack of foresight and to undue optimism. Competition from abroad had continued to be acute, but the British manufacturer had organized his markets and concentrated upon increased production the better to meet that competition from untaxed imports.

Up-to-date information from all branches of the company's business showed that the trading was being maintained, and in many directions even still further increased. With goods of unquestioned quality, they should always be in a position to command their proper share of the available trade. After meeting all expenses and making provision for bad debts and depreciation, there was carried to the balance-sheet a net amount of £68,239, to which must be added the amount brought forward, making a total of £79,251. The directors recommended the transfer to general reserve of £20,000, and the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year. The company had more than held its own, and was in an excellent position to benefit from the expansion of trade which was waiting to be dealt with by those concerns who had set out to assure themselves of prosperity in the future.

MR. HORACE BOOT'S SPEECH

Mr. HORACE BOOT, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E. (vice-chairman and managing director), said that brick prices during the period had been stabilized at a figure rather lower than before, but, owing to their larger output and reduced manufacturing costs, the profits of the works had been well maintained. Eastwoods Limited, had handled the whole output from the new works owned by Eastwood Hettons, Limited, and were also operating as the sales and distribution agents for Eastwoods Cement, Limited, for whom a considerably increased tonnage had been sold this year.

Their several stock brick works in Kent and Essex had been kept in full production, and the excellent quality for which Eastwoods, Limited, had held a reputation for over a century had been maintained. Eastwoods Flettons, Limited, had been able to avoid the heavy losses which had recently fallen to the lot of many companies during the stages of construction and development, and at the end of their first full working year of the new plant to declare a maiden dividend.

CONSISTENT EXPANSION

Taken as a whole, the programme outlined in past years was being carried out in its entirety, and the results of their policy were gradually being achieved, their business generally having shown consistent expansion when evidence of considerable trade depression had been apparent in many other directions. Not the least of the difficulties which had received the attention of the directors had been the necessity for control of the credit position as affecting their liquid finances, in view of the rapid increase in their turnover. That had become of great importance since the withdrawal of the subsidy had rendered it increasingly necessary for the merchant to be able and willing in suitable cases to bridge over the period between the commencement of building schemes and the point at which the customer first obtained his advances. In spite of adverse conditions he had no reason to be apprehensive of the future.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

EASTWOODS CEMENT

LARGE INCREASE IN PROFITS

The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Eastwoods Cement, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, London.

Mr. HORACE BOOT, M.Inst.C.E. (the chairman), said that during the past year they had practically completed their constructional programme for a two-kiln rotary cement plant by the erection of a second battery of silos. The works were now fully equipped for the production and handling of an output of 130,000 tons of best Portland Cement per annum.

Investments in other companies at cost now amounted to £41,720, as against £5,271 a year ago. They had taken a substantial interest in Eastwoods Lewes Cement, Limited, which had a long and satisfactory profit record, modern rotary plant, and low production costs. Investments had also been made in other well-established going concerns to augment the profits from their own works. The profit received from all sources amounted to £39,890, as compared with £23,635 last year, and the directors recommended a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year.

Their sales tonnage showed considerable expansion, their cement had been of superlative quality and their brands had been deservedly popular. The company's product had given general satisfaction wherever it had been used. Their "Durocrete" rapid hardening brand had been firmly established on the market, and was being used in increasing quantities on important public works such as bridges, roads, and special purposes.

The position in regard to the cement industry as a whole showed no improvement. Continued lack of restriction on the import of foreign cement had a depressing effect upon the home market. Further, several new manufacturers had unfortunately adopted the policy of disposing of their output at any sacrifice, without regard to production costs or selling prices, and quite irrespective of business economics.

Notwithstanding many difficulties, the company had made good progress. All the preliminary expenses had been written off, the liquid position was exceptionally strong, and the works had been completed at a cost equivalent to less than 30s. per ton on the productive capacity of the plant. In his opinion, there was no cement works in this country, given a reasonable proportion of the orders at fair market prices, in a better position than this company to supply the undoubted demand for cement of first quality.

The report was unanimously adopted.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past Week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate inc. or dec. from July 1*
Assam-Bengal .. (August 9)	Rs.3,64,000	– 36,049	– 40,856 (April 1)
Bengal Dooars .. (August 16)	Rs.44,535	– 6,851	– 1,60,430 (April 1)
Calcutta Trams. ..	Rs.1,07,952	– 17,931	– 5,81,267 (Jan. 1)
Cent. Uruguay ..	£29,338	+ 2,765	+ 26,503
Do., Eastn. Extn.	£5,121	+ 381	+ 3,440
Do., Northn. Extn	£2,871	– 121	+ 2,110
Do., Westn. Extn.	£2,676	+ 108	+ 3,878
Cordova Central ..	£74,000	—	– 62,000
La Guaira Harbr. (Aug.)	£13,845	– 2,909	—
Do. (net) ..	£6,143	– 1,824	—
Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin) ..	£8,442†	– 4,530	– 22,200
San Paulo ..	£38,589	– 1,325	– 292,420 (Jan. 1)
Taltal (August) ..	£8,240†	– 7,870	– 7,068

* Unless otherwise shown.
† Traffic suspended since August 20, 1930, owing to floods. Line re-opened on September 7.
‡ Calculated at an exchange rate of 1,028P. piastres o the £ (against 1,007P. piastres).

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The annual crop statement of the New York Cotton Exchange computes the forwardings of American cotton in the past season to domestic mills at 5,927,000 bales, and to foreign mills at 6,962,000 bales, making a total of 12,889,000 bales, against 16,291,000 bales in the previous season and 15,421,000 bales two seasons ago. The exports for the season are returned at 6,697,000 bales, against 8,249,000 bales and 7,836,000 bales for the two previous seasons. The current figures are exclusive of linters.

The Bank of England are prepared to receive the coupons due October 1 on bonds of the Greek Guaranteed £2 10s. per Cent. Gold Loan of 1898.

COMPANY RESULTS

RENONG TIN DREDGING

City Offices.—Interim dividend of 15s. 6d. a share on the Ordinary shares (against 15s.), payable October 15.

General and Commercial Investment Trust.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Deferred stock (unchanged), payable September 25.

British Aluminium.—Interim dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares, payable on October 1. A year ago the dividend was the same.

Harrisons and Crosfield.—Dividend on the Cumulative Preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the three months ending September 30, less tax at 4s. 3d. in the pound, payable October 1.

Renong Tin Dredging.—Final dividend of 7½ per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year ended June 30 (against 17½ per cent.); carry-forward, £26,415 (subject to audit, directors' special remuneration, and usual adjustments), against £19,259. Meeting, October 9.

Imperial Smelting Corporation.—Dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the fully-paid Ordinary shares. The annual meeting will be held on October 2. The company was formed last year and acquired by share exchange the great majority of the shares of the National Smelting Company.

Cooper, McDougall and Robertson.—The directors announce that "in view of the world-wide disturbance of trade, and the effect thereof on foreign exchanges, after making due provision for reserves, they are pursuing their conservative policy by declaring an interim dividend of 3 per cent. actual, less tax, payable on September 30." A year ago an interim dividend of 7 per cent. was declared.

Northern Bank.—Dividends for the past half-year of 7½ per cent. on the "A" shares and 3¾ per cent. on the "B" shares, payable on September 15. For the corresponding period of 1929 the dividend on the "A" shares was 8¼ per cent. and on the "B" shares 4¼ per cent. The dividends now announced make the total for the year to August 31 last 16½ per cent. on the "A" shares (against 17½ per cent.) and 8¾ per cent. on the "B" shares (against 8¾ per cent.).

SUMATRA PROPRIETARY RUBBER

The accounts of the Sumatra Proprietary Rubber Plantations for the year to April 30 show a loss of £2,376 (against a net profit of £804 for 1928-29), which, deducted from the amount brought in, leaves £4,127 to be carried forward. No dividend has been paid since the 10 per cent. on account of 1926-27. The report states that exceptionally dry weather was again experienced in the district around the company's estate, and the crop estimate failed to be realised. A total weight of 385,954lb. was harvested (against 347,243lb.), the net average sale price being 6.86d. per lb. (against 9.37d.). Meeting, September 22.

COHEN, WEENEN, AND CO.

The directors of Cohen, Weenen, and Co., cigarette and cigar manufacturers, announce that the net profit for the year ended June 28, after charging income-tax, depreciation, commissions, and directors' fees, amounts to £110,046 (against £101,868 for the previous year). They recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Seven per Cent. Participating Preference shares, making 9 per cent. for the year (against 8 per cent.), and a dividend of 36 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (against 15 per cent.). The sum of £35,664 is to be carried forward (against £15,617 brought in). The company is controlled by Godfrey Phillips, Limited, who hold practically all the Ordinary shares.

SUMATRA CONSOLIDATED RUBBER

The accounts of the Sumatra Consolidated Rubber Estates show a net profit of £323 for the year to April 30 (against £5,219 for 1928-29), to which is added £2,914 brought in, making £3,237, and the directors propose to carry this amount forward. A dividend of 3½ per cent. was paid last year. A crop of 527,424lb. was harvested, as compared with 515,328lb. in 1928-29. In both years the yield was adversely affected by short rainfall. The net average sale price was 7d. per lb. (against 9.61d.). The company has received allotment of 3 further 3,722 shares of the Sumatra Consolidated (Extended) Rubber Plantations, making a total holding of 27,211 shares. Of these, 10,000 shares were the agreed consideration for land transferred, and the remaining shares have been allotted in consideration of payments made by the company in respect of preliminary expenses and Debenture interest contributions. Meeting, September 22.

SIR J. L. HULETT AND SONS

As announced in our issue of August 21 the net profit of Sir J. L. Hulett and Sons, Ltd. and sugar growers, &c., amounted to £45,922 for the year ended April 30 last, contrasting with £159,682 for the preceding year. The proposed dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is reduced from 15 per cent. to 6 per cent., less South African dividend tax. The full report is now available from Durban, and states that the quantity of tea manufactured at the factories was 806,110lb., an increase of nearly 100,000lb. over 1928-29, due to excellent rains during the winter months. The quantity of sugar manufactured was 77,973 tons, or slightly more than 5 per cent. below the previous season's output. The net return to the mill per ton of 96 per cent. polarization cargo sugar was £11 14s. 4d., against £13 8s. 5d. for the previous year, and as foreshadowed at the last annual meeting profits have been considerably affected. The present crop, which is now being reaped, will be, it is anticipated, the largest that the company has ever produced, being estimated at 95,000 tons. According to the report, sugar-producing countries were able to find a profitable market in South Africa during the year for their surplus sugars, while at the same time maintaining a high level for their home consumption requirements. As a result a larger quantity of cargo sugar had to be exported to the U.K. refineries, and the stability of the South African sugar industry has been impaired. The duty on imported sugar has, however, been increased from £8 to £12 10s., and "it is hoped that with the additional price ruling this year the present duty will be sufficient to preserve the South African market for the South African industry. The duty was increased in March this year, and consequently did not benefit to affect the accounts under review." Meeting, October 23 (in Durban).

PORT LABOUR INQUIRY

VIEWS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE INVITED

The Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce had recently under consideration an invitation to submit evidence before the Port Labour Committee which was appointed by the Minister of Labour in July last.

The Port Labour Committee is, it is pointed out, engaged in a comprehensive survey of the problem of employment and unemployment in the port transport services, and their inquiries will have particulars reference to decasualization and the application of the Unemployment Insurance Acts to port transport workers.

Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, the secretary of the association, is desired by the president of the association to ascertain the views of chambers of commerce as to the desirability or otherwise of the association giving evidence before the committee.

The chairman of the committee is Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., and the other members are Mr. Ernest Bevin, Sir Alfred Booth, Messrs. T. W. Condon, Chas. Cullen, D. Hillman, C. F. Leach, F. J. Leathers, Dan Milford, Chas. S. Page, James Sexton, M.P., James Spencer, and Benjamin Tillett, M.P. The secretary is Mr. L. G. Bullock (Ministry of Labour).

CALCUTTA TRADE EXPANSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9

From the report of the Calcutta Port Trust it appears that in 1929-30 the tonnage of shipping entering the port and of goods handled was in excess of pre-War figures for the third year in succession and created a new record. The total amount of goods was 10,870,000 tons, showing an increase of 30,000 tons over the previous year. The deficit on the new King George's Dock was less than budgeted by nearly £50,000.

RUBBER SITUATION IN CEYLON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, SEPT. 9

The Committee appointed by the Government recently to "watch the rubber situation" has sent a telegram to the Rubber Growers' Association strongly urging the continuance of restriction negotiations, and has asked the Malaya Planters' Association to support this action. The Committee has also requested the Governor to repeal the export duty, to reduce railway freight rates, and to accelerate a decision in regard to the reduction of wage rates.

SCOTTISH ARTIFICIAL SILKS

Yesterday shareholders in the Scottish Artificial Silks, Limited, a company with over a quarter of a million capital, 96 per cent. of which is controlled by Scottish Amalgamated Silks, Limited, decided to go into voluntary liquidation, owing to the fact that, by reason of its liabilities, the company could not continue in business. Liquidators were appointed. This meeting precedes a similar meeting of the controlling company—Scottish Amalgamated Silks, Limited— to be held in Glasgow next week-end, when a resolution for winding up will be submitted.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER BETTER

NEXT WOOL OFFERINGS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Sept. 9.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was quiet, and under the influence of lower North American closing advices sellers were willing to concede 3d. to 6d. per qr., but met with very little response from buyers. The first hand bookings of new season's grain from Argentina were reported for Jan.-Feb. loading. A part cargo of 1,500 tons, West Australian, per Erriken, on passage, sold to Italy at 32s. 9d., and a similar price was paid for 5,000 tons, South Australian, per King Neptune, afloat to Ireland late yesterday. Pacific white, Oct., was offered at 32s. 6d.; No. 1 hard winter, Sept., at 33s. 6d.; and Australian, on the way, at 33s. For choice white Karachi, Sept., 33s. 3d. was required, and 30s. 6d. for Danubian, 62¾lb. (3 per cent.), Sept. For Russian, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. was asked according to sample. Parcels were 3d. to 6d. per qr. easier, the better Argentine Exchange rate having been offset by freer offers of European qualities. Choice white Karachi, per Juliet, about due, sold at 31s. 9d.; and No. 2 hard winter (Atlantic), per Manchester Exporter, arrived, at 31s. 3d., to Manchester.

The wheat futures market closed weak and 10d. to 1s. 2d. under yesterday. Trading was completed in Nov. (Manitoba grade) at 31s. 3d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Manitoba Grade				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November ..	31 7	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 10
January ..	32 9	32 6	31 10½	31 10	33 0
March ..	33 3	32 6	32 4½	32 4	33 6
	London Grade				
September ..	31 6	30 9	30 9	30 9	31 9
December ..	31 11	31 2	31 2	31 2	32 2

MAIZE ruled steadier on the advance in the Argentine exchange, but trading continued inactive. La Plata, afloat and Oct., was held for 24s. 9d., and shipping/shipped and Sept. for 24s. 6d. For Dan./Gal./Fox., Oct.-Nov., 23s. 9d. was asked. Parcels were in poor request at steady rates. Yesterday No. 2 white flat African, per Madras City, arrived, sold at 22s. 1½d.

BARLEY was quiet for malting qualities. Feeding sorts were offered at lower prices, owing to the lack of Continental demand. For Dan./Bess./Kus. (3 per cent.), Sept., 15s. 4½d. was accepted to London and Liverpool. Azoff/Black Sea, Nov., was offered at 15s. 3d.; Persian, Aug. to Oct., at 15s. 9d.; No. 3 Canada Western, Sept.-Oct., at 17s. 6d.; and No. 4 at 16s. 6d.

OATS were quiet, with La Plata nominally 13s. 3d.; Sept. to Nov.; mixed feed, Sept.-Oct., 11s. 6d.; and Danubian, 30lb.-

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	Sept. 23	Oct. 7
Pay-day ..	To-morrow	Sept. 25	Oct. 9

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅞	55⅛* +¼
88⅞ 81⅝	Do. 4% ..	88	88¼ ..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛	103⅞ +⅛
101⅝ 99½	Do. 4% ..	102⅝	103 ..
91¼ 82⅛	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91¼	92 +⅛
95¾ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95	95¼ +⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95⅛	95⅜ +⅛
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½% ..	77⅛	78⅛ +⅜
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	99¼	100 +⅛
— —	Do., 4% ..	100⅛	100⅜ +⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Treas., 5% '33-'35	103	103¼ ..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	101	101¼ ..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101⅛	101⅜ ..
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅜	100⅝ ..
95¼ 95	Irish Land, 2¾% ..	58½	59½ ..
66 60¼	Do. 3% ..	63¼	64¼ ..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64½	64¾* +¼
84¾ 80	Transf.3% ..	82	84 ..
260 239	Bank of England	259	261 ..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	85	85 ..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	63½	64⅛* ..
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	54½	55⅛* ..
61¾ 50	Do., 2½ ..	44	45 ..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101½	101¾ ..
92¾ 80¼	Do. 4½-5% ..	86¼	87¼ ..
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	108	109 ..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	63⅝	64⅜ ..
76¼ 70¼	Do., 2½ ..	74⅛	75¼* ..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103½	104⅛ ..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	103½	104⅛ ..
65¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66	67 ..
67 63¾	Hallfields ..	7/9	64⅜ ..
85⅜ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	87½	88½ ..
75⅛ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73	74 ..
64 58	Pr. of Lond., 5% "A" ..	62	63 ..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	82¼	83¼ ..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96¼	97¼ ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	97	97⅛	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	89¼	89⅝	..
91⅜	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	91⅛	92¼*	..
85⅜	78½	Do., 3½% '30-50	84¾	85¼	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	95¼	97¼	..
111¾	102¾	Do., 3½% ..	84	84½	..
91⅛	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	83¼	83⅝	..
113⅝	108½	G.Col., 6% '45-70	109½	110	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5½% '48-58	102⅜	103	..
97⅝	91⅜	Nat.,5½% '44-64	96¾	97¼	..
76⅛	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	78	78½	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '33-53	85¼	85⅝	..
77	69¼	Do.,3½% '30-50	63	68½	..
94⅛	90¼	Do., 5% '45-65	94¼	94⅝	..
99¼	89¼	Do., 5% '45-65	97	97½	..
102	92	Do.,5¼% '47-57	89⅜	90¼	..
104	96¾	N. Zeal., 5% '45-65	102	102½	..
97⅛	91⅞	Do., 4½% '40	95½	96	..
99⅜	92⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	91	91½	..
86¾	84⅞	Do.,3½% '40-60	84⅝	85⅛	..
100	89	Q'ld., 5% '45-65	96½	97⅛*	..
84	75¾	Do., 4% '40-60	74	74⅜*	..
104¼	98⅜	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101⅛	102¼	..
90	81¾	Do., 4% '43-63	86½	87	..
99⅜	89	S.Aust. 5% '45-75	87¾	87¾	..
102¾	97⅞	Do., 4% '40-60	93⅝	94¼	..
104¼	98⅜	Tas'a, 5½% 1940	81½	82	..
99⅛	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87¼	87¾	..
79¼	70	Do.,3½% '29-49	68	68¾*	..
91	81	W.Aus.,5% '45-75	87¼	87⅝	..
96¼	86	Do.,3½% '29-49	87¼	87¾	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	69	69½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

71¾		Great Western ..	70	71	–1
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	81	82	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97½	98½	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	92¼	93¼	..
37		L. Mid. and Scottish ..	35	36	–1
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	79½	80⅜	..
7		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75¼	76¼	..
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	61½	62½	..
7		L. and N. East., Def. ..	6¾	7¼	..
20		Do., Pref. ..	19	19¾	–¼
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	70¼	71¼	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	70¼	71¼	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	55½	56½	..
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	42	43½	–¼
67¼		Metropolitan ..	67½	68½	..
75¾		Met. Dist. ..	75½	76½	–¼
25⅛		Southern, Def. ..	24½	25	–¼
66¼		Do., Pref. ..	65¾	66¾	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	80	81	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97	98	+¼
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	84½	85¼	–¼
24 7/8		Underground, £1 ..	24/6	25/0	..
104		Do., Income ..	103¼	104⅜*	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

67		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	66	68	..
—		Argentine Gt. West. ..	74½	76½	..
—		Argentine N. Eastn. ..	28	30	–½
87½		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	86½	88½	..
85		B.A. and Pacific ..	83	85	..
67½		B.A. Western ..	66½	68⅜	..
186½		Canadian Pacific ..	188½	189¾*	+⅜
74		Central Argentine ..	73½	75¾	–¼
80		Central Uruguay ..	79½	81½	..
19		Cordoba Central ..	18⅜	20¼	+⅛
28		Do., 2nd Pref. ..	28½	30½	+⅛
81		Costa Rica, ..	81	83	..
61		Entre Rios ..	61	63	+⅛
—		Int. Cent. America ..	15	19	..
36⅛		Leopoldina ..	34	36	–1
81½		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	77½	81½	..
3¼		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3	3⅜	..
168		San Paulo ..	168	172	..
6½		United of Havana ..	5⅞	7½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Sept. 8	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86	Arg., 4% Resission ..	85½	86⅓ ..
81	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80½	81½ ..
95⅝	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	93½	94⅜ ..
104	Austrian, 4% ..	103⅝	104⅜ ..
111¾	Belgian, 5% ..	111¼	112⅛ ..
91⅛	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	91	92 ..
49¼	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	50⅜	51⅛ +1
57	Do., 4% Recission ..	57⅛	58⅛ +⅛
64⅜	Do., 5% 1911 ..	62	65 +1¼
74	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 ..	74	75 ..
81	Do., 6½%, 1927 ..	80½	81½ –½
57⅞	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57	58 ..
77⅞	Do., 6% ..	76½	77½ ..
95⅝	Chile, 6% .. 1926	95⅛	96⅜ ..
87¼	Do., 5% 1911 ..	87¼	88¼ ..
106	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105	107 ..
99¾	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99	100 ..
92¼	Do., 6% 1898 ..	92	93* ..
57⅛	Do., 5% 1912 ..	57	59 ..
61	Do., 5% 1913 ..	61	62 +¼
51	Do., Shanghai-R., 5%	50	53 +1
21	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	23 ..
25	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	19	24 ..
113½	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	113½	114⅜ ..
74	Egyptian Unified ..	73	75 ..
21	French, 5% ..	20⅞	21⅜ ..
204¾	Do., 4% ..	203	204 ..
103½	Midi, 6% ..	103½	104⅜* ..
103½	Nord, 6% ..	103½	104⅜* ..
103½	Orleans, 6% ..	103½	104⅜* ..
104½	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½	104⅜* ..
110	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	109½	110½ ..
106¼	German, 7% ..	105¾	106¾ ..
60¾	Greek Monopoly, 4%	59	62 ..
76½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	76⅛	77⅛ ..
105¾	Do., 6% Refugee ..	103	104 +¼
90⅞	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½	90½ ..
101	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100½	101½ ..
17½	Italian, 5½% ..	17	18 ..
99⅝	Do., Ctl.Consort.,"B"	98⅜	99⅜ ..
75¾	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	75½	76½ ..
93	Do., 5% 1907 ..	92½	93½ ..
101	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100¾	101¾ +¼
93¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	93½	94½ ..
24¼	Mexican, 5% ..	25	27 ..
69	Peru, 6% .. 1928	67	72 ..
90½	Polish, 7% ..	90	91 ..
44	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Sec.	43½	44½ ..
46	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	45½	46½ ..
2	Russian, 4% .. 1889	1	2 ..
2½	Do., 5% .. 1906	1½	2½ ..
106½	Do., 6½% .. 1904	105	107 ..
10¾	Turkish, 4% Unified	10	11 +¼
63½	Uruguay, 5½% ..	63	64 ..
5⅜	Peruvian Corp. ..	6½	7 +⅛
35¾	Do., Pref. ..	37½	38½ +1
106	German Potash, 7% ..	105¾	106¾ ..
82	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	82	83 ..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	7	..	Lloyds, A. ..	63/6	+3d
Alexanders ..	64/0	..	Martins ..	77½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅛	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12¼	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅝	..	Midland, £1	74/5	..
Bk. of S.A.	6⅝	..	Do. £12 ..	15	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64	+½	(£2 10s. pd.)	91⅜	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	34½	..	National ..	27½	+1⅛
Bk. of N.Z.	54/0	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10⅛	..
Barclays, A.	81⅜	..	Nat. Egypt.	29¾*	..
Do., B.	67/3	..	Nat. India	40¼	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..	Nat. Prov., £4	15½	–1⅛
B. Overseas	5¼	..	Ryl. of Can.	60½	..
Can. Com.	50⅜	..	Stand. S.A.	14⅜	..
Chr. India	17	..	Un. Discounts	9¼	..
District	5¼	+1⅛	Un. Discount	9¼	..
Eng. S. & A.	57⅛	..	Westminster	77/6	..
Hambros ..	6¾	..	Do., £1 ..	51/9	..
Hoagkong ..	106	–5			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19½	–⅛	Nthn. Assur.	16½	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅝	–⅛	Phœnix, Lp.	14⅜	–⅛
Britannic ..	27½	–⅛	Prudential ..	23⅞	–⅛
Com. Union	23⅞	–⅛	Do., "B" ..	38/0	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅝	–⅛	Royal ..	71¾	–1⅛
Empire Life	70/0*	..	R. Exchange	6¼	..
Gen. Accid.	14⅜	..	Scottish "A"	15⅝	–⅛
Guardian ..	10⅞	..	Sea ..	70/0	..
Ldn. and L.	26⅝	–⅛	Sun Insur. ..	37¾	..
Ldn. Assur.	9¾	..	Sun Life ..	52	..
N. Brit. & M.	32⅜	–¼	Y'sh'e (50/-)	6⅛	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	13⅜	..
Bleachers ..	18/9	–6d	FineSpinners	22/0	–3d
Borax, Def.	3⅞	+1⅛	Hoyle, J. ..	4/0	..
Brad. Dyers	20/9	–3d	Imp. Chem.	21/10¼	–9d
Brit. Celanese	3⅝	..	Do., Def. ..	2/0	–3d
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/0	..	Jute, Ind. Pf.	20/0	..
B. Cot. Dyers	4/0	..	Linen Thread	11⅜	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/3	..	Lister ..	15/6	..
Calico Print.	9/9	..	Nettlefds & B.	19/9	..
Can. Celanese	11⅞	..	Patons & B.	17/3	+3d
Crᵗᵒn's Amer.	2⅜	+⅛	Salt Union ..	18⅜	..
Coats ..	59/6*	–3d	Salts (S'th'e)	2/9	..
Cooh, Sea ..	7/0	..	Snia Viscosa	8/6	+3d
Courtaulds ..	27⅝	–⅜	Wardle&Dav	1¼	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	24/3	..	Hydro Elec.	36⅛*	–¾
Atlas ..	25/3	..	Johnson&Ph.	37/6	..
BarcelonaTr.	13⅛	+1	Metrop. Elec.	41/0	+3d
B'mond&Pd.	58/5	..	Mex.Lt. Com.	6⅜	+⅛
Braz. Tract.	36¼	–⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	76⅛	+⅛
Brit. Insuld.	74/0	+6d	Mid. Counties	28/6	..
Brush Elec.	106	..	N'wic Elec.	25/9	..
Callenders ..	67/6	..	Perak River	7/9	..
City of Lond.	54/0	..	Siemens ..	25/6	–3d
County Lond.	46/9	..	Teleg. Const.	19⅛	..
English Elec.	12/6	..	Vic. Falls ..	5	..
Gen. Elec. ..	48/0	–6d	Whitehall Pf.	24/6	–3d
Hendry'e Tel.	5⅜	..	Yorkshire ..	31/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	10/0	–3d	Imperial Toh.	4⅞*	..
Am.-Dent. Df	4/0	..	Imp.Tob.Can	40/3*	..
Apollinaris ..	7/6	..	Int. Nickel ..	26⅛*	–⅛
Assd.Cement	24/7½	–1¼d	Krueger & T.	27¾	+⅛
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	3⅝	–⅛
Brit. Alum.	2	..	Do., Def w'rs	5½	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅜	–⅛	Lever.7% Pf.	23/0	..
Brit.& S.Pac.	15/9	–1½d	Liverpool Nit.	9/0	..
Brit. Match	24/6	–1½d	London Brick	41/6	..
Brit.Oil Cake	1¼	..	Manbre G.Dr.	2½	..
Brit.Port.Cm	2⅛	..	Marconi Mar.	1⅞	..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Do., Can. ..	⅞	..
Cab.&W."B"	16	–1½	Mather & P.	2⅜	..
Do.,7½%"A"	28	–2	Natra,M.& G.	1⅛	..
Do.,5½%Pf.	32½	..	New Tam'g'l	15/0	..
Carreras "A"	61⅝	–¼	P. & O., Def.	45/6	–1/0
Col. Graph.	2 9/16	–1/16	Phillips (G.)	1⅜	+1/16
Crittall	25/0	+5d	Pinchin,J'son	43/0*	–3d
Cr.&Bl., 1Pf.	10/9	–1½d	Prim. Bldgs.	25/0	..
Cunard St'm	19/4½	–1d	Royal Mail ..	17½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	10 9	–6½	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	9½	..
E.Ready'o.B.	16/13½	–1½d	Sth. Met. Gas	103	..
Finlay, Jas.	30⅛	..	Spillers ..	21/9	+1½d
Furness, W.	54/0	–6d	Swed.Match.B	15⅝	+¼
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	..	TarapacaNit.	6/6	..
Gaumont Br.	13/3	+3d	Turner & N'l	37⅜	–5⅛
Globe Tel. ..	16	..	Utd. Dairies	31/6	..
Gramophone	3¼	–1⅛	Un. Molasses	54/0	–1/0
Harris'ns&C.	3⅞	–⅛	Unilever ..	2⅞	–3⅛
Imp. Con.Gas	365	–5	Utd.Tob.(B.)	4	..
Imp. Smelt.	15.0	+9d	WallPaperD.	46/3	+3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/3½	–1½d	Howard & B.	3⅜	..
Armstrong ..	0/7½	..	Lambert ..	32/3	–3d
Babcock&W.	55/3	–3d	Pease & Pns.	2/3	..
Baldwins ..	2/7½	..	Platt Bros. ..	3/9	..
Bengal ..	7/0	–1½d	Powell Duff.	8/6	..
B.S.A. ..	9/1½	..	Richds.West.	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	16/3	..	Ruston & H.	4/3	..
Brown(John)	2/9	..	S. Speakman	10/0	..
Cammell Ld.	1 4½	..	Staveley ..	21/1½	–1½d
Consett ..	25/0	–6d	Stewart&Lloyd	24/0	–3d
Cory (Wm.)	59/3	..	S. Durham ..	20/0	..
Dorman Long	5/6	–1½d	Swan,Hunter	20/5*	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/9	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97	+½
Guest, Keen	35/5	..	Thomas, R. ..	2/0	..
Hadfields ..	7/9	–1½d	Vickers ..	7/9	–1½d
Harld.&W.P.	6/6	+1½d	Weardale,Df.	17/0	..
Hopkinson ..	1 7/16	+1/16	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	31/3	..	National Bus	23/9	..
Dennis Bros.	4 1/3	–6d	Rolls-Royce	41/3	..
Ford ..	38/9	–1/3	Rover (8/0)	8/3	..
Guy Motors	1o/0	..	Singer ..	23/0	..
Humber ..	16/9	+3d	S.T.D., Pref.	7/9	–3d
Imp. Airways	25/4	–1/0	Smith, S.,Df.	3/0	..
Inv. Air Eng.	61/9	–9d	Thornycroft	56/3	–1/3
Lucas, J. ..	70:0	+9d	Til. & Brit.	42/6	..
Morris, 7½ Pf.	21/9	..	T. S. Motors	9/0	..
Napier, D. ..	10/3	..	Tilling, T. ..	5	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/3	..	Hoare ..	64/6	..
Barclay Perk.	27/6	..	Ind, Coope ..	64/6	..
Bass, Ratcl.	69/9	–3d	Mout's ..	38/6	–1⅛
Benskin's	36/9	..	Mitch'l & B.	55/0	..
C.of Lon.,Df.	12/9	..	S. African ..	60/6	..
Courage ..	63/9	–2d	Taylor Wlkr.	35/9	..
Distillers ..	64/0	–9d	Walker,P.&C	18/0	..
Guinness ..	101/3*	–3d	Watney, Def.	60/0	–3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aërated B. ..	18/3	..	Lewis, Fd.	45/6	..
Army & N. ..	39/0	..	Lipton ..	5/6	–1½d
Barker ..	58/9	+1/3	Lyons, "A" ..	4 1/16	..
Boots Pure D.	29/9	..	Maple ..	29/9*	..
Carlton ..	31/6	+3d	Map. & Webb	9/6	..
Debenhams ..	7/0	..	Maypole,Def.	5/3	–3d
Fredk.Hotels	11 4½	..	Savoy Hotel	29/6	–3d
Gordon Hth.	12/7½	..	Selfridge, Pf.	22/0	..
Harrods ..	61/3*	–1/3	Smart Bros.	1 5/16	..
Harr'ds(B.A)	14/10½	–1½d	Spiers&P10/0	14/6	+6d
Home&C.,4/0	13/9	–1½d	Waring & G.	5/0	..
Internat. Tea	21 4½	–1½d	Whiteley ..	2¼	+⅛

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	34/0	..	Dalgety ..	8⅞	..
Arg.Sthn. Ld.	21/0	..	Forestal ..	14/9	..
Aust. Est. M	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	22/6	..
Aust.Merc.f.p	5½	..	Hudson's B.	3⅛	–⅛
Brit.N.Born.	5/6	..	Kasala Cot.	5/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	17/6	..	Kitcat & M.	2½	..
Cordova	1/3	..	Sudan Plants	2⅝	..

TEA

Amal. Est.	15	..	Eastn. Prod.	3 7/16	..
An.-Ceylon.	25/9	..	Jokai ..	30/9	..
Assam Co.	27/0	–3d	Galaha ..	41/6	..
Assam Front.	20/6	..	Imperial Tea	27/6	..
Bogaw't'awa	3 7/16	..	Jhanzie ..	40/9	..
Bramap'tra	27/-	..	Jokai ..	2 11/16	–1⅛
Brit. Indian	2⅛	..	Jorchaut ..	2 1/16	..
Budla Beta	3⅜	..	Lanka Plant.	1 11/16	..
Carolina ..	2 17/32	+1/32	Lebong ..	3 2/32	..
Ceylon Plant.	4½	–1/16	Lungla ..	10/0	..
Changoa ..	7/6	..	Makum ..	3 2/6	..
Chulka ..	3¼	..	Nedeem ..	37/0	+1/0
Cons. T. & L.	1 6⅜	..	NewDimbula	5 9/16	..
Darjeeling ..	2 1/16	..	NuwaraEliya	5 1/32	..
Darj. Cons.	66/0	..	Pahbolan ..	2 1/16	..
Deundi ..	15/0	..	Scot. T. & L.	55/6	+6d
Dooars ..	2 9/16	..	Singlo ..	2⅛	..
DoomDooma	3⅝	..	Travancore	2 1/16	..
Eastn.Assam	2 5/16	–1/16	Upper Asam	1 2 3/32	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	13/4½	–4½d	Lobitos ..	1½	–3/32
A.-Egypt, B.	2 3/16	–1/16	Mex. Eagle ..	10/9	–4½d
A.-Persian ..	3⅜	–3/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin. ..	17/3	–6d	Phœnix,Eth.	9/6	..
Attock ..	1¼	..	R. Dutch ..	30	–⅜
Brit. Borneo	7/9	–3d	Shell ..	4⅜	–3/32
Brit. Burmah	4/0	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4½	..
Brit.Cont.Pt.	5/3	–1½d	Stesuna Rom.	7 1/4	–1½d
Buenos Ay.	3/0	..	Trinidad L.	3/0	..
Canad. Eagle	9/3	–1½d	Trinidad L.	2 3/32	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/4½	–1½d
Creole ..	1⅛	–1/32	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River ..	3/7½	..	V.O.C. Ord.	1⅞	–1/16

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/3	+1½d	L. Asiatic ..	2/7½	..
An.-Dutch ..	20.6	+9d	Lumut ..	1 1/16	+1/16
An.-Java ..	1 1/32	..	Malacca ..	3/32	..
An.-Malay ..	3⅜	..	Malayalam ..	13/6*	+1/-
Bah Lias ..	3/6	..	Mandaris ..	1/2	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1¼	..	Merlimau ..	1/3	–1½d
Batu Tiga ..	1 1/16	..	Padaling ..	1/-	..
Bertam Cons.	2/4½	+1½d	Perak ..	1 1/04	..
BukitMert'm	1/4½	–1½d	RembauJeleh	14/7½	..
Castlefield ..	3/6	..	Rubber Tst.	20/6	+9d
Cons. Malay	3/0	..	Sarawak ..	1/0	..
Duff Devt. ..	2 1/16	..	Selangor Un.	3/6	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/3	..	Semah ..	17/6*	–1/3
Grand Cent.	1/-	..	Sialang ..	1 5/16	..
Gula Kalump	1 1/16	..	Straits Rbr.	1 3/32	..
Highlands ..	1 1/16	..	Sum. Para ..	1/10½	..
Java Invest.	1 5/16	..	Sungei Way	1 1/16	–1/8
Java United	1 5/16	..	Tanjong Mal.	3/4	..
Jugra&Carey	9/6	..	Telogoredjo	2 3/32	+1/32
Kapar Para	1 3/16	..	U. Serdang ..	2/3	+1½d
Kuala Lump.	1 1/4	..	U.Sua Betag.	1/10½	..
Lalan ..	3 7/16	+1/16	U. Sumatra	10 3/8	–1½d
Lanadron ..	3/-	..	U.Temiang	1/0	..
Linggi ..	3/4	+1/32	Vallambrosa	8/3	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	16/0	–3d	Modder. B. ..	12/3	..
Anglo-Amer.	3 1/32	–1/32	Modder.Deep	1 1/16	..
Ant.-French	3/4	+1/32	Modder. East	1 1/8	–1/32
Brakpan ..	2¾	..	Mozambique	8/3	..
C.Mining Rc.	1/6	–1/4	Natal N. Col.	31/32	..
City Deep ..	7/0	..	New Jagers.	1⅞	–1/16
Cons. Dmds.	5/6	–3d	New Modder.	2 9/16	–1/32
Cons. G. Flds.	1 19/32	–1/32	New State A.	12/32	..
Cons. M.R. ..	16/9	..	Nourse ..	9/9	–3d
Cons. M. Sel.	12/9	–6d	Randf'n'n E.	12 10½	–3d
Crown ..	3⅝	..	Rand Mines	2 31/32	–1/32
Daggafontein	1 5/16	..	Rand Select.	8/9	..
De Beers, D.	20/-	..	Rob. Deep B.	9/9	–3d
Durban Deep	13/3	..	S. A. Torps.	7/9	..
East Geduld ..	2 9/32	–1/32	S.W. Africa	3 5/32	..
East Rand ..	10/9	..	Springs ..	3 3/32	..
Geduld ..	3 11/16	–1/32	Sub Nigel ..	2 23/32	–1/32
Glen. Mining	2⅜	..	T. Cons. Inv.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 5/8	+1/32	Union Corp.	1 1/4	–1/16
J'b'g'C'mAlty	38/9	–3d	V. Ryn Deep	1 11/32	–1/32
Knights ..	10/0	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 11/16	..
Langlaagte	25/6	..	W.-Rd. Cons.	8 1/4	–3d
Meyer & C. ..	1 1/16	..	West. Springs	16/3	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kub	12/7½	–4½d	Rhod.Cong.B	14	–¼
Cam & Motor	1 3/16*	..	Rhod. K't'ga	1 5/16	..
Chartered ..	33/4½	–3d	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	1½	..
Gds. Rhod.	8/-	+1½d	Roan Antel.	1 7/32	..
Loangwa ..	5 1/32	–1½d	Selukwe ..	3/6	–3d.
Lonely Reef	1 5/16	..	Shamva ..	1/0	..
N'Changa ..	3 7/16	–⅛	Tang'ka Con.	1 21/32	–1/32
Rhod.Ang.-A	1	–1/32	Wankie Coll.	1 5/16	..
Rhod. B. H.	2/3	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 7/

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse to-day :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.52 (previous, 89.55); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.55 (101.60); 4% 1917, 102.80 (102.55); 4% 1918, 102.25 (102.05); 5% 1920, 157.50 (157.00); 5% 1920, 565 (570); 6% 1921, 1919, 610 (611); 5% 1920, 565 (570); 6% 1921, (1st), 560 (559); 6% 1922 (1st), 529 (526); 6% 1925 Unified, 563-20 (563); 4% 1924, 572 (578); 4% Egyptian (69.60); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 364 (362); 5% Russian, 4% Turkish Unified, 55.80 (52.80); 4% Russian, 1909, 2.80 (2.80); 22,475 (22,520); Banque de France, 6,600 (6,680); Banque de France, Banque Parisienne, 1,720 (1,730); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,878 (1,884); Credit Foncier Egyptian, 3,495 (3,455); Credit Foncier Egyptian, Banque d'Orient, 320 (325); Banque Ottomane, 1,000 (1,012); Suez Canal, 17,350 (17,350); Chargeurs Reunis, 642 (665); Messageries Maritimes, 209 (205); Transatlantique, 680 (680); Raffinerie Say, 1,900 (1,925); Sucreries d'Egypte, 729 (731); Wagons Lits, 485 (491); Thomson Houston, 850 (845); Lautaro Nitrate, 444 (453); Ford of France, 292 (297); Rio Tinto, 4,500 (4,560); Tharsis, 490 (500); De Beers, Defd., 862 (866); De Beers Prefd., 1,378 (1,382); Jagersfontein Estate, 180 (186); Central Mining, 2,000 (2,000); Chartered, 207 (208); Rand, 66 (67); Geduld, 457 (464); General Mining, 103 (105); Consolidated Goldfields, 206 (209); Johannesburg Consolidated, 253 (258); Randfontein Estate, 79 (81); Rand Mines, 371 (371); Tangaruta, 244 (249); Transvaal Consolidated, 160 (160); Union Corporation, 394 (403); Mozambique, 59 (58); West Rand Mines, 50 (52); Caoutchoucs, 118 (122); Eastern International, 79 (83); Gula Kalimapong 144 (150); Mexican Eagle, 67 (68); Royal Dutch, 2,260 (2,275); Shell Transport, 546 (549); Platine, 57,300 (57,510); Oceana Consolidated, 11.75 (12). Exchange in New York, 25.47½ (25.47). Private Discount in London, official average, 123.86 (123.82½); Cheques, closing market rate, 125.85/2 (123.82). Private Discount rate, 2⅛% (2⅛%); Short money, Unquoted (Unquoted).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¼ (previous, 103⅞); 5% Dutch, 1922⅝ (102⅝); 2½% Dutch, 65⅝ (65⅝); 3% Dutch, 82½ (82⅝); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 47 (47⅛); Peruvian, 7¼ (6⅝); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 37⅛ (35); Erie, (42); New York Ontario, 10½ (10⅝); United States Steel, 173½ (174); Union Pacific, 220 (221); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 565 (568½); Anaconda, 96⅝ (96¼); Deli Batavia Rubber, 42 (44); Deli Batavia Tobacco, (288); Deli Mij, 2855 (291); Senembah Mij, (309); Amsterdam Rubber, 82¼ (81½); Amsterdam Unie, 246¼ (253½); Philips Lamps, 318 (331); Exchange on Berlin, 59.18½ (59.18½); London, 12.07⅛ (12.07⅝); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅛); Paris, 9.75¼ (9.75½).

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 73-50 (previous, 74.10); Kali Industrie Kassel, 162.75 (162.50); Salzdetfurth, 327.50 (330); Rheinbraunkohlen, 205.75 (207.50); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 170.25 (170.25).

Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, (previous, 8); Mexican Consols, 26 (26); Reichsbank, 249.75 (251); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 143.75 (144); Commerz and Privat Bank, 128.50 (127.75); Darmstadter and National Bank, 181 (181.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 123 (123.25); Dresdner Bank, 123.50 (123.75); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 109.25 (109.75); Harpener, 102 (102); Allgemeine Elekt., 137.60 (138.75); Farbenindustrie, 152.30 (153.75); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 100 (100); Hamburg Amerika, 90.75 (91.50); Nord-deutscher Lloyd, 91 (92); A.K.U., 82 (83.50); Verein Stahlwerke, 78 (78.25); Svenska Tandsticks, (509); Polyphon, 165 (165.50); Siemens and Halske, 196.25 (198.25); Schuckert, 153.50 (155.50); Ford (Cologne), 209 (209.50). Exchange on London, 20.40⅜ (20.40⅛); Paris, 16.48 (16.48); Amsterdam, 168.75 (168.94); New York, 4.19⅜ (4.19⅝); Short term (30-55 days), 5¼% (5¼%); long term (55-90 days), 5½% (5½%); call money, 2%-4% (2%-4%).

FRANKFURT, Sept. 9.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 123½ (previous, 123½); Darmstadter Bank, 131¾ (131¾); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank 160 (160); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 103½ (105); Farbenindustrie, 152 (153¾); Harpener Bergbau, 102¾ (102); Mannesmann, 64¾ (64½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, — (87½); Phönix Bergbau, 77¾ (—); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerk, 109 (109½); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 137⅝ (138¼); Lahmeyer Elektrizitatswerke, 158½ (159); Siemens and Halske, 196 (198½); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 141½ (141½); Reemte, 642 (665); Messageries Maritimes, 209 (205); Transatlantique, 680 (680); Raffinerie Say, 1,900 (1,925); Sucreries d'Egypte, 729 (731); Wagons Lits, 485 (491); Thomson Houston, 850 (845); Lautaro Nitrate, 444 (453); Ford of France, 292 (297); Rio Tinto, 4,500 (4,560); Tharsis, 490 (500); De Beers, Defd., 862 (866); De Beers Prefd., 1,378 (1,382); Jagersfontein Estate, 180 (186); Central Mining, 2,000 (2,000); Chartered, 207 (208); Rand, 66 (67); Geduld, 457 (464); General Mining, 103 (105); Consolidated Goldfields, 206 (209); Johannesburg Consolidated, 253 (258); Randfontein Estate, 79 (81); Rand Mines, 371 (371); Tangaruta, 244 (249); Transvaal Consolidated, 160 (160); Union Corporation, 394 (403); Mozambique, 59 (58); West Rand Mines, 50 (52); Caoutchoucs, 118 (122); Eastern International, 79 (83); Gula Kalimapong 144 (150); Mexican Eagle, 67 (68); Royal Dutch, 2,260 (2,275); Shell Transport, 546 (549); Platine, 57,300 (57,510); Oceana Consolidated, 11.75 (12). Exchange in New York, 25.47¼ (25.47). Private Discount in London, official average, 123.86 (123.82½); Cheques, closing market rate, 125.85/2 (123.82). Private Discount rate, 2⅛% (2⅛%); Short money, Unquoted (Unquoted).—*Reuter.*

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9.—Closing quotations :—National Bank of Hungary, 217.70 (previous, 216); British Hungarian Bank, 75 (75); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 67.50 (67.50); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 87.50 (87.60); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 67 (67); Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, 104 (104.50); City Savings Bank, 64 (64); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 78 (78); National Central Savings Bank, 80.20 (80.20); First National Savings Bank of Pest, 176.50 (177); Totis Coal, 523.50 (522); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 30 (30); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 38.50 (38.40); Hungarian Colliery Works of Urikany-Zolnvoje, 30; Arkay and Machine, 211 (211); Ganz and Co., Danubius, 84-80 (84); Rima Iron Works, 69.40 (69.50); OFA Timber, 67.50 (67.70); Union des Usines de Nasic, 119.50 (121.25); Sugar Works Telkibanya Beckerek, 95.50 (96.50); Hungarian Sugar, 99.50 (98); United Glow Lamp, 114.80 (114); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 26 (25.30); Electric Power Traction, 113 (115.20); Cellulose of Brasso, 24.50 (24.80). Exchange on London, 27.80½ (27.80½).—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, Sept. 9.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 104.50 (previous, 104.20); Donau-Save-Adria, — (12.40); Donau-Save-Adria, Prof., 21.75 (20.15); Oest. National Bank (Reg.), 8,150 (8,175); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47.60 (47.50); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 83.50 (—); Niederoest Eskompte, 159.25 (159.25); Zivnostenska Banka, 92 (—); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 21.60 (21.75); A.E.G. Union Elektr., 22.50 (22.20); Oest. Brown Boveri, 159 (160); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 182.75 (183.50); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 48.10 (48.25); Oest. Alpine Montan, 25.80 (26.40); Berg and Huttenwerke, — (575.50); Felten and Guilleaume, 190.25 (191); Galiz. Karpathen Petroleum, 3.95 (—); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 96.25 (96.55). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.06 (285.06); London, 34.42½ (34.41¼); New York, 7.24¼ (7.24¼); Paris, 27.78 (27.78½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Sept. 9.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.81/2 (previous, 92.81/2); Consolidato 5%, 81 (80.97); Banca d'Italia, 1,410 (1,750); Credito, 1,100 (1,120); Banco di Roma, 110 (110); Credito Italiano, 778 (779); Comit, 1,765 (1,750); di Credito, 500 (501); Nazionale (general), 501 (501); Cantoni Costa, 615 (615); Soie Chatillon, 252 (252); Snia Viscosa, 424 (424); Ilva, 204 (204); Monte Amiata, 162 (182½); Montecatini, 209 (208½); Fiat, 270 (269); Adriatica, 218½ (219); Edison, 683 (683); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 92½ (92½); Terni, 381 (380¼); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 795 (795); Adamello, 289 (287).

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE
TUESDAY, SEPT. 9

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

A. LANE and T. W. GARNER the YOUNGER, motor engineers, Eastwood-road, Kimberley, in the county of Nottingham, under the style of the KIMBERLEY MOTOR AND GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

ARMITAGE, S. SUTCLIFFE, H. RHODES, and G. C. CARLISLE, chartered accountants, 99, Albion-street, Leeds, and 11, Princes-square, Harrogate, under the style of EMMERSON, ARMITAGE, and Co., and SUTCLIFFE, RHODES, CARLISLE, and Co.

S. SUTCLIFFE, H. RHODES, and G. C. CARLISLE, chartered accountants, Fountain Chambers, Fountain-street, Halifax, under the style of SUTCLIFFE and RHODES.

F. L. CARPENTER, J. SNELLING, SENIOR, and J. SNELLING, JUNIOR, garage proprietors, 76, Stanstead-road, Forest Hill, London, under the style of the STAINTON MOTOR SERVICE, so far as concerns J. Snelling, jun.

E. M. RABJOHNS and K. G. WELCH, ladies' hairdresser, &c., High-street, Wendover, under the style of MARY JEAN.

A. R. SMITH, G. JACKSON, and F. G. SHAW, electrical engineers, 9, King-street, Leicester, under the style of A. R. SMITH and SONS, so far as concerns F. G. Shaw.

L. A. PALMER and J. R. WEBSTER, wine and spirit merchants, Castle Hill, Lancaster, under the style of T. M. LAMB and Co.

L. DAVIES, A. S. JENKINS (formerly Davies), H. DAVIES, L. MORGAN (formerly Davies), and G. S. DAVIES, hosiers, "The Green Post," 23, King-street, Carmarthen, under the style of LEWIS DAVIES SONS and Company.

J. S. F. GASSON and F. B. GASSON, builders, house decorators, and plumbers, 13, Stockleigh-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, under the style of F. GASSON and SON.

J. N. FELL and R. W. FELL, wholesale and retail drapers, Market-place, Birstall, near Leeds, under the style of J. N. FELL and SON.

W. E. BELFIELD and W. R. BELFIELD, meat and poultry salesmen, 412, Central-markets, Smithfield, London, E.C.1, under the style of PHELPS and SON.

A. TIDY and R. W. ALLWRIGHT, estate agents, 11, Upper Richmond-road, East Putney, S.W.15, 247, Wimbledon Park-road, Southfields, S.W.18, and adjoining Wimbledon Park Station, S.W.19, under the style of CARTWRIGHTS.

C. A. S. HANNAFORD, W. SCADDEN, and E. H. CLARK, poultry appliance manufacturers, Hamworthy Junction, in the county of Dorset, under the style of C. A. SYDENHAM HANNAFORD, by effluxion of time.

D. M. TREVELYAN and P. B. DUNBAR, confectioners and tobacconists, at Shop 3, 288, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, S.W.14, under the style of TREVELYAN and DUNBAR.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926

RECEIVING ORDERS

LONDON

Holden, H., and Son, Ltd, and lately carrying on business at 68, Milton-street, London, E.C., hat manufacturers. Pearl, R., 155, Oxford-street London, director of a public company.

Pontet, F., and lately carrying on business at 65, Victoria-street, Westminster, chartered accountant.

Turower, R., Dunedin House, 8, Basinghall-avenue, London, E.C.2, hosiery merchant.

IN THE COUNTRY

Foster, W. E., 67, Netherfield-road, Nelson, in the county of Lancaster, painter and decorator. Court—Burnley.

Wins, J., 426, Leeds-road, Nelson, in the county of Lancaster, costumier, and carrying on business at 4, Market-street, Nelson, under the style or firm of Madam Jean. Court—Burnley.

Rayner, R. A., now residing at 4, Wellington-street, 12, Athletic-street, Burnley. Court—Harrogate.

Knaresborough, trench polisher, formerly residing at Pilling, G. (spinester), 133, Acre-street, Lindley, Huddersfield, lately carrying on business at 205, Wakefield-road, Moldgreen, Huddersfield, as a confectioner. Court—Huddersfield.

Hurst, T. H., Anstey Grange, Groby-road, Anstey Pastures, in the county of Leicester, carrying on business as "O. Hurst and Co.," at Mill-lane, Leicester, hosiery manufacturer. Court—Leicester.

Holmes, A., 12, Queen's-crescent, Lincoln, and previously carrying on business at the Palace Theatre, Lincoln, theatre manager, now out of business. Court—Lincoln and Horncastle.

Black, C. M., 507, Stretford-road, Old Trafford, Manchester, lately at 3, Sylvan-avenue, Timperley, Cheshire, and commercial clerk. Court—Manchester.

Quayle, G. A., 161, Withington-road, Whalley Range, Manchester, traveller. Court—Manchester.

Bustin, A. T., Beeches House, High-street, Kidlington, Oxford, carrying on business as garage proprietor and motor engineer at Banbury-road, Kidlington, lately residing at the Red Lion Inn, Bicester, and carrying on business at the Crown Hotel Garage, Bicester. Court—Oxford.

Pritchard, J. T., lately residing at Tonaclaffe, Whitworth, near Rochdale, and lately carrying on business at the Whitworth Bar Garage, Market-street, Whitworth, automobile engineer. Court—Rochdale.

Berry, H., 90, Manchester-road, Swinton, formerly carrying on business as Swinton as a hardware dealer, now a commission agent. Court—Salford.

Smith, R., and Smith, D. A. (splinster), both at 41, Skerton-road, Old Trafford, Manchester, and lately residing at 52, Seymour-grove, Old Trafford, as D. A. Smith and Co., wholesale wireless dealers. Court—Salford.

Hall, W. N., 22, Dover-road, Sheffield, and carrying on business at 20, Division-street, Sheffield. Jeweller. Court—Sheffield.

Stokes, J. B., Plas Cronna Farm, Selattyn, Salop, lately carrying on business at Pell Wall Farm, Market Drayton. Court—Wrexham.

The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 5, 1930 :—

Furber, J. H., 137, Liverpool-road, Patricroft, boot and shoe repairer. Court—Salford.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

VISIT OF REPRESENTATIVE TO CANADA

In the interests of the trade of the Port of London, and in pursuance of their policy of maintaining personal contact with overseas traders, particularly those in the British Empire, the Port of London Authority have decided to send Mr. A. E. Wildey, their Public Relations Officer, on a tour of Canada.

Mr. Wildey, who is to sail next Saturday, will deal with the subject by way of an address, lantern lecture, or cinematograph film. He will attend meetings which have been arranged by various Canadian Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the principal cities and towns from Quebec to Vancouver, as well as in Newfoundland.

A feature which is materially affecting the activities of the port and will be specially emphasized is the steady expansion of the London market consequent on the greater industrialization during recent years of the South of England and the environs of London. Consequently there are considered to be increased opportunities for the sale of Dominion produce in the great London market by reason of its larger and more prosperous population. Last year one of the Authority's principal officers undertook a tour of Australia and New Zealand.

AUGUST RUBBER CROPS

Company	1930 lb.	1929 lb.
Allied		
Sumatra	414,970	382,581
Anglo-Malay	144,220	138,137
Anglo-Sumatra	56,005	55,018
Asahan	70,350	66,440
Bagan Serai	57,000	44,127
Bah Lias	130,748	156,554
Bahkeldikat	116,720	55,347
Bakau	20,000	18,000
Bandjarsarie	30,278	38,100
Batang Kaliz	41,000	41,851
Beau Sejour	65,000	60,000
Bila	105,500	105,000
Bilkan	99,822	101,100
Braunston	24,020	21,177
Brich	36,850	35,563
Buk Bak	55,000	50,000
Buk Merlaian	283,908	—
Caledonian	—	—
Sel.	54,000	56,500
Caledonian Central		
Sumatra	51,319	49,897
Ceylon		
(Para)	194,454	145,502
Chimpul	50,000	35,000
Chuka	75,000	86,000
Cicely	186,559	179,651
Cluny	46,374	41,453
Cons.		
Eastern	285,000	250,000
Cons. Malay	150,000	150,000
Dasian	19,300	19,000
Dalkeith	101,000	108,000
Dangtan	21,000	—
Donnistown	81,318	69,989
Dusings	180,174	109,925
Elphil	3,000	—
Federated	30,850	33,800
Galang Besar	47,120	37,100
Galuh	45,000	34,476
Glenshiel	77,150	72,000
Golden		
Hope	228,220	208,593
Harpenden	39,623	35,782
Hevea Johore	45,000	37,524
Hewagam	114,200	115,900
Hkd.		
Streams	31,579	25,719
Hoscite	157,629	97,322
Jasin	50,000	44,550
Johore		
River	90,000	74,822
Jong-Landor	129,000	84,550
Kapoewas	31,400	—
Karai	49,493	45,035
Kasintoe	54,016	52,472
Kianang		
Produce	134,017	92,885
Khuk Kubu	26,000	30,000
Kuala		
Lumpur	199,792	192,935
Kuras	37,500	29,532
Kurupessak	17,222	14,650
Kwale	44,000	44,705
Lanadron	125,879	98,424
Langkat	45,000	35,640
Larsaut	94,000	77,000
Ledbury	76,200	86,000
Lemboh	31,241	37,907
Lubok	82,000	82,000
Lumut	114,920	121,200
Malaya	155,200	132,317
Malaya General	238,000	200,000
Malay Sumatra	49,483	44,804
Malaysian	562,979	454,070
Mendaris	203,003	212,880
Merchiston	103,000	96,000
Merzur	47,500	47,758
Crown	12,750	4,000
Merlimau	225,500	288,000
Mount		
Austin	277,800	278,482
Muar Ilam	38,760	29,866
Neboda	76,050	64,740
Nilambur	60,500	27,200
Nth. Ilim-mock	116,718	89,047
Nth. Labis	61,000	67,800
Petaling	77,092	62,560
Pernambang	202,115	176,140
Pindeniova	40,000	32,924
Pontian	48,000	41,500
Prang Besar	47,200	41,332
Pullancode	23,617	21,093
Rim	66,300	58,500
Roebourne	21,500	22,783
Rubana	139,000	185,512
Rub. of Johore	77,172	62,409
Trust	417,587	600,810
Sabrang	139,500	137,953
Sagatani	67,000	72,000
Selgiley	57,000	46,340
Selemat	138,000	120,000
Semenyih	44,700	58,621
Senang	159,354	159,255
Seremban	17,000	—
Serting	180,071	198,550
Sitiang	35,500	34,432
Soengei	42,864	36,600
Sungei	345,000	315,772
Strathlida	110,000	95,000
Sungei Matang	47,500	39,000
Rinching	67,000	65,901
Sungei Rayong	28,128	24,728
Sungkai		
Chumor	81,326	82,007
Sungurgama	132,623	123,275
Tahan	53,500	45,000
Tai Ayer	153,500	137,700
Tandjong	176,000	152,100
Tanjong	30,800	28,400
Malim	271,025	240,807
Tebobah	31,241	37,907
Telok Pasir	50,000	44,705
Teemanis	97,702	103,000
Tempelloh	21,218	84,319
U.D. Serdang	674,112	642,428
Vallambrosa	40,000	40,000
Tandjong	30,800	28,400
Malim	271,025	240,807
Tebobah	31,241	37,907
Telok Pasir	50,000	44,705
Teemanis	97,702	103,000
Tempelloh	21,218	84,319
U.D. Serdang	674,112	642,428
Vallambrosa	40,000	40,048

Under the plan of amalgamation between the Public Utility Holding Corporation and the U.S. and Overseas Corporation, announced in yesterday's issue, the Public Utility Holding Corporation offers three shares of its $3 Cumulative Preferred stock, five shares of its Common stock with Common stock purchase warrants, and two detached Common stock purchase warrants for each ten shares of the U.S. and Overseas Corporation Common stock.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).
9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone and Liberia), United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire, and Bushire), Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)†.
7.30 P.M.—Air mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State cities) and New Zealand.
8 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (exc. Para and Manaos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Direct (Buenos Aires)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Sept. 11	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Sept. 12	6 a.m.
R. Stark† (Avila Star)	Sept. 12	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Sept. 13	6 p.m.
MacIver (Brittany)	Sept. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 15	8 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 18	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Sept. 18	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Morea and Mongolia)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Aireds	Sept. 11	7.30 p.m
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Sept. 11	Noon
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Sept. 11	Noon
(exc. Para, Manaos) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B Star†† (Avila Star)	Sept. 11	8 p.m.
(exc. Para, Manaos) : R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Sept. 12	6 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 12	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 13	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Sept. 15	8 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (all parts) : Direct (Homeric)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Sept. 17	2 a.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz (all parts) : B. Funnel (Ascanius)	Sept. 12	5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz (Las Palmas) : Fr. pkt. (Oranda)	Sept. 10	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is. : B. Star (Avila Star)	Sept. 15	8 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA, (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Sept. 12	7.30 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Morea and Mongolia)	Sept. 12	6 p.m.
Orient (Orontes)	Sept. 11	Noon
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Morea)	Sept. 18	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Hoi* (Hector)	Daily	Noon
(Shanghai, China) : Via U.S.A. (Mauretania)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Maria), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Sept. 16	6 p.m.
(S. Maria) : E. & F. (Bayano)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Sept. 11	Noon
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Patria)	Sept. 19	7.30 a.m.
P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 12	2 a.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) and SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heloan)	Sept. 11	Noon
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heloan)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 11	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail†	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE & SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Sept. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Sept. 13	6 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Sept. 19	9 a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : Direct (Orita)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Sept. 17	9 a.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr. and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Commewijne)	Sept. 12	9 a.m.
Harrison (Counsellor)	Sept. 12	6 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Bolm)	Sept. 17	2 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 12	6 p.m.
GULF OF AIR Mail†	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 13	6 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
JAMAICA, via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Sept. 13	6 p.m.
J.D.F. (Jamaica Settler)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Sept. 15	Noon
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Sept. 17	2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Homeric)	Daily	Noon
Via U.S.A. (Mauretania)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Sept. 15	2 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Sept. 17	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Cape Town (Kenilworth Castle)	Sept. 12	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Sept. 12	6 p.m.
Direct (Newfoundland)	Sept. 11	11.30a.m
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
(Mac. Post) : Direct (Newfoundland)	Sept. 18	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Morea and Monowai)	Sept. 12	5.30 p.m.
Via Panama* (Talnui)	Sept. 17	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mail† (Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia) : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Sept. 12	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail††	Sept. 12	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	Sept. 12	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Hector)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.) : P. & O. (Morea)	Sept. 12	5.30 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Sept. 11	7.30 a.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	Sept. 11	Noon
U.S.L.* (Leviathan)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
W. Star (Homeric)	Sept. 13	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Sept. 17	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Sept. 17	2 a.m.
Harrison (Counsellor)	Sept. 13	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	Sept. 17	2 a.m.
Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	Sept. 11	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Campana)	Sept. 19	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast : Fr. pkt. (Campana)	Sept. 15	6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Sept. 10	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Amerique)	Sept. 15	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Sept. 18	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia : E. D. (Basra)	Sept. 16	7.30 a.m.
Fr. Cheroonas : Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	Sept. 18	Noon
Gambia : E.D. (E. Byron)	Sept. 16	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Apapa)	Sept. 20	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Paris)	Sept. 24	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Sept. 11	Noon
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Counsellor)	Sept. 12	9 a.m.
	Sept. 17	2 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

†*By Air* fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

††

The Estate Market

DOVEY SALMON

WINDRUSH TROUT

Plas Machynlleth, the mansion illustrated yesterday (p. 24) and 40 acres, with salmon and trout fishing in the Dovey, are for sale for £7,500 by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) and Captain P. H. Jones Evans (Machynlleth). Iwerne Minster, Dorset, 3,256 acres, will be sold in many lots at Shaftesbury on September 19, the joint agents being Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey (Salisbury and Westminster) and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. The home farm and other first-rate large and small holdings, many cottages, and a bacon factory are for disposal at low reserves. Wealden properties will be sold in Cranbrook on October 8 at prices to effect a final realization.

Sites along Watford By-pass, at Hendon, await bids at the Mart to-day through Messrs. Massey, Souray, and Co. (Hendon), frontages of 175ft.

Knockholt building land, 23 acres, and Coulsdon and Egham freehold houses with up to four acres are for sale in the City on September 25 by Messrs. W. Burnell - Tubbs and Son (Aldersgate-street), with possession.

Yesterday at Hanover-square Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley sold the freeholds Nos. 67, 69, and 71, Oxford-street for £20,300; 5, Dean-street (formerly No. 8), for £3,100; and five freehold houses, as well as building sites, in Esher, £12,755. The Oxford-street premises have a floor area of 7,800ft.

Hackford Hall, Norfolk, 590 acres, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley since the auction. The sale included the Hall and four farms, and a wood of matured oak, also sporting over Whitwell Common.

Lower Field Farm, Minster Lovell, with a mile of trout fishing in the Windrush, is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, for Lieutenant R. B. Aldridge, R.A.

Next Wednesday in Edinburgh, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will sell Baldarroch, Perthshire, 648 acres, and, at Buxton, at the "upset" price of £2,600, Sherbrook Lodge, Buxton, five acres. Some 1,233 acres of the Lofts Hall Estate, between Saffron Walden and Royston, will come under the hammer at Bishop's Stortford, on September 18, with Piggotts, Elmdon, a moated farmhouse. At Hanover-square on the same day they will offer Burnham House, Sunningdale, with over 30 acres, between Watton and Attleborough, will be submitted by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, at Watton, on September 19. There are nine farms and the mansion.

An old freehold in Westminster, No. 37, Catherine-street, for sale at the Mart on October 22, with possession, is said by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons to be "a speculator's opportunity," presumably for renovation or as a site.

Southwold, St. Lawrence, near Ventnor, 32 acres on the cliffs, has been sold by Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons (Lincoln's Inn-fields) and Messrs. Alfred Bull and Porter (Ventnor), who recently disposed of the smaller house called Bankend. Treneglos, a Truro freehold, has been sold by Messrs. Fox and Sons (Bournemouth) and Messrs. Criddle and Smith (Truro). Woodhatch House, 10 acres, in Reigate, has changed hands, through Messrs. Watkin and Watkin (Reigate), who have sold other residences in the district.

SALE BY AUCTION

W. BURNELL TUBBS and SON
GOLDERS GREEN.—42, Lewis-crescent .. £1,155

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SOLD THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Massey, Souray and Co.	The Mart, E.C.(2.30)	Freehold Property
FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY		
Anderson & Garland	9, Lennox-gardens, S.W.1	Antique and Modern Furniture, China, and Jewellery
Ambrose and Son	Rodling View, Powell-road, Buckhurst Hill (12.0)	Objets of the Residence
F. G. Bowen, Ltd.	130, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8. (1.0)	Furniture, &c.
Phillips, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Modern Furniture
Match and Co.	1, Buckland-crescent, Hampstead, N.W. (2.0)	Furniture, &c.

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

By the courtesy of the *Builder* we are able to give the average prices prevailing during the week ended September 5 for some of the principal materials used in the erection of houses, and to compare them with the prices charged before the War and those in operation at the beginning of 1923 :—

Materials	Aug., 1914	Jan., 1923	Sept. 5, 1930
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricks, per 1,000:			
Best stocks	1 16 0	4 2 6	4 3 6
Flettons ..	1 14 0	3 1 0	3 12 3
Flashers ..	1 3 0	2 2 0	2 12 3
Thames ballast, per yard		5 9	3 5 6 9 9
Thames sand, per yard		7 3	3 10 0 12 0
Shingle (¾in.), per yard		14 0	11 6
Portland cement, per ton ..	1 18 0	3 3 0	2 6 0
Gerrystone lime ..	1 8 0	2 16 0	2 0 0
Ground blue lias ..	1 0 0	2 8 6	1 17 6
Bathstone, per ft. cube		1 7½	2 11 2 10
Portland stone ..		2 4½	4 7 2 10
Good sound building timber, per standard :—			
4in.×11in. ..	16 10 0	34 0 0	27 10 0
3in.×7in. ..	—	22 10 0	22 0 0
2½in.×7in. ..	—	22 10 0	22 0 0
3in.×11in. ..	15 0 0	22 10 0	21 0 0
3in.×11in. ..	—	22 10 0	21 0 0
3in.×4in. ..	—	22 10 0	21 0 0
Blatest, per 1,000 of 1,600 :—		41 17 0	21 0 0
2½in.×12in. ..	—	41 17 0	31 0 0
3in.×12in. ..	—	38 0 0	27 10 0
2½in.×10in. ..	13 17 6	33 8 3	24 7 6
3in.×10in. ..	15 2 6	35 11 6	25 17 6
1½in.×10in. ..	13 5 0	30 17 6	20 17 6
1½in.×10in. ..	—	19 16 0	17 5 0
1½in.×8in. ..	—	19 16 0	14 14 6
R. S. Joists, per ton ..	10 5 0	15 8 3	11 0 0
Iron :—	9 10 0	12 0 0	12 10 0*
Common bars, per ton ..	9 0 0	12 16 0	11 0 0*
Mild steel bars, per ton ..	9 5 0	12 0 0	10 0 0*
Steel bars ..	9 5 0	12 0 0	10 0 0*
Cut nails ..	11 12 6	21 10 0	16 0 0*
Sheet lead, per ton ..	22 15 0	35 10 0	27 0 0
Raw linseed oil, per gallon ..	2 4	3 7	3 2
Turpentine, per gallon ..	2 6	3 9	3 5
Ground English white lead, per ton	30 5 0	55 5 0	51 0 0
Red lead ..		37 10 0	70 10 0
Glass :—		35 0 0	39 0 0
15oz. sheet, per ft.	2		2¾
21oz. sheet, per ft.	3		3¾
26oz. sheet, per ft.	3½		4¾

*Lowest price.

VISIT OF ITALIAN SUBMARINES TO PORTSMOUTH

Two Italian submarines, Balilla, in charge of Comandante A. Fumagalli, and Antonio Sciesa, with Tenente di vascello Salvatori in command, arrived at Portsmouth to-day. Each has a complement of five officers and 60 men, and during their stay in Portsmouth the ships' companies will be entertained at Fort Blockhouse Submarine Depôt and other naval establishments. To-night the Commanding Officers and other officers of the submarines will dine at Admiralty House with the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes. The usual official visits will be exchanged between the submarine officers and the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Mayor.

CARS OF 1931

HUMBER MODELS AND PRICES

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

Three models of Humber car—the 16/50 h.p., the Snipe, and the Pullman—are being retained for 1931, and prices have been reduced.

During the past 12 months the Humber works have been reorganized for flow-production, with the object of avoiding needless delays in manufacture and assembly. In addition to a complete rearrangement of the machine shop flow-production tracks have been laid in the chassis-erecting and body-building shops, those in the latter department being mechanically operated. With this up-to-date policy the company are passing on the benefit to the public in reduction in prices. The 16/50 h.p. chassis costs £315, the saloon with fixed and sliding roof £425 and £435 respectively, and the tourer £395. The Snipe chassis is £370, the saloon, fixed and sliding roof, £485 and £495 respectively, the sports saloon with sliding roof £520, and the open tourer £455. The Pullman chassis is now listed at £455. The seven-seater saloon is £695, the limousine and the landaulette are each £735, and the cabriolet de ville is £995. Improvements have been made in the chassis. It is said, for example, that the engine power has been considerably increased as the result of fitting a high velocity down-draught carburettor; also that greater quietness is obtained. The four-speed gearbox, with its silent third, has, of course, been kept, but the gear levers are all now placed centrally instead of on the off side.

In former "Cars of To-day" reviews of last year's Humber cars I have stated that the suspension allowed too much movement, and would probably be improved by hydraulic shock absorbers, and that the brakes were too responsive. In the 1931 models the makers state that the suspension is improved owing to the incorporation of double-acting shock absorbers both front and back, and that modifications are being made to the duo servo brakes, so that they should be smoother in action and more accessible of adjustment. All three chassis now have thermostatically operated radiator shutters, which formerly were fitted to the Snipe only. The cooling on the Snipe of 1931 is helped by a centrifugal pump.

General minor improvements include better self-centring action of the steering, increased petrol tank capacity, and greater clearance in the wings—the last a point on which British cars sometimes fail from the Colonial motorist's point of view. The bodywork has been brought more up to date, safety glass is now fitted on all models, and a wider choice of colours is available. Saloons have more head room and wider bodies, and footwells have been added. Special hinged quarter lights improve the ventilation inside without causing draughts.

The 16/50 h.p. engine has six cylinders, like the other two, and is of 65 and 106 mm. bore and stroke, making the capacity 2,110cc. Following Humber practice, the inlet valves are overhead and inclined and the exhaust valves are at the side. On all three chassis the valves are so arranged, the pistons are composite, there are seven crankshaft bearings, the lubrication is forced throughout, there is coil ignition, a downdraught carburettor supplies the mixture, and the petrol is drawn from a tank at the back by a pressure pump. On the 16/50 h.p. there is an impeller and a fan for the cooling, while with the other two engines there are a centrifugal pump and a fan. On the two smaller chassis the fuel capacity is 14 gallons, including a two-gallon reserve, and on the Pullman 16 gallons. On all three there are a single-plate clutch and four-speed centrally controlled gearbox in a unit with the engine, spiral bevel final drive, half-elliptical suspension with silentbloc shackle bushes, and four-wheel brakes with 14in. diameter drums worked by hand or foot.

The Snipe and Pullman engines are similar, being of 23.8 nominal horse power, 80 by 116 mm. bore and stroke, and 3,498.5cc. capacity. The forward overall ratios on the 16/50 h.p. are 5.66, 8.31, 14, and 20.95 to 1. on the Snipe 4.545, 6.66, 11.23, and 15.85 to 1, and on the Pullman 5, 7.33, 12.35, and 18.5 to 1. The following dimensions apply to the 16/50 h.p. model and to the Snipe :—Tires, 5.5 by 19; wheelbase, 12ft.; and ground clearance, 10ft., 4ft. 8in., and 8½in.; and turning circle, 38ft. The Pullman has tires 6in. by 20in., the wheelbase is one foot more, ground clearance is 9in., and the turning circle 42ft.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

WINDHOEKER FARMGESELLSCHAFT G.m.b.H. Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Windhoeker Farmgesellschaft G.m.b.H. (Windhoek Farming Company, Limited), will be held at the Head Office of the Company, in Windhoek, on Wednesday, the 12th day of November, 1930, at 4 p.m., to consider the following matters :—
1. Report of the Directorate.
2. Balance Sheet.
3. Election of Directors.
4. General.

Dr. ALBERT STARK, Chairman.

TRANSFER BOOKS

COOPER, McDOUGALL and ROBERTSON, Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
J. A. HILL, Secretary.
Chemical Works, Berkhamsted, Herts.
9th September, 1930.

COHEN, WEENEN and Co., Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 20th, inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
HAROLD B. CROSS, Secretary.

DICKINS and JONES, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company's Five-and-a-Half per-Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly Dividend, due 1st October, 1930.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1930.

By Order,
E. W. STOW, Secretary.

Registrars and Transfer Offices, Messrs. W. B. Keen and Co., 23, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

GENERAL and COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the above Company's PREFERRED and DEFERRED STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Monday, the 15th September, to Thursday, the 25th September, both days inclusive, preparatory to the payment of interim dividends, for the half-year ended on the 31st ult. at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Company's Preferred Stock and at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Company's Deferred Stock.

The above dividends will be paid on the 25th inst.

By Order,
E. W. VIGNAUX, Secretary.
31-32, Budge-row, London, E.C.4. 9th September, 1930.

MONTAGUE BURTON, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 30th of September, 1930, inclusive, to allow for the preparation of Warrants for the Dividend payable on the 1st October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. PEARSON,
W. BOBERTZ, Joint Secretaries.
Registered Office: Hudson-road, Mills, Leeds.

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Limited. The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 16 to 30 inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants. By Order of the Board.
H. C. V. ADAMS, Secretary, Battersea Works, S.W.11.

THE PRUDENTIAL MORTGAGE COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 30th September, 1930, both inclusive.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES and MORTGAGE COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 4½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th September, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants payable on the 1st October, 1930.

By Order of the Board.
L. E. PICKIN, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, 90, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
9th September, 1930.

THE HUNGARIAN TRANS-DANUBIAN ELECTRICAL Co., Ltd.

SIX-and-a-HALF per CENT. "B" DEBENTURE STOCK.

The Whitehall Trust, Limited, give notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the interest due on the 1st October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
10, Old Broad-street, E.C.2. 8th September, 1930.

WOLVERHAMPTON CORPORATION 5 per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1946-56.

Limited, of 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Dividend due for the 30th October next the ALTERATIONS of the several accounts in the above STOCK will be STRUCK at the close of business on Saturday, the 20th instant, and thereafter the Stock will be transferable ex Dividend.

WRIGHT, BINDLEY and GELL, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company are CLOSED from 11th September to 24th September, 1930 (both days inclusive).

By order,
ALBERT E. LANGSTONE, Secretary.
Percy-road, Green, Birmingham. 8th September, 1930.

WM. CORY and SON, Limited.
To FOUR per CENT. DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS and FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of both these Securities will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th September, 1930, both days inclusive, to allow the preparation of the Interest Warrants due 1st proximo.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. SPELLER, Secretary.
Cory Buildings, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
10th September, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

THE CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY COMPANY of MONTE VIDEO, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 61 for the half-yearly interest due on the 1st October, 1930, on the 4 per Cent. "Western Extension" Debentures will be PAID on and after Wednesday, the 1st October, at the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Company, 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, between the hours of 10 and 2, Saturdays 10 and 12. Coupons must be lodged three clear days for examination.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1930.
By Order,
H. O. TUBBY, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT KATANGA 6 Per CENT. STERLING BONDS, 1928.

Holders are informed that COUPON No. 5, due 15th September, 1930, may now be presented for PAYMENT at the offices of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, S.A. (Limited Company Incorporated in Belgium), 4, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where special listing forms (required in duplicate) are obtainable. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and should be presented between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted). Holders should lodge their coupons personally or through a London Banker or Agent, as coupons cannot be paid through the post.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines)

BOARDING HOUSE, containing 20 letting bed rooms, enjoying a permanent connection, and never needing advertise. Valuable 22 years' lease. Price £2,000. Accounts show turnover £2,203, and net profit £490 for the past year.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 2).

HAMPSTEAD GUEST HOUSE, 13 bed, three reception, usual offices; well furnished, good repair; lease. Carr, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON HOTEL, corner position, near Olympia; 21 bed; goodwill, contents; long lease; moderate rent.—Write Box H.772, The Times, E.C.4.

NET PROFITS £800 PER ANNUM.—High-Class PRIVATE HOTEL (unlicensed) catering largely for shooting parties; 16 bed rooms, two bath rooms; every modern convenience. EVERY ROOM BOOKED FOR NEXT FIVE MONTHS. Thorough investigation offered. Price for freehold premises, fixtures, fittings and excellent furniture, £3,750.—HAWKER, Auctioneer, Thetford, Norfolk.

PRINTING WORKS, with Residence, all at £500; good terms of payment; 21 years' lease; also House and Shop and Stock, £900; well fitted.—Write Trustee, 58, Woodvale, Dulwich, S.E.22.

SUITE HOUSE (near Tube, South Kensington).—Palatial, modernized property, beautifully furnished, arranged as Six Suites, each bed and cold running water in bed rooms and own baths; held on long lease; profits £700 year. Bargain £2,500.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W.1 (Tube, Tottenham Court-road).

TEA and LUNCHEON ROOMS, beautifully furnished and appointed, in KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Splendid Opportunity for lady to increase present trade. Price includes valuable plant, equipment, and goodwill.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

UNIQUE qualified DENTAL PRACTICE for SALE; cent. cash; worked on 20 hours weekly; receipts £1,200; mainly mechanical; any investigation; £500 orders in hand; capital need apply.—Write Box M.769, The Times, E.C.4.

£3,750. —PETROL STATION; £800 per annum net profit; most modern station in London, situate on Prechold site, shopping centre, main road; petrol pumps; lavatories, offices; sales of petrol and oil exceed 25,000 per annum; can be considerably increased under personal management. Sale imperative to wind up director's estate. Principals only write Box 1143 Willings, 88, Strand, W.C.2.

PRIVATE HOTEL of the highest class, ideally situated, overlooking Kensington Gardens, and close to Albert Hall; 25 letting bed rooms, splendid public rooms, owners' suite, and staff rooms; hot and cold water in bed rooms; beautifully furnished and replete with every comfort; passenger lift; takings last three years average £7,700 per annum; audited accounts showing large profits. A well-established business for Sale at £10,500.—LEY, KENNEDY and Co., 53, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

CAFE and SUPER FILLING STATION, frontage 400ft., to main Maidstone, Folkestone and Dover road; 20-25 miles from London; modern premises, seating 200; six-roomed Bungalow; attractive ornamental gardens; select opportunity at £1,950. Photographs available. Inspected.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 53, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

CAFE and RESTAURANT, with Residence, all at £500; good position in City; 20 years' lease; also House and Shop and Stock, £900; well fitted.—Write Trustee, 58, Woodvale, Dulwich, S.E.22.

SUITE HOUSE (near Tube, South Kensington).—Palatial, modernized property, beautifully furnished, arranged as Six Suites, each bed and cold running water in bed rooms and own baths; held on long lease; profits £700 year. Bargain £2,500.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W.1 (Tube, Tottenham Court-road).

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LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

GUY GILBEY Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of GUY GILBEY of Sheering Hall Harlow in the County of Essex and Esquire, late of Tooley Street in the County of London who died on the 14th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry London on the 3rd day of September 1930 by Mrs. Katharine Thurlow Gilbey, Vincent Routledge Myles and Gilbey Routledge Myles the Executors named therein are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to us as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 15th December 1930 after which date the said Executors will distribute the assets having regard to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person whose claim is not then received.—HALLEY, SHAW & GILLETT, 5, Berners Street, London, W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate). In the Estate of JESSIE LEWERS deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of Eight Days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Registry of the High Court of Justice, for the EXEMPLIFICATION of the PROBATE of the WILL and TWO CODICILS of JESSIE LEWERS formerly of Upwey in the State of Victoria Australia Spinster and Married Woman but late of Sloane House, 96, Sloane Street, London, and late of Sloane House, 96, Sloane Street, London, and late of Mount Pleasant Corsham Buckinghamshire Spinster and Widow deceased, who died on the 16th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved by William Augustus Bonney and William Henry Peruzzi Gibson the Executors named in the principal Probate Registry on the 5th day of September 1930 are required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors before the 12th day of November 1930, and Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of that time the Executors will distribute the Assets of the said Testatrix among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable after the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
GIBSON USHER & Co.,
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Portugal Street.
Solicitors to the said Executors.

IN the matter of the estate of MARY SMITH WORMALD late of The South Cottage Barrows Lane Andover in the County of Southampton Widow deceased who died at Andover aforesaid on the 30th day of December 1929 intestate and Letters of Administration to her personal estate were granted out of the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 7th day of June 1930 to Edwin Wilson Eastwood and Mary Isabel Eastwood Cousins German of the whole blood two of the persons entitled to share in the estate of the deceased.

All persons CLAIMING to be interested in the Estate of the above named Intestate are requested to communicate with the undersigned Solicitors to the said Administrators and to submit proofs in support of their said claims forthwith.

The said deceased was the widow of John Wormald late of Andover aforesaid Surveyor of Highways.

She was the daughter of James Patchett and his wife Judith Patchett formerly of Woodhead (both deceased) who resided at or in the neighbourhood of Halifax, Yorks.

Dated this 4th day of September 1930.
LAMB & SON Andover Hants Solicitors for the Administrator's.

No. 00258 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of the Trustee Act 1925 and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £150,000 to £106,262 5s. 0d. was on the 25th day of April 1930 presented to the High Court of Justice and is now pending. A List of the persons entitled to and liable to be Creditors of the said Company on the 30th day of August 1930 (the date fixed by the Order in this Matter dated the 29th day of July 1930) may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company situate at 3 Lawrence Hill Bristol in the County of Gloucester Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London E.C. the Company's Solicitors, at any time during usual business hours, on payment of the charge of one shilling.

Any person who claims to have been on the said 30th day of August 1930 and still to be a Creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said List and desires to be so entered must on or before the 23rd day of September 1930 send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim to the undersigned at Halifax Yorks. Solicitor (if any) to the undersigned at 7/8 Thavies Inn Holborn Circus, London E.C.1. in the City of London or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital.

Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
HYMAN ISAACS, LEWIS & MILLS Solicitors for the Company.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE The Principal Probate Registry. In the Estate of MARGARET ISABELLA WALBRUGH deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made to the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of MARGARET ISABELLA WALBRUGH late of Durban Natal Province, in the Union of South Africa, deceased, granted to the Master of the Supreme Court of South Africa, Natal Provincial Division, at Pietermaritzburg on the 26th day of June 1929.

Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
GRAY & GRAY, Solicitors, Duncombe Place, York. Lawful Attorneys of James Adrian Bathorn of 6, Murray Court, Durban, Natal.

LOUISE WILHELMINE BONEKAMPER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of LOUISE WILHELMINE BONEKAMPER late of Lincoln Lodge, Clarence Road, Clapham Park in the County of Surrey, Widow (who died on the 18th day of July 1930 and whose Will was proved by William Augustus Bonney and William Henry Peruzzi Gibson the Executors named in the principal Probate Registry on the 5th day of September 1930) are required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors before the said Executors or executors will distribute the assets of the said Testatrix among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable after the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
GIBSON USHER & Co.,
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Portugal Street.
Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE MARY THORNBURGH ANDERDON HOOPER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of MARY THORNBURGH ANDERDON HOOPER late of Joseph Francis Hooper Retired Timber Importer) late of Doughton Cottage, Walford, Ross-on-Wye in the County of Hereford who died on the Fifteenth day of April 1930 and to whose Estate Letters of Administration with the Will and one Codicil annexed were granted by the District Probate Registry at Gloucester on the 29th day of July 1930 to the Public Trustee are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the twenty second day of November next after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 8th day of September 1930.
SCOTT & FOWLER, 19 College Green Gloucester
Solicitors for the said Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

PORT of LONDON AUTHORITY.
ELECTION of MEMBERS, MARCH, 1931.

The Port of London Authority hereby give notice that they are proceeding with the preparation of the Register of the Port of London Authority, and that any CLAIMS to be entered on the said Register as a WHARFINGER of the Port of London Authority, and that any CLAIMS to be entered on the said Register as a WHARFINGER of the Port of London Authority, should be sent to the Secretary of the Port of London Authority, London, E.C.3, on or before the 15th October, 1930.

Subject to the provisions of the Port of London (Consolidation) Act, 1920, the following persons are entitled to have their names entered on the said Register as such Wharfinger, viz. :—

Every person who, being a resident in the United Kingdom is, on the 1st October, 1930, the occupier of a wharf, quay, warehouse, or granary adjoining the Port of London mainly used for warehousing the goods imported into the Port of London of persons other than the occupier of such premises, the rateable value of which is not less than £50.

Forms of claim for registration as a Wharfinger can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By Order,
J. D. RITCHIE, Secretary.
10th September, 1930.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN with HIP DISEASE. (Established in Queen-square, W.C.1. 1867.) London Offices: 107, Southampton-row. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS READY TO WALK INTO.

COMPLETELY modernized and redecorated RESIDENCE, in a pleasant square on the north side of Oxford-street, containing eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c. Independent hot water service. Lease 21 years, at £210 per annum. Bargain premium price required for 31 years' lease.—Apply HOUSE AGENTS, 53, Davies-street, W.1.

FACING SOUTH OVER GARDENS.

A Magnificent TOWN RESIDENCE, with Garage, on the north side of Hyde Park, in a favourite square, comprising 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four fine reception rooms, &c. Lease about 48 years. Bargain price for quick sale.—Apply HOUSE AGENTS, 53, Davies-street, W.1.

IN A GOOD OPEN POSITION.

CLOSE to HYDE PARK (North Side) and overlooking gardens, comprising eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms and domestic offices. Reasonable price required for 28 years' lease.

CLOSE TO HYDE PARK (NORTH SIDE).

COMPRISING six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and domestic offices. Moderate price required for long lease.

For particulars of the above Properties apply to :—

DEACON & ALLEN,
37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2.
Ambassador 1066-7-8.

Exceptional opportunity.
For Guest House, or Flat Conversion.
With large private garden and tennis court.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.

A Dignified, detached RESIDENCE, sumptuously fitted; beautiful apartments, about 20 rooms; two halls, two lounges; all main services. Rent £260 per annum; small premium for lease. Improvements, and fittings, or FREEHOLD might be had for £2,500. Absolute bargain. Profitable proposition in the right hands.—Sole Agents :—

ERNEST OWERS, LTD.,
ADJOINING WEST HAMPSTEAD (MET.) STATION, N.W.6.
Maida Vale 8101 (two lines).
and at 200, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

KENSINGTON GORE (Just off).

A BIJOU TYPE HOUSE of unusual charm, away from all noise and traffic, only a few yards of the Gardens; in almost perfect order; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, delightful drawing room with large bow window, fine dining room, complete offices; advantageous Lease for Disposal upon favourable terms.—ROWE and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE in the CENTRE OF FASHION.

12-13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, lounge hall.

Garage and rooms over.

QUIET POSITION OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

Exceptionally decorated. Central heating.

THIS IS ONE OF THE CHOICEST OF LONDON'S SMALLER HOUSES AND HAS Best bed room suite on first floor.

Affording excellent accommodation, and yet easily worked by minimum domestic staff.

SOLE AGENTS.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK, NORTH SIDE.

TO BE LET. RENT £180.

Luxuriously fitted; costly decorations, and ready for occupation.

A Really most delightful RESIDENCE; in all bed rooms, central heating, Parlace lift, "Frigihall, seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, and lounge hall out at rear (full-sized billiard room). Should be seen. Bargain price, to include some expensive fittings.—Apply BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

AT A BARGAIN FIGURE.
19, CHESTER-STREET, S.W.

A Most attractive and well-planned HOUSE; seven-eight bed, three BATHS, four-five RECEPTION.

Splendid offices. Nursery floor. Small garden.

The WESTMINSTER
24 YEARS direct
LEASE (unless previously disposed of) will be OFFERED at
£260 P.A. AUCTION on September 24th.—Particulars and orders to view from FAREBROTHER ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

Exceptional opportunity.
For Guest House, or Flat Conversion.
With large private garden and tennis court.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.

A Dignified, detached RESIDENCE, sumptuously fitted; beautiful apartments, about 20 rooms; two halls, two lounges; all main services. Rent £260 per annum; small premium for lease. Improvements, and fittings, or FREEHOLD might be had for £2,500. Absolute bargain. Profitable proposition in the right hands.—Sole Agents :—

ERNEST OWERS, LTD.,
ADJOINING WEST HAMPSTEAD (MET.) STATION, N.W.6.
Maida Vale 8101 (two lines).
and at 200, Finchley-road and Golders Green.

KENSINGTON GORE (Just off).

A BIJOU TYPE HOUSE of unusual charm, away from all noise and traffic, only a few yards of the Gardens; in almost perfect order; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, delightful drawing room with large bow window, fine dining room, complete offices; advantageous Lease for Disposal upon favourable terms.—ROWE and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 22)

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close).—Large MAISONNETTE, with private entrance, in favourite mansions; two reception, fitted bath room, tiled bath room, kitchen, &c. Nominal sum required for fittings.
£225 P.A.
Apply CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (close).—A lady wishes to LET her exceptionally well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE at the moderate rental of £4[illegible] per week; reception room, bedroom, bath room, kitchen; constant hot water, phone, and excellent maid could remain.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

A BARGAIN. THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION.
WEEK-END KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED UPPER MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms (four beds), two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone and attendance if required.—J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
3 1-4 GNS. PER WEEK.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
£85 and £185 PER ANNUM.—WESTMINSTER, facing gardens: Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two and one bed rooms, one recep., kitchen, bath.—J. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

QUEEN'S GATE.—Well decorated SERVICE FLAT; sitting room, double bed room, and bath room. No restrictions. Rent £250 per annum.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Delightfully FURNISHED FLAT, very light and comfortable; large sitting room, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; maid would be left; to be Let Furnished for six months. Rent £15 guineas weekly.
Further particulars from GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. Telephone, Grosvenor 1671.

SAUNDERS,
KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD,
For all available HOUSES and FLATS.

KENSINGTON (Holland-road).—Conveniently situated ground-floor self-contained FLAT; two bed, bath, and sitting room; rent only £135 per annum.

A CHARMING modern flat, constant hot water, and central heating; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, lounge; quiet position, long lease; rent £235 per annum.

FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT, overlooking gardens of a quiet Kensington square; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; constant hot water; long lease; rent £250 per annum.

For further particulars apply CHARLES SAUNDERS and SON, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. (close to).
A perfectly appointed UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET at a bargain rental of £415 per annum.

EIGHT BED ROOMS (two outside flats), two reception rooms, lounge hall, bath room, and complete offices; constant hot water; part central heating; parquet floors, and in perfect order; reasonable reduced premium for lease of 21 years and improvements, &c.—Owner's agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

FLAT, Unfurnished, first floor, at ALEXANDRA COURT, Queen's Gate, S.W.7; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. £400 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. NO PREMIUM.

CROSVENOR-SQUARE, MAYFAIR (adjoining).—Delightful newly decorated FLATS in favourite mansion building to be LET at inclusive rents of £375 to £425 per annum; three bed rooms, bath room, one or two reception rooms, and usual domestic offices; passenger and service lifts; inverted porters, &c.—Sole Agents, WRIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Phone, Western 3424.

SERVICE FLAT.

HANS-CRESCENT (close to Park).—A very attractive £275 P.A. this favourite position; bed room, bath room, large reception room; constant hot water. Long lease to be assigned.
INCLUDING SERVICE.
Agents: MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

HOLLAND PARK, overlooking tennis courts.—Fine unfurnished first-floor FLAT; two bed rooms, reception, bath, kitchen; rent £250 per annum; moderate sum for improvements.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

HYDE PARK.—Beautifully furnished Maisonette with all modern conveniences available FURNISHED for six or 12 months; two reception, three bed rooms, &c.; Agents, per week.—MAPLE and Co., FINCH and Co., 33, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 3878/9.

HYDE PARK, Westbourne-terrace.—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT and Suites; passenger lift; central heating; hot water.—Write Box M.766, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON.—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, ground floor and basement; six rooms (one sitting), one double bed room, kitchen, private bath; modern conveniences; ground or first floor preferred; 3 guineas.—2 Sqns.—Write Wolk, 2, Lansdowne-place, W.C.1.

SERVICE FLAT, newly decorated and Furnished; one bed, reception, one or two bed rooms, hall, bath room.—Wellington 1760. "Norfolk Mansions," 28, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park)
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone, Western 3878 (ten lines).

SERVICE FLAT, Unfurnished, self-contained, first floor; rent, with service, £190, food arranged; Seven-square, S.W.3.—Write Box M.785, The Times, E.C.4.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
DELIGHTFUL UPPER MAISONNETTE.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally attractive; well planned; prettily decorated throughout to tenant's requirements; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, offices; constant hot water service 120 volts; rent £250 per annum.
£250 P.A.
Apply ROBINSON and SONS, 55a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be LET UNFURNISHED, excellent MANSION FLAT, second floor; lift, porters, &c.
Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.
RENT £325 PER ANNUM.
£100 added for fixtures, &c., but this doubtless open to offer, as present tenant must leave London.
Highly recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 25, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

£150 PER ANNUM.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A very attractive SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT with three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen and bath room; tenant pays rates, about £20 per annum. Small sum for fixtures, &c.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7940.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—First-Floor, Self-Contained, Unfurnished FLAT; bed room, sitting room, hall, bath room, kitchen, &c. Rent £120.—Apply Owner, Park Hill House, East Croydon.

ST. SLOANE-SQUARE.—Sunny MANSION FLAT (third floor, no lift); two bed rooms, bath room, hall (paper), kitchen; small premium; £120 per annum. No agents.—Write Box H.747, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR THE WINTER.
ST. SLOANE-SQUARE (close to).—Charmingly FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; quiet sunny position, overlooking gardens; five bed, two reception, bath; 10½ gns. per week.—Recommended by J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

THE nicest way to live, near Earl's Court station.—Charming BACHELOR UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, delightful bed and sitting rooms. Rent £100. Phone Western 4976 before noon.

TWO reception, five bed rooms; £300 per annum; EARLS-STREET.—A really fine CORNER MANSIONS FLAT; large rooms, lofty ceilings, fixtures, &c., at a fair price.—Sole Agents, FINCH, FINCH and Co., 33, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 3878/9.

WHITEHALL COURT.
UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT shortly becoming available; three bed, two reception, and bath; perfectly appointed; most central position, high up and facing River.—Sole Agents, Messrs. Hanbury Gardens, Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Victoria 2160.

UNFURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLATS.—Rentals £90-£120; 2-4 rooms; bath, kitchen; Leicester, Earl's Court.—Owner, Smith. Park 9999.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

TWO NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS,
with most up-to-date decorations and furnishing.
CARLTON COURT,
HEREFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.
May. 4307 (six lines).
CARLTON COURT,
PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL.
Reg. 4255 (six lines).
Self-contained Furnished Service Suites, from 6½ to 15 Gns. a week, no extras.
Cuisine à la carte.
Managing Director,
VINCENT DAVICO.

UNFURNISHED FLAT, £100 per annum inclusive; bed room, reception, kitchen, bath room; large, bright rooms.—Sandford, 96, Westbourne-grove, W.2. Park 0078.

W.C.—near British Museum and Golders Green.—FURNISHED FLATS to be LET.—Miss Samuels, 84, Strand. Temple Bar 7231.

MANSION FLAT OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
WELL FURNISHED FLAT in SOUTH KENSINGTON to be LET until May; in very good order and having fitted lavatory basins; passenger lift; rent only £250 per week.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

WELL-FURNISHED FLAT in lady's house; sitting room, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. Rent 3gns. 9, Aubert-park, Highbury, N.

WESTMINSTER.—Excellent MANSION FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished; two reception, five bed rooms, &c., lift. Rent only £280 per annum. Also one with four bed rooms, £260 per annum. No premiums.—Apply CHAS. C. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4866.

WESTMINSTER.—Ground-floor MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, two lavatories; excellent condition. Inclusive rent £265.—HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

£116 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED TOP FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Opposite Kensington Palace Gardens. Near Tube. On view.—26, Charlwood-gardens, W.2.

6 GNS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON (one minute of Station).—Well FURNISHED FLAT with two receptions, three bed, bath, kitchen, available three to six months or longer.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

11, HOLLAND PARK.—Charming FLATS from £150; two bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath room; constant hot water; garden.—Park 0253.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

TORQUAY.—Unfurnished FLAT, magnificent sea views, full South; lounge, dining room, four bed rooms with hot and cold running water, usual offices.—Particulars from F. Paul, 8, Beaketh-crescent, Torquay. No agents.

UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, suitable for two, or for mental patient and nurse, in Guernsey; top floor of doctor's house, commanding fine view of English Channel.—Write Box W.1346, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

FLAT, LONDON, West End, REQUIRED 1st November for about six months; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' sitting room; gas or electric fires; central heating essential; must be well FURNISHED; rent about £250 per month; careful tenants.—Write Box W.1391, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED WIDOW, no children, requires light BASEMENT FLAT, low or free rental; will give part service cleaning, &c.; manage boiler. Pay fire agent if suited.—Write Box W.1390, The Times, E.C.4.

REGENTS PARK (or near).—Wanted, well FURNISHED FLAT or MAISONNETTE; at least five bed rooms, two reception rooms; six months from 9th September; 10-12 guineas per week.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 6111-2.)

REQUIRED for about three months, well FURNISHED FLAT; three bed rooms, two sitting, usual offices; Chelsea, Knightsbridge, or St. John's Wood.—Write, stating rent, Box M.748, The Times, E.C.4.

SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT; bed, bath, sitting room; good West End or three-six months; near West End, Bloomsbury preferred. Moderate rent.—Write Box H.732, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, FURNISHED FLAT, six weeks from 22nd September; two bed rooms, one sitting room; in or near Mayfair.—B., care of ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

WANTED, NOTTING-HILL neighbourhood. Furnished, for six months from 29th inst., three bed, one living room; 4 guineas.—Write Box M.777, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED FOR TWO SPECIAL APPLICANTS.
WELL FURNISHED FLAT close to Kensington Gardens; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms; rent 8gns. per week. Please send instructions to KENSINGTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A "KLM BANK," 121, HORNSEY-LANE, N.6.—Commanding Detached Unrestricted Freehold RESIDENCE, with carriage drive; seven bed rooms, two or three reception rooms, good hall; garage; large garden, in all about three-quarters of an acre. For SALE privately, or by Public Auction at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4, on September 24th next.—Solicitors, Messrs. MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

27, AYLESTONE-AVENUE, BRONDESBURY PARK.
Ideal for a City Man.
Specially designed Detached CORNER HOUSE, non-basement, planned to obtain sunshine and light, containing three bed rooms on two floors only. Three floors and dado. Central heating and lavatory basins in several bed rooms; electric power, &c.; 2 fine bed rooms, charming tiled bath room, three entertaining rooms, two sun parlours; good garage. Attractive garden with crazy paving, &c. Long Lease for SALE privately or by Public Auction at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4, on October 15th next.—Solo Agents MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BANSTEAD DOWNS (three minutes' walk, close to Belmont Station, two routes, and golf links).—FREEHOLD, modern, labour-saving, detached RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, and usual offices. Price £2,100 for quick sale.—HOLLANDER and HOLLANDER, Ltd., 116, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hamp. 7600).

ILFORD (outskirts), beautiful country, easy convenience for City; Town Planning RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, three reception, usual offices; garage, glorious garden, tennis court. £1,800 FREEHOLD.—HULL, 4, Clement's-road, Ilford. 'Phone 1272.

BRONDESBURY, WEST HAMPSTEAD
MAIDA VALE,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, and KILBURN.
LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, being the oldest established firm of Estate Agents in the neighbourhood, are SOLE AGENTS for numerous Properties in the above districts, and full particulars can be had at their Offices, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

ODEONS of WIMBLEDON have many unfurnished Houses to be Let at low rentals, just off bus route.—Call at their offices, facing the Station.

PICTURESQUELY placed, matured RESIDENCE, with lovely gardens, in select part, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Metro.; built eight years; pleasant entrance hall, two reception, three bed, kitchen, bath, every convenience. £1,250 FREEHOLD.—STEDMAN and STEDMAN, Surveyors, Hillingdon Metro. Station, Tele. Ruislip 180.

SOMETHING UNIQUE.
QUITE FRESH IN THE MARKET.
A Really charming COUNTRY HOME IN SUSSEX, close to the South Downs and within one hour of London. Facing due South in the midst of glorious surroundings and commanding extensive views; picturesque RESIDENCE with a really fascinating interior, approached by an avenue drive and thoroughly secluded; lounge hall, two reception, billiards room, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light throughout; the fitments throughout are the very best quality; perfect repair and decorations; garage with flat over; really delightful grounds, tennis court, and paddock of about 3 ACRES. For SALE, FREEHOLD, at only a fraction of its original cost.—Illustrated particulars from P. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 6772.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
London 35 minutes; 350 feet up.
BEACONSFIELD.—Charming CHARACTER HOUSE with seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception, up-to-date offices; garage; complete central heating, electricity, gas; tennis lawn. PRICE £4,750.—Particulars of BROOKS and SON, Estate Agents, Oxford; or ADKIN, BELCHER and BOWEN, Estate Agents, Wantage and Abingdon.

BERKSHIRE,
BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND COOKHAM.
The Picturesque creeper-clad Freehold Residence known as
"RAY COURT," MAIDENHEAD.
Twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, billiard room, central lounge, three reception rooms, &c., extending in all to about
ACRES.
Lovely grounds, stabling, garage, tennis, paddocks, &c. For Sale by Auction on Wednesday, September 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the Solicitors, Johnson, Jecks and Calclough, 24, Austin Friars, E.C., or of the Auctioneers.
WARING & GILLOW, LTD., 164-182, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

JACOBEAN RESIDENCE.
BERKSHIRE—Delightful CENTURY HOUSE. Modernised and in good order; four reception rooms, complete domestic offices, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; garages, outbuildings and beautiful landscape gardens; EIGHT ACRES. Low price £7,500. Inspection strongly recommended.—J. WATTS and SON, Land Agents, Wokingham.

£100 PER ANNUM.
BERKS; 30 minutes London.—Delightful RESIDENCE in picturesque village; two reception, bath, five bed rooms, electric light, gas; charming garden, tennis.—RICHARDS and Co., Cookham.

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BOARDING HOUSE for immediate SALE, FREEHOLD, one minute sea; 21 bed rooms, billiards room; central heating. Executors' sacrifice. Substantial mortgage if desired.—Golding, 27, Eversley-road, Bexhill.

BOURNEMOUTH (Branksome Park), quite close to sea and Branksome Dene Chine.—Attractive modern RESIDENCE for SALE with POSSESSION; South aspect; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, hall; main services; garage; delightful gardens, orchard, and grassland, 2¼ ACRES; electric light, good water supply; POSSESSION; FREEHOLD £4,750. Further particulars from Agents, ST. JOHN SMITH and SON, Uckfield. (Tele. 18.)

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BRIGHTON, Marine Parade (facing sea).—LARGE PREMISES suitable for a nursing home or club, with large rooms on ground floor for operating theatre, &c.; accommodation for a large number of patients. Recently redecorated. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,000. Or would be Let on Lease at £300 rising to £350 per annum. Write C. K., "Lenhurst," Withdean, Brighton.

BUCKS.—"DELICROFT," LANGLEY (near 1041.—VACANT POSSESSION; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-three-tier loft rooms, convenient offices, garage, &c. Price £3,300. Open to first reasonable offer. Recommended.—
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AN Excellent selection of HOUSES to be LET FURNISHED, also MANSION FLATS, with or without service.—Apply COPARTS, Ltd., 12, North End-road (opposite Tube), Golders Green, N.W.11, and Temple Fortune House, Hampstead Way, N.W.11, who will forward full particulars.

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ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES TO BE PRESENTED IN THE MARKET.

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EASTBOURNE (near), in a delightful position close to the Downs and overlooking views of the sea, attractively secluded old-fashioned RESIDENCE expensively modernised, and containing hall, four good reception rooms with parquet floors, seven bed rooms (three basins), two bath rooms, ground-floor domestic offices; electric light, gas, central heating, telephone, main water and drainage; charming matured gardens with lawns, tennis courts, and walled kitchen garden, viinery and greenhouse; in all 4½ ACRES; stabling and garage. FREEHOLD £6,500, including fixtures, or would be Let Furnished for a long period.—Messrs. GILLIES and DAVIES, Estate Agents, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

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OXHEY (35 minutes Euston), quarter mile golf; near station.—Pre-War, roomy HOUSE; two reception, four bed, bath, dressing, kitchen, &c.; very attractive garden; £1,500.—SOLE AGENTS, SIMPSON, LOCK, and VINCE, F.A.I., Bushey (Tele., Watford 2715).

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A SHDOWN FOREST BORDERS.—A fine example of a picturesque old SUSSEX FARMHOUSE; quiet position, 10 minutes from charming village with station; seven bed, bath, three reception rooms, hall; delightful gardens, orchard, and grassland, 2¼ ACRES; electric light, good water supply; POSSESSION; FREEHOLD £4,750. Further particulars from Agents, ST. JOHN SMITH and SON, Uckfield. (Tele. 18.)

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

COUNTRY TOWN RESIDENCE, in high position, at Wokingham; first-class order; Co.'s electric light, water, gas; main drainage; close station; rooms mostly oak panelled and oak floors; lounge hall, two reception rooms, usual offices; five bed rooms, bath room; motor house and small garden. FOR AUCTION 16th SEPT. Full details of J. WATTS and SON, Auctioneers, Wokingham.

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THE SNITTERTON HALL ESTATE.
Matlock two miles. Within easy reach of Derby, Sheffield and Manchester. Surrounded by some of the most lovely scenery in England.
THE SMALL ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE, of great antiquarian interest, possesses one of the most perfectly preserved unspoilt stone façades in existence. The interior is full of original features.
Hall with cloakroom, three good reception, compact offices, nine bed and two dressing rooms, tiled bath room. Original OAK PANELLING and STONE CHIMNEYPIECES. *Main Electric Light and Water. Central Heating. Garage. Stabling. Three farms. Two cottages.*
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£1,550.
FREEHOLD.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.
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NEAR GOLF LINKS.
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Wonderful position, over 400ft. up. Sandy soil. South slope. Lovely views.

FOR SALE, PUKEHOLD, a beautiful modern HOUSE, approached by carriage drive, and containing loggia, hall opening to verandah and terrace, four reception rooms, play room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms (including a delightful suite with sun parlour); servants' sitting room, and spacious tiled offices. *Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Constant hot water. Villa plan to some windows.*

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Glasshouses. Hard court or swimming bath.

THE DELIGHTFUL GARDENS include lawns, HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS, woodland orchard, walled kitchen garden, &c., in all about

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Abutting on to Leatherhead Golf Course with gateway on to 16th tee.

Only 17½ miles from Piccadilly circus.

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AN exceptionally attractive, well-fitted and labour-saving FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by carriage sweep, and containing on only two floors, halls, corridors, four reception rooms, sun loggia, verandah, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths, offices.

Central and independent heating plants. Lavatory basins to bed rooms. Oak parquet and teak wood floors.

Garage with Rooms over. Heated Greenhouse. Glorious and enchanting Gardens and Grounds, studded with forest and other trees, in all

OVER TWO ACRES.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AN EXCEPTIONAL SPORTING ESTATE of about

800 ACRES,

together with a

SMALL MANOR HOUSE.

PRICE just over £11 PER ACRE.

About three hours from Town.

THE MANOR FARM HOUSE contains: Lounge hall, dining room, billiards room, conservatory, offices, five bed rooms, fitted bath room, &c.; two attics and box room, two kitchens, &c.; electric light.

SUBSTANTIAL FARMBUILDINGS.

THREE COTTAGES.

Second farm with old farmhouse, range of buildings, and two cottages.

Bounded by river; fishing and wild fowling are obtained.

IN ONE OF THE BEST SHOOTING DISTRICTS.

A recent season's bag totalled about 2,000 head, when no rearing was done, and only one man employed as gamekeeper and warrener.

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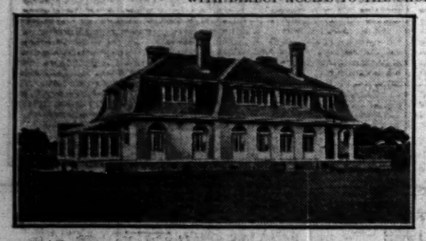
WITH DIRECT ACCESS TO THE SHORE.



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THIS REALLY CHARMING and MOST ARTISTIC MODERN RESIDENCE, approached by carriage drive, and situate in about

6½ ACRES.

Delightful drawing room, 28ft. by 18ft., opening to sun parlour, dining room, sitting room, loggia, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Electric light.

SPACIOUS GARAGE. EXCELLENT COTTAGE.

The Gardens include both hard and grass tennis courts, rose garden, ornamental water, fruit, kitchen garden, also useful paddock with access to beach with bathing hut.

GOOD GOLF NEAR. SAFE BATHING.

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JERSEY,

where taxes and onerous charges are practically unknown.

In a beautiful position, overlooking the Royal Jersey Golf Course, facing a Common.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,

ONE of the choicest Houses in the Island, with fine avenue approach; it contains outer and inner halls, delightful lounge, three large reception rooms, boudoir, billiard, 12 bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, three bath rooms, excellent offices, with servants' hall.

Electric light. Water pumped by windmill or electricity. Sandy soil.

Garage. Stabling.

Dower House of ample accommodation. Enchanting Gardens and grounds of about

8 ACRES,

and include sunk and other flower gardens, HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS, most productive kitchen garden, grassland, &c. Personally inspected and recommended.

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TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, together with about

400 ACRES OF SHOOTING.

AN excellent MODERN RESIDENCE in "spic and span" order and with every convenience expected to-day; fine hall, three splendid reception rooms, 13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices; stabling, garages; two drives, one with lodge; grandly timbered grounds, lawns, walled kitchen garden and grassland, in all about

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The situation is on the crown of a hill, about 350ft. up, with extensive views, and the property is strongly recommended from personal knowledge.

Agents. (K.25848.)

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By Order of the Executors.

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IN A LOVELY POSITION ON THE FAVOURITE WARREN ESTATE.

FOR SALE, an attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

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Lounge hall, drawing room, dining and breakfast rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room, offices; all main services.

Gardener's detached cottage. Good garage. Nicely shrubbed grounds, tennis and orchard.

3 ACRES.

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HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED MODERN RESIDENCE JUST IN THE MARKET.

High up in a quiet position.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

Pretty inner hall with panelled decoration, tiled hall with cloak room, two delightful reception rooms, all overlooking the terrace and grounds, study with parquet floor, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and unusually well fitted offices, including a Wrights Thermostat heater, two staircases.

Electric light and power points in all rooms. Central heating. Constant water and gas. Telephone. Main drainage. Double garage.

Exceptionally pretty garden of about 1¼ ACRES, including wide paved terrace with lawns on South front.

For their size the grounds are unusually attractive with tennis and other lawns, herbaceous flower borders, rockery with pool, small garden and numerous ornamental shrubs and timber trees, the whole forming a most delightful property, in perfect order and strongly recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.23342.)

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Adjoining Golf Course, easy reach of railway station.

A COMMODIOUS LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by drive; lounge hall, billiard and three reception (or par., verandah), offices, 10 bed rooms, dressing room, two baths, &c.

Electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Main drainage. Gravel soil.

Garages, cottage, laundry, glasshouses. Fully matured gardens, including lawns, kitchen garden, in all over 1½ ACRE.

For Sale at Low Price.

Particulars from the Agents, Messrs. EVANS and EVANS, Bank House, Stafford, or from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Famed for its invigorating air.

NORTH FORELAND.

A About one mile from Broadstairs Station. Nicely appointed MODERN RESIDENCE for SALE, well situate in a district especially suitable for children on account of high sunshine average.

PRIVATE ACCESS TO BEACH.

Hall, two reception, seven bed rooms, and offices. Main water, gas and electric light.

EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TO MAINTAIN.

Attractive garden of about one-third of an acre, with lawn and flower beds. Garage.

In first-rate order and highly recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.29562.)

FACING ISLE OF WIGHT AND THE NEEDLES.

UNIQUE POSITION. NEAR NEW FOREST. 12 MILES SOUTHAMPTON.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF OVER FIVE ACRES ON SEA SHORE.

Fortune spent on this beautiful Home.

Perfect repair. Ready to walk into.

Stone mullioned windows; oak-panelled hall and sitting rooms. Oak floors and the most costly fitments.

Cost of upkeep nominal.

Large dining and billiard rooms, hall 30ft. by 18ft. *(all oak panelled).*

Drawing room (panelled).

Library.

11 Bed rooms.

Dressing room.

Three fine bath rooms.

LARGE COTTAGE. GARAGE. SWIMMING POOL OF SEA WATER (HEATED).

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, TENNIS AND CROQUET LAWN.

ROCK AND ROSE GARDENS. STONE PAVED WALKS. YEW HEDGES. KITCHEN GARDEN AND WOODLAND.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. FURNITURE ALSO IF DESIRED.

JUST INSPECTED BY THE AGENTS.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

3, STATION-ROAD, READING, AND 4, ALBANY COURTYARD, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

WEST HERTS.

On high ground with magnificent views. Convenient to main line station with excellent service to Town in about 35 minutes.

An exceedingly attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, beautifully fitted throughout.

Square hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room.

Electric light and all modern conveniences. Garage.

PLEASURE GARDENS OF UNUSUAL CHARM.

Tennis and other lawns, rare flowering trees and shrubs, kitchen garden, orchard, in all nearly

TWO ACRES.

Golf at Felton.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62 and 64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

MOOR PARK AND RICKMANSWORTH.

OVERLOOKING THE GOLF COURSES. GLORIOUS VIEWS.

CHARMING 200-YEAR-OLD MODERNIZED RESIDENCE.

In excellent condition and easily worked. Good hall, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and ample offices and cupboard room.

Company's water. Electric light. Gas. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Garage for two large cars, extensive outbuildings, including chauffeur's accommodation.

Well-stocked medium-sized, walled Garden.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, on reasonable terms.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and Messrs. SWANNELL and SLY, Estate Agents, Rickmansworth.

"HOLMWOOD," FOUR ELMS, EDENBRIDGE, KENT.

In the heart of beautiful country near Crockham Hill, Toys Hill, Chiddingstone, and other favourite beauty spots.

FREEHOLD Georgian-style RESIDENCE.

Square hall, three reception, billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two baths, excellent offices; electric light, company's water, modern drainage; 'phone; central heating; useful outbuildings; garage, stabling, lodge, two cottages, and model farmery.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, together with several good meadows and pretty winding stream, in all

ABOUT 39½ ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY. IF UNSOLD, AUCTION 16th SEPTEMBER.

Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

BARNES COMMON (Near).

£1,400

will purchase Compact MODERN RESIDENCE, nice part, good position.

Hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, scullery, &c.

Radiators, "Ideal" hot water boiler; electric light, gas and water laid on; main drainage; pretty garden.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Outskirts of picturesque village, four miles from the Sea.

DELIGHTFUL OLD WORLD RESIDENCE, MODERNIZED.

Splendid order; wealth of oak. Lounge hall, cloak room, dining room, three other reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths, excellent lofty domestic offices.

Co.'s water, electric light and power, independent hot water supply, central heating, main drainage; fine garage; spacious barn. Dutch cottage.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, tennis lawn, rose, flower, fruit, and kitchen gardens, lily pond, valuable paddock.

IN ALL SEVEN ACRES.

NOTE.—A further four acres adjoining can be purchased if desired.

Offered at a low price by private treaty.

If unsold, AUCTION in SEPTEMBER.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

STREATHAM HILL.

Close to Station, 15mins. from Victoria. Handy for Streatham Common.

£2,000 GNS.

will PURCHASE well-situated Attractive RESIDENCE, high ground; hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, complete domestic offices, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; fine well-stocked garden.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Recommended by Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A BARGAIN.

10 MILES WEST OF TOWN.

A SUBSTANTIAL DETACHED RESIDENCE, suitable for private residence, boarding house, or conversion into flats. Close to station, shops, &c.

Three reception, maids' sitting room, seven bed rooms, bath room, box room, usual offices.

Recently decorated throughout; electric light; co.'s water; gas; main drainage.

GOOD GARDEN.

PRICE FOR UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD ONLY £2,000,

to include fixtures and fittings, &c.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HUNTING WITH THE WARWICK HOUNDS.

Six miles from the Kennels, amidst delightful country.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE, facing South; four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices.

Modern drainage; electric light; excellent water supply; telephone; garage, stabling for 11 horses; living rooms over harness room.

Gardens and meadowland, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, in all

ABOUT 25 ACRES.

VERY MODERATE RENT.

Further information from the Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FRINGE OF SURREY HILLS.

500ft. up. Uninterrupted views. 30mins. from Town.

Secluded position, amid rural surroundings.

CHARMING FREEHOLD EASILY WORKED RESIDENCE. Lounge hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, billiard room, loggia, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; electric light, independent hot water supply; fine garage; delightful inexpensive garden, full-size tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, two kitchen gardens, orchard and copse.

ABOUT TWO ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"DUCK'S HILL GRANGE," NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE and WELL APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in pleasant and convenient position, commanding fine views.

Lounge hall, three good reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.

Excellent garage. Modern conveniences.

Well-timbered grounds, with two paddocks, ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

Splendid golfing facilities. Only 22 minutes from town.

For SALE Privately; if unsold AUCTION in October.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FREEHOLD, London main road INVESTMENTS for large or small capitalists. UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON.—Conservative Club premises, let at £100, increasing to £125 per annum. CAMDEN TOWN.—Eight-roomed house, let at £80 per annum. HIGHGATE-ROAD.—House and shop, let at £41 per annum.—AUCTION SALE at very low reserves, 23rd September, 1930.—Particulars of the Auctioneers, Messrs. RUTLEY, VINE and GURNEY, 97-98, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BRIGHTON, centrally situated FREEHOLD GARAGE PREMISES occupying unique site; 15,000ft. super. Leased till 1932 or 1939 at £525, rising to £550 per annum. Auction by order of Trustees 23rd September.—Plan, particulars, &c., of RUTLEY, VINE and GURNEY, 97-98, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

TWENTY-NINE SHOPS, three billiard halls, &c., situated in good positions in Fleet-street, E.C.; Bishopsgate, E.C.; Grey's Inn-road, W.C.; Walworth-road, S.E.; London-road, S.E.; High-street, Tooting, S.W., and Queen-street, Hammersmith. Held for unexpired terms of from 62½ to 97 years, and let to good tenants at rentals from £865 per annum to £4,200 per annum. For SALE by AUCTION, in eight lots, on September 25th next.—Particulars from HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

BOND-STREET

(only a few yards from).

An unrivalled opportunity for speculators or high-class commercial concerns to acquire

FOR SPECULATION or OCCUPATION.

VALUABLE and IMPORTANT PREMISES, in splendid position in a rapidly improving thoroughfare, comprising TWO SPACIOUS PROPERTIES, adjoining and intercommunicating and affording about 65 rooms of varied dimensions, domestic offices, &c., with an extensive FRONTAGE of 40FT. and DEPTH ABOUT 150FT.

Long direct LEASE with license to use premises for various purposes to be SOLD

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Apply GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

MUST BE SOLD. BARGAIN RESERVES.

EIGHT large HOUSES, NOTTING HILL, let in FLATS producing £2,424 per annum, for SALE in Lots on 23rd Sept. by HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT, £450 per annum secured upon modern FLATS and SHOPS in important London suburb. PRICE 10 years' purchase. ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

FREEHOLD FLATS, sea front, South Coast town, producing £252 per annum net. Price £2,250; mortgage £1,500 remains, so only £750 cash. Equity shows over 22 per cent. Write Surveyor, 101A, Tulse-hill, London, S.W.2.

A 9 Per Cent. SHOP INVESTMENT.

FOUR excellent SHOP PREMISES in improving suburb, leased to first-class tenants. If immediate offer is made owner will accept £16,000, upon which sum the property will show a net return of 9 per cent. ATKINSON and MARLER, 21, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 2874.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Rent free.—Five good first-floor rooms, close to the station, now vacant and a well secured rental of £200 per annum net for 12½ years. PRICE £2,750.—Apply J. HARMAN, 32, Sussex-place, S. Kensington, S.W.1.

WELL-SECURED FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT amounting to £250 per annum on Four Blocks of Flats and Factory. PRICE £5,500.—Full particulars of FRANCIS DOD and Co., 35, Stamford-hill, N.16, and Equity House, Grocers' Hall-court, Poultry, E.C.2.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

TO-DAY'S UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

A MODERN ARCHITECTURAL GEM IN GLORIOUS BUCKS.

30 MINUTES FROM LONDON BUT NOT SUBURBAN.

HIGH UP. GRAVEL SOIL. NEAR GOLF LINKS.

EASILY WORKED AND SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED, the House is reputed to be the best of its size in the district.

IT IS IN PERFECT ORDER throughout.

Carriage drive, entrance hall, three reception, loggia, servants' hall, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Company's electric light, gas and water; Constant hot water; parquet flooring; main drainage; garage and chauffeur's room.

EXQUISITE GARDENS, thoroughly matured and well-timbered, in all about 1½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458-9.)

400 FEET UP ON HERTS BORDERS

ABSOLUTELY UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

SUPERBLY FITTED RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION IN FIRST-RATE ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Rebuilt comparatively recently, the original structure being centuries old. Long carriage drive, entrance and inner halls, four reception, billiards, nine principal bed and dressing, servants' rooms, four baths; oak panelling, parquet flooring, electric light, constant hot water, radiators. Fine entrance lodge. Garage for two or three cars, stabling for five horses.

MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Tennis lawn, fish pond, walled kitchen garden, ornamental woods, and excellent pasture land, in all about

40 ACRES IN A RING FENCE.

OFFERED AT A VERY TEMPTING FIGURE.

Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Agents:—EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Grosvenor 1458-9.)

ENVIABLE SITUATION

ON SOUTH DOWNS.

NEAR MAIN LINE STATION.

SOUTH ASPECT. LIGHT SOIL. EXCELLENT GOLF.

BEAUTIFULLY-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE

with tiled verandah and balcony; carriage drive. Hall, three reception rooms, winter garden, seven bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; all main services, central heating, independent hot water. TWO GARAGES. The Lovely Gardens are a special feature, but are inexpensive to maintain. They include tennis lawn, productive kitchen and fruit gardens, small orchard, &c., in all about 3 ACRES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458-9.)

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES.)

WILSON & CO.

F. D. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

ADJOINING SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.

PEARS HILL, WINDLESHAM.

300ft. UP ON SANDY SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT. FINE VIEWS.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE.

Recently greatly improved and now in wonderful order. Newly decorated. One of the most delightful places now available in this favourite neighbourhood.

Lofty lounge hall, 25ft. by 18ft. 6in., three charming reception rooms, billiard room, capital domestic offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; central heating, electric light, gas, telephone; stabling, garage, chauffeur's flat, three cottages; very charming pleasure grounds, hard tennis court, squash racquet court. NINE ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Privately now or by Auction in October.

Sole Agents:—WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

DORSET.

ORIGINAL ELIZABETHAN MANOR.

A Place of Rare Charm and Character. Typical of the best domestic architecture. In wonderful state of preservation and retaining the features of the period.

The Estate is

800 ACRES

in extent and provides capital shooting. 2½ MILES FISHING IN RIVER BORDERING THE PROPERTY. HUNTING WITH BLACKMORE VALE AND OTHER PACKS.

Ten principal bed rooms, good children's and servants' accommodation, three bath rooms, beautiful hall and suite of reception rooms; ample stabling and garage accommodation; several cottages; electric light, central heating. To be LET, Unfurnished, on Lease.

Many oak-panelled rooms, superb fireplaces; fabric absolutely unspoilt; old-world gardens with beautiful topiary work; finely timbered park.

Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

AN ORIGINAL TUDOR MANOR.

One of the most beautiful specimens in existence; an hour from London in the best residential part of

SUSSEX.

All characteristic features of the period faithfully preserved with original fireplaces and carved oak staircase. Perfect exterior with the surrounding gardens in exquisite harmony.

14 bed rooms, three baths, four beautiful reception rooms; electric light, central heating; garage and adequate cottages.

MODEL HOME FARM IN HAND.

A place of rare charm and character.

FOR SALE WITH

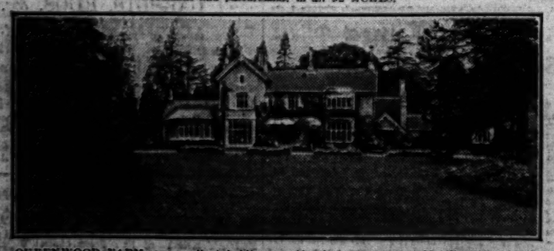
150 ACRES.

Agents:—WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY.

Two miles from CHERTSEY and four miles from WOKING STATIONS. CLOSE TO OTTERSHAW VILLAGE, ON HIGH GROUND and served by first-class roads.

THE BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED QUEENWOOD ESTATE, OTTERSHAW, COMPRISING AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE, QUEENWOOD, situated in the middle of delightful gardens and grounds, Twelve bed and dressing rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, and billiard room, extensive offices. Range of stables and garages, together with woodlands and pastureland, in all 52 ACRES.



QUEENWOOD FARM, an excellent holding now in the occupation of Mr. W. H. CORDINER. The farmhouse is brick built and contains three bed rooms, sitting room, and kitchen. Excellent buildings and a compact holding of 45 ACRES.

A CHIEFLY CULTIVATED HOLDING, also in the occupation of Mr. Cordiner, of 45 ACRES.

SEVERAL lots of finely TIMBERED BUILDING SITES, all having long frontages to the Chertsey-Chobham road, in extent from 1 Acre to 21 Acres.

SIXTEEN EXCELLENT COTTAGES situated in Ottershaw village and on the Estate, several with vacant possession.

The Ancestral Rights of STANNERS HILL Common.

THE WHOLE ESTATE is finely TIMBERED with OAK, FIRS, and LARCH, and extends to 301 ACRES in all.

MESSRS. WHATLEY, HILL & COMPANY

are instructed to offer this beautiful ESTATE for SALE, in LOTS or in GROUPS of LOTS, on Wednesday, 8th day of October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., at the Crown Hotel, London-road, Chertsey.

Messrs. CHURCH, ADAMS, TATHAM and Co., Solicitors, 11, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1. | Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL and Co., Auctioneers, 24, Ryder-street, London, S.W.1.

DIXON & CO.,

TELEPHONE: SUTTON 3007 (3 lines).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY.

SUTTON.—In well-timbered surroundings, close to station and buses.—Picturesque detached FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, Tudor style.

"AYSGARTH," SUTTON COMMON-ROAD, standing in very charming well-laid-out pleasure grounds of about 1½ ACRE; all modern appointments; electric light; CENTRAL HEATING; TWO FLOORS; fine gallery staircase; seven bed rooms, dressing room, principal bath room, excellently appointed (en suite with principal bed room and dressing room), two other bath rooms, very handsome oak-panelled hall, 30ft. by 27ft., with oak floor, dining recess, two reception rooms, complete domestic quarters, ground-floor lavatory; fine coniferous and other trees, tennis court, rockery, waterfall, rose garden, orchard, kitchen garden, greenhouses, &c. DETACHED COTTAGE with three rooms and scullery. GARAGE. By AUCTION 25th September (unless previously sold).

A BARGAIN.—In a perfect situation, facing South, with panoramic views over the South Downs.—A delightful BUNGALOW RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of FIVE ACRES; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, both 25ft. by 18ft., sun room; CENTRAL HEATING; electric light; GARAGE for three cars. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. 1½ mile from station. London Bridge, Victoria, Cannon-street, and Charing Cross reached in 35 minutes. FREEHOLD £4,000.

SUTTON, in the highest and best residential part of the district, close to tennis and social clubs, easy reach golf links.—Particularly well-appointed MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, carefully planned; six bed rooms, dressing room, tiled bath room, BILLIARD ROOM, fine dining room, 19ft. 9in. by 16ft. 3in., with beamed ceiling, drawing room, lounge with oak floor, ground-floor lavatory, well-arranged domestic offices; pretty well-stocked garden; summer room. Very excellent DETACHED BRICK GARAGE and workshop. Electric light, latest improvements.

FREEHOLD £3,500.

BANSTEAD DOWNS (adjoining), unique situation, backing on to golf links, with private entrance thereto, one minute club house, convenient for station and buses.—Particularly charming detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, well screened from the road by fine trees; fitted latest improvements; seven bed rooms, dressing room, spacious tiled bath room, two fine reception rooms, BILLIARD ROOM, ground-floor lavatory, loggia, excellent domestic offices; well-laid-out secluded gardens; TENNIS COURT; GARAGE; electric light.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., AS ABOVE.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

NORTH DEVON.—Attractive COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED, including 1½ mile exclusive trout fishing; shooting available, also hunting.—Write Box F.1910, The Times, E.C.4.

ROUGH SHOOTING.—FIFTY ACRES WOODS for SALE, £1,350; acknowledged beauty spot. 700 feet high. London 26 miles. Ideal week-end retreat.—Write Box F.1763, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

TWO or THREE HUNDRED ACRES of good MIXED SHOOTING WANTED in Surrey, Kent, or Sussex.—Harper, 1, Ashurst-walk, Croydon.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX.

KING & CHASEMORE

Telephone: HORSHAM 113

EXECUTORS' SALE. PRICE ONLY £8,000.

SURREY & SUSSEX BORDERS.

About four miles from Horsham and close to two old-world Villages.

FOR SALE.

This delightful RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING PROPERTY occupying a lovely sunny position on high ground with good views and approached by a country lane and free from traffic noises; hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room; electric light, good water supply, modern drainage, telephone. Stabling. Garages. Small Farmery. Four excellent Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GARDENS

with tennis lawn and rose garden, nature kitchen garden, woodland and meadowland, in all about

119 ACRES.

OR THE PROPERTY WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND IF DESIRED.

Excellent shooting over the property. Golf at Mannings Heath and Ifield. Hunting with Crawley and Horsham and Surrey Union Foxhounds.

Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham, Sussex.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. 'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

A "COUNTRY ESTATE" ON A SMALL SCALE. AMIDST RICHLY WOODED COUNTRY.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN EXTREMELY PRETTY OLD-WORLD VILLAGE. 90 MINUTES SOUTH OF LONDON.

EXCELLENT HUNTING. SEVERAL GOLF COURSES NEAR. GOOD SOCIAL DISTRICT.

A CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE OF THE GEORGIAN TYPE, WITH MANY CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

IN THE MIDST OF UNDULATING AND UNSPOILT COUNTRY, SITUATED IN PARKLIKE GROUNDS.

400ft. above sea level. South aspect. Extremely pleasant views. Lofty and well-proportioned rooms. Lounge hall. Four reception rooms. Adequate domestic offices. 12 bed and dressing rooms. Three bath rooms. Co.'s water. Modern drainage. Own lighting and central heating. Excellent range of outbuildings, including garage, stabling, small farmery, and three cottages. Fascinating old-world gardens and richly timbered grounds.

FORMING A COMPLETE ESTATE IN MINIATURE.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, WITH 50 ACRES £7,500 OR WITH 3 ACRES £4,700.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

aptly describes a LOVELY OLD CHARACTER HOUSE adjacent to a most pretty village amidst unspoilt country on the Oxon and Bucks borders. Rich in characteristic features and thoroughly modernised yet retaining its old-world charm. Hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms. Electric light, central heating, telephone, &c. Garage. Pretty yet simple gardens and paddock. Hunting four days a week.

3 ACRES. FREEHOLD, ONLY £3,000.

Fresh in the market, and unhesitatingly recommended from personal knowledge by F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

JUST AVAILABLE.

QUICK SALE DESIRED AND OFFERED AT A LOW PRICE.

TRING.

FACING SOUTH WITH DELIGHTFUL VIEWS OVER TRING PARK. 30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

A comfortable old-fashioned RESIDENCE, extremely well built, and having spacious and lofty rooms, approached by carriage drive; three reception, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room. Electric light, gas, water, main drainage, &c. Garage, gardener's cottage. Singularly charming old-world grounds with plenty of trees and fine yew hedges; tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, &c.

2 ACRES. £3,500.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN PRICE

TO ENSURE AN IMMEDIATE SALE OF THIS

FASCINATING MODERN CHARACTER HOUSE.

CONVENIENT FOR LONDON AND CLOSE TO THE COAST.

This luxuriously appointed modern RESIDENCE of distinctive architecture possesses an exceptionally well fitted and conveniently planned interior and is undoubtedly one of the most attractive properties of its size available. Magnificent lounge hall with oak panelling, 25ft. by 20ft. Drawing room, dining room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, adequate domestic offices, with servants' hall. Splendid condition. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Garage (four cars), two good cottages; model laundry. Capital outbuildings. Entrance drive approach.

MOST ENCHANTING PLEASURE GARDENS INEXPENSIVE OF UPKEEP AND NICELY TIMBERED. Ornamental lawns, flower beds, pretty lily pool, hard tennis court with pavilion, kitchen and fruit gardens.

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN HALF ITS COST.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

By Order of the Trustees of the will of the late Mrs. G. L. A. H. E. Henty, deceased.

FERRING-BY-SEA,

Between Worthing and Littlehampton, and within a few minutes' walk of the Sea.

THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE FERRING ESTATE, comprising

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND

ripe for immediate development, with about two miles of frontages to Worthing-Littlehampton Main Road, Ferring Lane and Langbury Lane, also Valuable and Highly Productive

MARKET GARDEN LAND

with Nine Cottages, Farm Buildings, &c., and the Historic and well-known Landmark,

HIGHDOWN HILL,

the whole extending to about

275 ACRES.

For SALE by AUCTION, in 60 Lots (unless sold previously), at the Town Hall, Worthing, on Thursday, September 18th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.—Solicitors, Messrs. Charles, Malcolm, and Wilson, Worthing. Auctioneers, Messrs. KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham. 'Phone 111.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

SURREY, NEAR LEITH HILL.

The FREEHOLD SPORTING PROPERTY known as

FISHFOLD AND PISLEY FARMS, OCKLEY,

with black and white farmhouse, cottage and buildings, including a range of loose boxes for hunters or blood-stock, together with second farmhouse and buildings and about

280 ACRES,

INTERSECTED BY A TROUT STREAM OF OVER HALF A MILE IN LENGTH.

For SALE by AUCTION in one or two lots by

MESSRS. KING & CHASEMORE

(unless previously disposed of by private treaty), at the Town Hall, Horsham, on Wednesday, 17th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.—Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. William Sturges and Co.,